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1972

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

AND THE

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF STATISTICS

Methodology and Definitions

UNITED NATIONS

ST/ESA/STAT/SER.S/SUPPL.1
ST/ESA/STAT/SER.Q/SUPPL.1

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
STATISTICAL OFFICE

1972

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Methodology and Definitions

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INTRODUCTION

This edition of the *Supplement* prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations relates, as did the first,[1] to both the *Statistical Yearbook* and the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. Its preparation has been made possible by the co-operation of the national statistical offices and with the assistance of the specialized agencies of the United Nations and certain other intergovernmental bodies.

The *Supplement* provides more detailed definitions and explanatory notes for the statistical series published in the *Yearbook* and the *Bulletin* than is possible in the foot-notes to the tables shown in these publications. In presenting these descriptions, particular reference is made to scope, coverage, methods of compilation, definitions and other factors affecting the international comparability of statistics.

Contents

The order of the descriptions relating to agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying, manufacturing and services, trade, transport and communications, has been based on the *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (*ISIC*), Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, Rev.2.[2]

The descriptions of the country series for each table are preceded by a "general statement" which is essentially a definition of the statistics sought for each series. These general statements are, in most cases, standard definitions which have been developed by the Statistical Office of the United Nations (often on the basis of recommendations by the Statistical Commission), the specialized agencies and other international bodies. The country series for some tables are described with reference to the general statement, i.e., the extent to which the series conform is indicated in the notes pertaining to that country. Supplementary information, not at variance with the general statement, is also given when such information is considered significant. The country descriptions for the remaining tables, in particular the index series where country practice may vary considerably, are self-contained, in the sense that they present all information of importance available in the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

The descriptive notes given in the *Supplement* relate to the tables published in the 1972 edition of the *Statistical Yearbook* and the March-June 1973 issues of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. New series and major revisions introduced in the *Bulletin* after June 1973, are described in annex IV of each issue of the *Bulletin*.

[1] *1967 Supplement to the* Statistical Yearbook *and the* Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.XVII.9). Previous editions of the *Supplement to the* Monthly Bulletin of Statistics were as follows: first issue—1948; second issue—1950; reprint—1952; third issue—1954; fourth issue—1959; fifth issue—1963.

[2] United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XVII.8.

Geographical areas

As a general rule, the data presented in the *Yearbook* and the *Bulletin* relate to territorial units within their present *de facto* boundaries. Commonly employed abbreviations of many country names are used for reasons of space in the box heads, stubs and footnotes. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the *Yearbook* and the *Bulletin* do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers. The designations and the presentation were adopted solely for the purpose of providing a convenient geographical basis for the statistical series. The same specification applies to all notes and explanations concerning the geographical units for which data are presented.

In some tables of the *Yearbook* and the *Bulletin*, the classification of "developed" and "developing" countries is used. This classification is intended for statistical convenience and does not, necessarily, express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country in the development process.

The following are the designations which have changed in recent years:

BANGLADESH	Formerly part of Pakistan, known as East Pakistan
CONGO	The People's Republic of Congo
EGYPT	Formerly United Arab Republic
FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE AFARS AND ISSAS	Formerly French Somaliland
KHMER REPUBLIC	Formerly Cambodia
NAMIBIA	Formerly South West Africa
OMAN	Formerly Muscat and Oman
SRI LANKA	Formerly Ceylon
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	Formerly Trucial Oman
YEMEN, DEMOCRATIC	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of. Formerly Aden and the Protectorate of South Arabia
ZAIRE	Formerly Democratic Republic of the Congo

Sources

The descriptions of most of the tables are based on information furnished by the national statistical offices and information contained in official publications. Where the descriptions for a table have been furnished by a specialized agency or a similar body, a source acknowledgement is made in a foot-note.

Acknowledgement is due to the following specialized agencies and intergovernmental bodies which furnished descriptions for the tables as indicated in the source references: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; International Civil Aviation Organization; International Monetary Fund; International Telecommunication Union; Universal Postal Union; World Health Organization; Nuclear Energy Agency of OECD and International Atomic Energy Agency; International Whaling Statistics (Sandefjord, Norway); Secretariat of the Rubber Study Group (London); International Sugar Organization (London); International Tea Committee (London); International Tin Council (London); International Cotton Advisory Committee (Washington); International Union of Official Travel Organizations (Geneva).

Valuable assistance has also been received from the Pan-American Coffee Bureau (New York), from the Commonwealth Secretariat (London) acting in conjunction with the International Wool Textile Organization, from Lloyd's Register of Shipping (London), from the Textile Economics Bureau (New York), from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (New York), from the Gulf Publishing Company (Houston, Texas), from the *Petroleum Times* (London), from the World Power Conference (London), and from the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior (Washington).

In general, the national publications on which the *Yearbook* and the *Bulletin* series are based are listed in the bibliography appearing in the annex. Where further details are available in published form on the scope, coverage, computation, etc. of index numbers of industrial production, wholesale prices, consumer prices and manpower, reference thereto is made in the country descriptions.

POPULATION

World population, rate of population increase, area and density, by region

General statement

This table, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*,[1] presents world and regional aggregates of population, rates of population increase, geographic area and density. Estimates of the order of magnitude of world population by "major areas" and "regions" are presented for 1950, 1960, 1965, for the base year 1963 and for the latest available year. Average annual percentage rates of population growth have been computed on these estimates for both the period from 1963 to the latest available year (1971 in *Statistical Yearbook, 1972*) and for 1965 to the latest available year. Estimates of area in square kilometres and of the order of magnitude of population density relate to the latest available year.

The scheme of regionalization is described at the end of the table. It is the one used in *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1963*.[2] As noted in that report,[3] the conventional concept of five or six continents (in addition to the Antarctic) has lost much of its significance for a number of modern purposes, and is likely to lose more as time passes. Therefore, although some continental totals are given, and all can be derived, the basic scheme refers to eight major areas that do not conform entirely to the conventional definitions of the continents but are so drawn as to obtain greater homogeneity in sizes of population, types of demographic circumstances and accuracy of demographic statistics. Six of the major areas are further subdivided into regions (arranged in rank order of the population size), resulting in 24.

Because countries like the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Turkey and the United States overlap the traditional boundaries of continents, the major areas, with the exception of Africa, could not be drawn up so as to coincide with continents.

The distinction of East Asia and South Asia as separate major areas was directed largely by the size of their populations. Northern America and Latin America were distinguished as major areas, rather than the conventional distinction between the continents of North America and South America, because population trends in the Middle American mainland and the Caribbean region more closely resemble those of South America than those of America north of Mexico. Latin America as defined here has somewhat wider limits than the 20 American republics of Spanish, Portuguese and French speech which constitute Latin America in a stricter sense. The following adjustments, then, are necessary if continental data are desired:

Continent	*Major area*	*Adjustment*
Africa	Africa	None
America, North	Northern America	Middle America (mainland) and Caribbean region added; Hawaii deducted
America, South	Latin America	Middle America (mainland) and Caribbean region deducted
Asia	East Asia and South Asia	Asian portion of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics added; European portion of Turkey deducted
Europe	Europe	European portions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Turkey added
Oceania	Oceania	Hawaii added

COVERAGE

The 24 regions designed to meet the needs of demographic statistics are constituted of the countries set forth and defined in the table on population by sex, rate of population increase, area and density for each country of the world (table 18 of *Statistical Yearbook, 1972*) described below. They have been delineated in terms of present *de facto* boundaries, and since all retrospective figures have been adjusted for boundary changes, they refer to constant areas. The composition of each region is set forth at the end of the table.

COMPUTATION

Population estimates. Estimates of the order of magnitude of population of the world, major areas and regions are based on those presented in *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1968*,[4] prepared by the Population Division of the United Nations. As explained in this report, the estimates for the years 1950, 1960, 1963 and 1965 take account of the latest official estimates of the various countries, but the estimates for 1970 and later years are projections based on the data shown for 1965. As recent intercensal estimates for the various countries of the world change frequently and it is impossible, in many cases, to make an accurate assessment of the reliability of the revised figures, estimates for 1970 and subsequent years will not be revised to take account of current information until such time as a substantial number of the results of the 1970 cycle of censuses, including the distributions of the total population counts by age and sex, are available. It is expected that such revision will be possible in the year 1973.

Rate of population increase. The average annual percentage rates of population increase have been calculated from data in the table, using the following formula:

---

[1] See *Statistical Yearbook, 1972* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.73.XVII.1) and previous issues.

[2] United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.2.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 8.

[4] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.72.XIII.4.

$$r = \left(\sqrt[t]{\frac{P_1}{P_0}} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

where P_0 is the population in 1963, or in 1965,

P_1 is the population for the latest available year,

t is the number of years between 1963 and the latest available year, *or* between 1965 and the latest available year,

r is the annual percentage rate of change.

Although estimates of the order of magnitude of population appear in this table in millions, figures in thousands were used for the computation, and rates were computed to two decimals and rounded to one for publication.

Area. The regional and world geographic area totals were obtained by summing the figures for individual countries shown in the table on population by sex, rate of population increase, area and density for each country of the world.

Density. Density is the number of persons in the total population for the latest available year per square kilometre of total area.

Limitations

Being derived in part from data in the table on population by sex, rate of population increase, area and density for each country of the world, the estimated orders of magnitude of population and area are subject to all the basic limitations set forth in connexion with that table described below. Likewise, the population-increase rates and density indices are affected by the limitations of the original figures. However, it may be noted that in aggregating data for regional and major area totals, errors in the components may tend to compensate each other and the resulting aggregates may be somewhat more reliable than the quality of the individual components would imply.

In interpreting the population densities, note should be taken of the fact that most of the regions include large segments of land that are uninhabitable or barely habitable, but density values calculated as described make no allowance for this, nor for differences in patterns of land settlement.

Population by sex, rate of population increase, area and density for each country of the world

General statement

This table, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, presents, for each country of the world, the total male and female population according to the latest census of population; estimates of total population for 1963 and the latest available year (1971 in the *Statistical Yearbook, 1972*); a code representing the method of constructing the estimate for the latest available year, the average annual percentage rate of population growth (or decrease) between 1963 and the latest available year; and the geographic area and population density as of the latest available year.

The countries are grouped by continents, with Africa appearing first, followed by America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; and Oceania; the USSR is listed last, since it is partly in Europe and partly in Asia.

Within each continent, countries are listed in English alphabetic order.

Census data. As far as possible, the figures presented in the census columns of this table are the results of the latest nation-wide census[1] or, if a census has never been taken, they are an estimate of the population based on the results of a recent sample survey which is substantially national in character. Results of surveys covering less than 50 per cent of the total territory or population are not included. Unless otherwise noted, the data relate to the present-in-area (*de facto*) population.

Estimates. Like the census data, the estimates, unless otherwise noted, relate to the present-in-area (*de facto*) population. Except as described in the next paragraph, estimates are official figures which are consistent, with the results of national censures or sample surveys taken in the period. This means that, if inexplicable discontinuities appeared to exist, the estimates have been officially revised to accord with the results of a census or survey of population, and they thus form a consistent time series. They refer to the midyear, i.e., to the population at 1 July of the relevant year or to the mean of the two proximate endyear estimates. No distinction is made between these two types of midyear estimates, on the assumption that the difference is negligible.

When an acceptable official midyear estimate of population as defined above is not available, a United Nations midyear estimate, identified by the superscript "x", has been used. These United Nations estimates take into account available information on the reliability of census and survey results, the possibility of migratory movement substantial enough to affect the pre- and post-censal estimates, natural increase and so forth.

The policy of utilizing United Nations estimates is designed to produce comparable midyear estimates of population for 1963 and for the latest available year which are in accord with census and survey results shown adjacent. Unrevised official estimates as well as results of censuses or surveys and estimates for dates other than the midyear have been eliminated in favour of the United Nations consistent midyear estimates. This also makes possible the computation of rates of population change between 1963 and the latest available year for almost every country in the world, whereas without them rates for many countries could not be calculated because of the apparent lack of comparability between the two official estimates concerned.

[1] For a definition of a census see *Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.XVII.3), paras. 7 and 8.

Code. The type-of-estimate code, the construction of which is described in detail at the end of the table, is included in this table. Together with information on under-enumeration, the code furnishes the basis for a fairly precise evaluation of the estimates of population for the latest available year—wherever they appear—and it may also be assumed to apply, less precisely, to the estimates for 1963. On the basis of this assumption and other available information, estimates for both years have been classified as reliable or of questionable reliability and they have been set in roman or italic type as described below.

The code has been omitted where the estimate for a country was a composite, resulting from summation of estimates for component parts which, in turn, were constructed by varying methods. Where the code has not been applied, the fact is indicated by two dots (. .).

Although codes are shown for all estimates for the latest available year other than the composites, it should be emphasized that, as an assessment of the presumed reliability of some of the small populations, the classification is quite inadequate. This is so because some small populations are estimated by methods not easily classifiable by the present scheme, and others are disproportionately affected by the frequent arrival and departure of migrants, visitors etc., with consequent relatively large variations between *de facto* and *de jure* population.

Type founts. In order clearly to distinguish the quality of figures presented, three different styles of type are employed in the columns showing 1963 and estimates for the latest available year, and the average annual rate of increase, viz: estimates considered to be reliable and rates based on them are set in the usual roman type; estimates and rates considered to be less reliable are set in italics; the results of censuses which were taken 30 June or 1 July and which are, therefore, the midyear estimates, are shown in bold-face roman for easy identification.

Area. The area figures, given in square kilometres, relate to the total area of the specified geographical units, including inland water as well as such uninhabited or uninhabitable stretches of land as may lie within the boundaries. Wholly uninhabited areas, such as the polar regions and a few small islands, are usually excluded from the statistics.

All area estimates are official and those reported in square miles have been converted to square kilometres, using the factor 2.589988. This new factor, adopted by the Statistical Office in 1965, replaces 2.589998.[2] Its use accounts for the slight changes which may be noted in area figures over those previously published.

Coverage. This table includes data for over 220 separate countries, that is, each country in the world which had at least fifty inhabitants in the latest year shown.

Computation

Rate of increase. The average annual percentage rate of change in population size between 1963 and the latest available year has been computed from data in the table, using the following formula:

$$r = \left(\sqrt[t]{\frac{P_1}{P_0}} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

where P_0 is the population in 1963,
P_1 is the population for the latest available year,
t is the number of years between 1963 and the latest available year,
r is the annual percentage rate of change.

Although population estimates in this table appear only in thousands, figures in unit digits were used for the computation whenever possible, and rates were computed to two decimals and rounded to one for publication.

Rates were not computed where the 1963 estimate in thousands appeared to be identical with the estimate for the latest available year, even though the figures in units probably differed slightly. In these cases, a symbol of two dots (. .) was used to signify that a rate was not applicable under the circumstances.

Density. Density is the number of persons in the total population for the latest available year per square kilometre of total area. Where two area figures are given—for example, one for administrative boundaries and one for habitable land—the habitable area has been taken as the base for density computation.

Limitations

The population data given in this table are subject to the limitations of population statistics in general, namely, variations in definitions and tabulation methods, deficiencies in completeness of the basic count and differences in the method of constructing estimates.[3] To assist in assessing comparability, the degree of under-enumeration in the population census, or a description of the population included in a sample survey, has been given when known.

The reliability of the estimates may be ascertained by reference to the type-of-estimate code and to the type face in which the figures are set. Moreover, the policy of replacing out-of-line estimates and scattered census results by an internally consistent series of midyear estimates, constructed by the United Nations, should increase comparability.

Percentage rates of population growth are subject to all the qualifications of the basic population figures mentioned above. In some cases, they admittedly reflect simply the rate calculated or assumed in constructing the estimates themselves when adequate measures of natural and migratory increase were not available.[4] For small populations, an error up to $\pm$ 0.5 may be introduced by chance alone. Despite their shortcomings, these rates do provide a useful index for studying population change. With proper precautions, the rates can

[2] *World Weights and Measures* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XVII.3).

[3] For a full discussion of these factors, see *Demographic Yearbook, 1970* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.71.XIII.1), pp. 13-16.

[4] *Demographic Yearbook, 1956* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 56.XIII.5), p. 13.

be useful also in evaluating the accuracy of vital and migration statistics.

Comparability of area and density figures is limited by the factors set forth above. It should be emphasized that density values are very rough indices, inasmuch as they do not take account of the dispersion or concentration of population within countries, nor the probable proportion of habitable land. They should not be interpreted as reflecting density in the urban sense nor as indicating the supporting power of a territory's land and resources.

Country descriptions

As this table is accompanied by comprehensive foot-notes which explain divergencies from the General Statement, country descriptions are considered unnecessary.

Estimates of total population

General statement

Coverage

Unless otherwise stated in the country descriptions below, the estimates of total population published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* relate to the present-in-area (*de facto*) population within present geographic boundaries. Major differences between the figures shown and the *de facto* estimates have been explained in the country descriptions and, for clarity, the disposition of certain major segments of population (such as armed forces) has been indicated, even though this disposition does not strictly constitute disagreement with the standard.

For a discussion of the relative comparability of *de facto* and *de jure* estimates, see the technical notes in United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook*.

Method of estimation

Except as described below, estimates are official figures which are consistent or in line with the results of national censuses or sample surveys taken in the period. This means they have been officially revised to accord with the results of a census or survey of population, if unexplainable discontinuities appear to exist, and thus they form a consistent series.

When an acceptable official midyear estimate of population as defined above was not available, a United Nations midyear estimate, identified by the superscript "x", has been used. These United Nations estimates take into account available information on the reliability of census and survey results, the possibility of migratory movement substantial enough to affect the pre-censal and post-censal estimates, natural increase and so forth. In a number of countries, however, the basic data necessary for the construction of population estimates (that is, census or survey results and some reliable measure of natural increase) were not available. In these cases United Nations estimates could not be made either to replace internally inconsistent and fragmentary official series, or to fill gaps in otherwise acceptable official series. The inconsistent estimates have been omitted and the gaps appear in the official series. Estimates considered to be of questionable reliability are set in italics.

For detailed information on census and survey dates and results, methods of estimation and evaluation of the quality of the time series, see United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, Population and Vital Statistics Reports* (Statistical Papers, Series A), issued quarterly by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, and the table on population by sex, rate of population increase, area and density for each country of the world published in United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook* and described above.

Time reference

Unless otherwise indicated, the estimates shown refer to the midyear, i.e., to the population at 1 July of the relevant year or to the mean of the two proximate end-year estimates. No distinction is made between these two types of mid-year estimates, on the assumption that the difference is negligible.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Albania
Andorra
Angola
Argentina
Australia
Bahrain
Barbados
British Solomon Islands
Bulgaria
Burma
Burundi
Cape Verde Islands
Chad
Channel Islands
Chile
China
Congo
Cook Islands
Cyprus
Dahomey
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Fiji
French Polynesia
Gabon
Ghana
Gilbert and Ellice Islands
Greenland
Grenada
Guinea
Guyana
Hungary
Iran
Ireland
Isle of Man
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Kuwait
Liechtenstein
Malawi
Maldives
Mali
Mauritania
Mongolia
Montserrat
Mozambique
Nepal
New Caledonia
New Hebrides
Niger
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Portuguese Guinea
Portuguese Timor
Réunion
Romania
Rwanda
St. Vincent
San Marino
São Tomé and Príncipe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sikkim
Southern Rhodesia
Spain
Sri Lanka
Surinam
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Togo
Tonga
Turkey

Uganda
USSR
United Republic of Tanzania
Upper Volta
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic of
Western Samoa
Zaire
Zambia

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement except that they relate to *de jure* population:

Austria
Bahamas
Belgium
Botswana
British Honduras
Canada
Cuba
Faeroe Islands
Finland
French Guiana
German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of[1]
Iceland
Italy
Libyan Arab Republic
Luxembourg
Macau
Martinique
Monaco
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
Nicaragua
Norway
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
United Arab Emirates
Yugoslavia

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement with the qualifications indicated:

Afghanistan No nation-wide census has been taken and the method of estimation is not known. Beginning 1966, estimates are not comparable with those for previous years.

Algeria Estimates are for *de jure* population and include nationals living abroad numbering 268 868 at 1966 census.

American Samoa Estimates are for *de jure* population and include armed forces stationed in the area.

Antigua Estimates have not been revised in accord with 1970 census.

Bangladesh Estimates exclude adjustment for underenumeration at 1951 and 1961 censuses.

Bermuda Estimates exclude tourists and members of United Kingdom and United States armed forces and their dependants stationed in the area.

Bolivia Estimates include adjustment for underenumeration at 1950 census estimated at 8.4 per cent.

Brazil Estimates exclude Indian jungle population estimated at 150 000 in 1956.

Brunei Estimates are based on natural increase only, without taking account of migration and exclude transients afloat.

Cameroon Beginning 1965, data are not comparable with those for previous years.

Central African Republic Beginning 1965, estimates exclude refugees from Sudan numbering about 28 000 in 1966.

Colombia Estimates relate to 15 July of year stated.

Comoro Islands Estimates relate to September of year stated.

Costa Rica Estimates are for *de jure* population and include adjustment for underenumeration at 1963 census estimated at 3.2 per cent.

Czechoslovakia Prior to 1970, estimates have not been revised in accord with 1970 census.

Denmark Estimates relate to *de jure* population. The Faeroe Islands and Greenland are excluded.

Ecuador Estimates exclude nomadic Indian tribes but include an adjustment for underenumeration at 1962 census.

El Salvador Estimates have not been revised in accord with 1971 census.

Ethiopia No nation-wide census has been taken. Estimates are based on the first round of the National Sample Survey held from 1964-1967 covering about 83 per cent of the rural population and 92 per cent of the urban population. Data have also been obtained from urban enumerations and Ministry of Interior estimates for 1956 and 1962.

France Estimates relate to *de jure* population, but exclude diplomatic personnel outside the country and include foreign diplomatic personnel not living in embassies or consulates. Excludes Overseas Departments, namely, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion.

Gambia Estimates exclude seasonal farming immigrants, numbering 9 954 for 1965 and 16 097 for 1966.

Gibraltar Estimates exclude armed forces.

Greece Estimates for years prior to 1971 have not been revised in accord with 1971 census.

Guadeloupe Beginning 1968, estimates relate to *de jure* population.

Guam Estimates have not been revised in accord with 1970 census. Data relate to *de jure* population, but include armed forces stationed in the area.

Guatemala Estimates exclude adjustment for underenumeration at 1964 census estimated at 3.7 per cent.

Haiti Estimates have not been revised in accord with 1971 sample survey.

Honduras Estimates include adjustment for underenumeration at 1961 census.

Hong Kong Estimates include adjustment for underenumeration at 1971 census, estimated at 1.05 per cent.

India Including data for Indian-held part of Jammu and Kashmir, the final status of which has not yet been determined. Excluding data for Sikkim.

Indonesia West Irian is excluded.

Iraq Estimates are for 14 October of year stated.

Israel Estimates exclude adjust for underenumeration estimated at 0.5 per cent.

Japan Estimates exclude diplomatic personnel outside country and foreign military and civilian personnel and their dependants stationed in the area.

Jordan Estimates include adjustment for underenumeration at 1961 census estimated at 4 per cent. Data relate to 18 November of year stated.

Kenya Beginning 1966, estimates have been revised in accord with 1969 census.

Khmer Republic Excluding foreign diplomatic personnel and their dependants.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic of No nation-wide census has been taken. Estimates are obtained by applying an assumed rate of annual increase to the estimate for October 1963 shown in *Economics of the Socialist Countries in Figures 1965*, published by the Academy of Science of the USSR, Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System, Moscow, 1966.

[1] The description given above pertains to the entries of the 1973 *Statistical Yearbook*.

Korea, Republic of Estimates exclude alien armed forces, civilian aliens employed by armed forces and foreign diplomatic personnel and their dependants in the country.

Laos No nation-wide census has been taken. Estimates are based on results of the May 1958 administrative count which was adjusted upwards by 30 per cent.

Lebanon No nation-wide census has been taken. Estimates are for Lebanese nationals on population register, including those living outside the country and exclude registered Palestinian refugees numbering 181 764 on 31 December 1971. Estimates are obtained by applying an assumed rate of annual increase to the count of 1932.

Lesotho Beginning 1965, estimates are for 14-24 April of year stated.

Liberia Beginning 1970, estimates have been revised in accord with the Population Growth Survey.

Madagascar Estimate for 1966 is based on results of a sample survey in 77 selected cantons (out of total of approximately 650) having an average population of 6 000-8 000 inhabitants. Estimates for 1962-1965 and 1967-1971 conform to the General Statement.

Malaysia

East Malaysia

Sabah Estimates exclude transients afloat.

Sarawak Estimates exclude transients afloat.

West Malaysia Estimates exclude transients afloat.

Malta Estimates exclude non-Maltese armed forces stationed in the area and include civilian nationals temporarily outside the country.

Mauritius Estimates exclude data for dependencies (Rodrigues, Agalega and St. Brandon).

Mexico Estimates are for *de jure* population and exclude an adjustment for underenumeration at 1970 census.

Morocco Estimates for years prior to 1971 have not been revised in accord with 1971 census.

Namibia Estimates include population of Walvis Bay (numbering 12 568 in 1960), which is an integral part of South Africa but is administered as if it were part of Namibia.

New Zealand Estimates exclude diplomatic personnel and armed forces outside country (the latter numbering 1 936 at 1966 census) and alien armed forces within the country.

Nigeria Estimates are not in line with the census taken of 5-8 November 1963 which yielded a population 55 670 055. There is a possibility that the census overstated the population.

Oman No nation-wide census has been taken. United Nations estimates are based on an official figure of 565 000 for 1965/66. The method used in establishing this base figure has not been determined.

Pacific Islands Estimates have not been revised in accord with 1970 census.

Pakistan Estimates exclude data for the Pakistan-held part of Jammu and Kashmir, the final status of which has not yet been determined, Junagardh, Manavadar, Gilgit and Baltistan.

A series. Estimates exclude adjustment for underenumeration at 1951 and 1961 censuses. Data for Bangladesh are excluded.

B series. Estimates are based on Planning Commission's adjustment for underenumeration at 1951 and 1961 censuses. Data for Bangladesh are included.

Panama Estimates exclude data for the Canal Zone.

Paraguay Estimates include adjustment for underenumeration at 1962 census.

Peru Estimates include adjustment for underenumeration at 1961 census, but exclude Indian jungle population estimated at 100 830 in 1961.

Poland Estimates exclude civilian aliens within the country and include civilian nationals temporarily outside the country.

Portugal Data for the Azores and Madeira Islands are included. Beginning 1970, estimates are not comparable with those for previous years.

Puerto Rico Estimates relate to the *de jure* population, but include armed forces stationed in the area.

Qatar No results of a nation-wide census have been received. Data are based on estimates made by local authorities.

Ryukyu Islands Estimates exclude United States military and civilian personnel and their dependants stationed in the area.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Estimates not revised in accord with 1970 census.

St. Lucia Estimates for 1966 and 1968 are unofficial estimates provided by the administering authority. Estimates for other years conform to the General Statement.

Sierra Leone Estimates include adjustment for underenumeration at 1963 census, estimated at 5 per cent.

Singapore Estimates exclude transients afloat and non-locally domiciled military and civilian services personnel and their dependants, numbering 4 565 and 47 959 respectively at 1957 census.

Somalia No nation-wide census has been taken although various surveys were held from 1962 to 1968 in most of the important centres. The method of establishing the base data has not been determined.

South Africa Estimates exclude population of Walvis Bay (numbering 12 568 in 1960) which is an integral part of South Africa but is administered as if it were part of Namibia.

Swaziland Beginning 1967, estimates are for African population only.

Trinidad and Tobago Estimates have not been revised in accord with 1970 census.

Tunisia Estimates include adjustment for underenumeration at 1960 census estimated at 4.0 per cent.

United Kingdom Data for Channel Islands and Isle of Man are excluded. Estimates prior to 1971 have not been revised in line with 1971 census.

United States Estimates relate to *de jure* population but exclude civilian citizens absent from the country for an extended period of time.

Uruguay Estimates include adjustment for under-enumeration at 1963 census.

Venezuela Estimates exclude adjustment for under-enumeration at 1961 census and also exclude Indian jungle population estimated at 31 800 at time of census.

Viet-Nam, Republic of Estimates are obtained by applying an assumed rate of annual increase to a "census" of voters, eighteen years of age and over, taken in 1956.

Yemen No nation-wide census has been taken. Beginning 1965, estimates are based on Religious Tax Collection Records.

Yemen, Democratic No nation-wide census has been taken. Data are based on an estmate made by Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Public Works and Communication plus the natural increase rate prevailing in the first governate.

Vital statistics rates, natural increase rates and expectation of life at birth

General statement

This table, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, presents, for each country of the world, the latest available national rates of birth, death, marriage, divorce, infant mortality, fertility and natural increase, as well as expectation of life for males and females separately.

Registered rates for the latest available year are shown except that, where registered birth and death statistics are unreliable and credible estimates of the national birth and death rate are available, the latter have been included in the table, suitably identified. The effects of this policy are particularly evident in Africa and Asia, where vital statistics from civil registers are notably defective but where apparently reasonable estimates of rates have been derived from sample-survey results or from other sources.

Relatively reliable rates are shown in roman type, while those believed to be markedly less reliable are in italics. Thus the table serves as a quick reference for vital statistics data. It must be emphasized, however, that special qualifications of these data have had to be omitted for lack of space; for more precise information on coverage, basis of tabulation and general limitations, reference should be made to the corresponding trend tables in the *Demographic Yearbook*.[1]

The reference year shown in the table is that common to the birth and death rates; when the time reference for other rates differs from this, it is given in a foot-note.

Coverage

This table contains rates for over 200 countries. Only national rates, or those for the major ethnic group, are shown; rates for cities, minor civil divisions or minor ethnic groups have not been included, inasmuch as the table's function is to provide indices which are presumed to be representative of those for the country as a whole.

Rate computation

Crude registered birth, death, marriage and divorce rates are the number of events reported from civil registers for the calendar year cited, per 1 000 persons present in the same geographic area at the midpoint of the year in question.

Crude estimated rates obtained from sample survey results are the number of events estimated to have occurred during the reference period (usually 12 months preceding the date of the sample survey) per 1 000 persons estimated to have been resident when the survey took place. Estimated birth rates prepared by the Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat, are based on assumed levels of fertility expressed in terms of gross reproduction rates and patterns of age-specific fertility rates; United Nations estimated death rates are derived from these estimated birth rates and sex-age projected total population adjusted for net migration. Basis of other estimated rates, when known, is given in the country descriptions.

Infant mortality rates are the number of deaths which occurred under one year of age during the calendar year cited, per 1 000 live births reported in the same year. No adjustment is made for the fact that some of the infants who died were born in the year preceding the reference year.

Fertility rates are the number of live births reported in the calendar or survey year, per 1 000 female population aged 10-49 years at the midpoint of the year in question.

Natural-increase rates are the difference between the crude birth and death rates.

Expectation-of-life values are the average number of years of life which would remain for males and females reaching the ages specified, if they continued to be subject to the same mortality conditions as obtained in the period mentioned. These data come mainly from the official life tables of the countries concerned. Where official data are lacking, however, available estimates of life expectancy at birth, recently prepared by the Population Division of the United Nations, are included. These United Nations estimates have been prepared by use of the techniques described in the United Nations manual on *Methods of Estimating Basic Demographic Measures from Incomplete Data*[2] and the application of assumed rates of gain in life expectancy based on model life tables[3] and other information. United Nations estimates are identified in the table by foot-notes.

[1] *Demographic Yearbook, 1971* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.72.XIII.1) and previous issues.

[2] *Manuals on methods of estimating population, Manual IV*, (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.XIII.2).

[3] *Manuals on methods of estimating population, Manual III. Methods for Population Projections by Age and Sex* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 56.XIII.3); *Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population*, by A. J. Coale and Paul Demeny (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1966).

LIMITATIONS

Since most of the rates and all of the life expectancies are extracted from trend tables published in the *Demographic Yearbook*, reference should be made to the corresponding basic compilations for details of limitations and qualifications.

In assessing comparability, special attention should be paid to the relative degrees of completeness as expressed in the quality code given in each trend table of the *Demographic Yearbook* and the foot-notes appended thereto, and to the source of the estimated rates. Variation in the basis of tabulation (i.e., date of occurrence *versus* date of registration) is another potential source of noncomparability which should be borne in mind in using the rates on an international basis. Finally, the noncorrespondence of the time reference might also need to be considered in comparing the various rates for one country with each other and with corresponding rates for other countries.

Country descriptions

The most important qualification of the data shown in this table are given in foot-notes appended to the table and are not repeated here and as stated above, reference should be made to the *Demographic Yearbook* trend tables for complete details on coverage, basis of tabulation and general limitations of these data. For the convenience of the user, however, the basis of estimated crude birth and death rates, not explained in the foot-notes or the general statement, are here set forth.

Burundi Estimated infant mortality rate and expectation of life values for 1965 are based on the results of a 10 per cent sample of households in the urban Commune of Bujumbura (population 7 000) and a 2 per cent sample of population in rural areas.

Central African Republic Estimated fertility rate, infant mortality rate and expectation of life values for 1959-1960 are for *de jure* African population only and are based on the results of a sample survey which excluded Bangui town, East Oubangi and nomad population, representing altogether approximately 15 per cent of total population.

Chad Estimated fertility rate, infant mortality rate and expectation of life values for 1963-1964 are for *de jure* African population only and are based on the results of a sample survey covering 5 per cent of the population in 549 rural villages and 10 per cent of the population in 10 urban communes and a complete enumeration of the population of Fort-Archambault, Doba, Moundou, Kaumra, Bongor and Abeche. Data exclude population of Fort Lamy (estimated at 100 000 persons) and other areas estimated at 630 000 persons, which were not covered by the survey and together represented about 22 per cent of total population.

Congo Estimated fertility and infant mortality rates for 1960-1961 are for *de jure* African population only and are based on the results of a sample survey. Data exclude population of Brazzaville (numbering 136 200 persons at 1961-1962 census) and Pointe-Noire (numbering 78 300 persons at 1962 census) which were not covered by the survey and together represented about 25 per cent of total population.

Dahomey Estimated fertility and infant mortality rates for 1961 are for African population only and are based on the results of a sample survey. Data exclude population of town of Abomey-Bóhicon and canton of Tchi which were not covered by the survey and together represented slightly more than 1 per cent of total population.

Ethiopia Estimated infant mortality rate for 1968 is based on the first round of the National Sample Survey.

Gabon Estimated fertility and infant mortality rates and expectation of life values for 1960-1961 are based on an analysis of data from sample survey conducted at time of 1960-1961 census.

Gambia Estimated fertility rate for 1963 is based on births reported for 12-month period preceding 1963 census of population.

Ghana Estimated fertility and infant mortality rates are based on events reported for 12-month period preceding June-July 1960 post-censal sample survey.

Guinea Estimated fertility and infant mortality rates and expectation of life values for 1955 are for African population only and are based on results of a sample survey.

India Estimated fertility rate for 1958-1959 is for rural India only and is based on the results of the National Sample Survey.

Ivory Coast Estimated fertility rate for 1957-1958 is based on data derived from surveys carried out in different parts of the country during 1955-1958. Estimated infant mortality rate for 1957-1958 is based on results of a sample survey of mortality conducted between October 1957 and April 1958 in 69 villages.

Lesotho Estimated infant mortality rate for 1956 is based on results of a sample survey.

Mali Estimated fertility and infant mortality rates for 1960-1961 are based on results of a sample survey; they exclude data for nomad population estimated at 200 000 and persons in the zone controlled by the Niger Office, estimated at 30 000.

Mauritania Estimated fertility and infant mortality rates for 1964-1965 are for *de jure* population based on the results of a sample survey covering 10 per cent of the population in 365 settled rural villages, and nomad population surveyed on a variable basis (5 to 50 per cent); data exclude population of nomad subdivisions of Tichitt and Boghe (estimated at 20 000) and 27 urban centres (population 70 000 at 1961-1962 census) not covered by survey and representing altogether about 9 per cent of total population.

Morocco Estimated fertility and infant mortality rates for 1962 are based on the results of a sample survey; data exclude foreigners and persons in institutions (the latter estimated at 70 000), not covered by survey.

Niger Estimated fertility and infant mortality rates for 1959-1960 are based on the results of a sample survey; data exclude population of Niamey city (numbering 30 030 at census of April 1959) and also on estimated 234 200 persons in the *cercle* of Agadès, the nomad Subdivision of Tchoua and the northern part of the *cercles* of Maradi, Gouré, Zinder and N'Guigmi, not covered by survey.

Pakistan Estimated fertility rate for 1965 is based on data collected by Pakistan's Population Growth Estimation Project (PGE).

Rwanda Estimated fertility rate for 1957 is for African population and is based on the results of sample surveys in selected minor divisions containing about 3 per cent of total population. The basis of the 1970 estimated infant mortality rate is unknown.

Senegal Estimated infant mortality rate for 1960-1961 is for *de jure* population and is based on the results of a sample survey.

Southern Rhodesia Estimated fertility and infant mortality rates for 1954 are for indigenous African population and are based on the results of the 1953-1954 sample survey.

Sudan Estimated fertility and infant mortality rates for 1956 are based on the results of a sample survey of population covering 1 883 380 persons, comprising 10 per cent of rural and nomadic population and 100 per cent of that in 68 towns.

Togo Estimated fertility and infant mortality rates for 1961 are for African population and are based on the results of a sample survey.

Tunisia The basis of the estimated infant mortality rate for 1969 is unknown.

Turkey Estimated birth, death and infant death rates for 1967 and expectation of life values for 1966 are based on the results of the Turkish Demographic Survey.

Uganda Estimated fertility and infant mortality rates for 1959 are for African population and are based on the results of the 1959 post-censal survey.

United Republic of Tanzania Estimated vital statistics rates, natural increase rate and expectation of life values for 1967 were prepared by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

Zaire Estimated fertility and infant mortality rates for 1955-1958 are for African population and are based on the results of a sample survey.

Zambia Estimated fertility and infant mortality rates for 1950 are for indigenous African population and are based on the results of a sample survey.

Crude birth, death and marriage rates

General statement

Definitions

These rate series are based on live births, deaths, and marriages defined in accordance with the recommendations of *Principles for a Vital Statistics System* (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 19),[1] a revised edition of which is expected to be issued.

Coverage

Unless otherwise stated in the country descriptions below, the vital statistics which form the base of the rates published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are for all segments of the population present within the current territorial boundaries of the countries concerned. Therefore, unless otherwise specified, events which occurred among aborigines, nomadic tribes, refugees, displaced persons and other aliens in the area are assumed to be included. Events which occurred among armed forces and civilian nationals stationed or residing outside a country are normally excluded from the national data.

Computation of rates

To facilitate international comparability, rates are computed in the Statistical Office of the United Nations by the method described below. Thus, they may differ slightly from those published by the national statistical offices.

(1) *Annual.* Annual rates in the tables on birth, death and marriage rates are the number of births, deaths or marriages reported for a specified calendar year and geographic area, per thousand persons present in the same area at the midpoint of the year, the population at the midpoint of the calendar year being assumed to represent the average number of persons present throughout the year. In general the population totals on which rates are based are those shown in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* table, "Estimates of mid-year population".

(2) *Monthly.* Monthly rates shown in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* tables are the number of births, deaths and marriages reported for a specified month and geographic area, per thousand of the present-in-area population estimated for that month. When corresponding monthly estimates of population are not available, rates are computed on the midyear population or on the latest available annual estimate or census result. The monthly rates thus computed are adjusted to an annual basis, taking into account the exact number of days in the month under consideration.

Reliability

The reliability of vital statistics rates depends primarily on the degree of completeness and promptness with which births, deaths and marriages are recorded in the official registers and reported to the statistical authorities. For purposes of international comparability the birth, death and marriage rates shown in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are limited to countries for which complete or virtually complete registration data exist. For more ample vital statistics and more precise information concerning their quality, reference should be made to the tables and technical notes in the *Demographic Yearbook*, published annually by the United Nations. For information on the factors governing, and the effects of, under-registration, see also *Handbook of Vital Statistics Methods* (Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 7).[2]

According to *Principles of a Vital Statistics System*, final tabulations should be by date of occurrence of the event rather than by date of registration, although

[1] United Nations publication, Sales No. 53.XVII.8.

[2] United Nations publication, Sales No. 55.XVII.1.

preliminary monthly returns may refer to date of registration. Monthly rates published in the *Bulletin* are presumed to have been based on data tabulated by date of registration.

Final tabulations which are by year of registration rather than occurrence are specified in the country descriptions below. For the effect of this procedural difference, see *Handbook of Vital Statistics Methods*, pp. 168-170.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Czechoslovakia
El Salvador
Greece
Hungary
Israel
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Romania
Sweden
Switzerland
Tunisia (not in Death or Marriage rates)
United States
Yugoslavia

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement with the qualifications indicated:

Australia Prior to 1967, data for full-blooded aborigines (estimated at 49 036 in June 1966) are excluded. Final tabulations are by year of registration.

Austria Marriages of aliens temporarily in the area are excluded.

Belgium Deaths among alien armed forces in the country are excluded, those among armed forces stationed outside the country are included. Marriages of members of armed forces stationed outside the country and alien armed forces stationed within the country are included except if the event is registered by the local foreign authority, in which case it need not be recorded by the Belgian authority.

Canada Monthly rates exclude data for the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Annual tabulations of births and deaths include events occurring in the United States among persons reporting Canada as their usual place of residence but exclude events occurring in Canada among persons reporting the United States as their usual place of residence.

Costa Rica Birth data are tabulated by registration.

Denmark Not included in tables on Birth Rates or Marriage Rates. Death rates exclude data for Faeroe Islands and Greenland.

Finland Birth and death rates include data for nationals temporarily outside the country. Marriage rates are for marriages in which the bride is domiciled in Finland but are computed on population including nationals temporarily outside the country.

France Events occurring among national armed forces outside the country are included.

German Democratic Republic[1] Data for East Berlin are included.

Germany, Federal Republic of Births and deaths among Federal Republic residents temporarily in West Berlin are included. Births and deaths among alien armed forces and non-resident civilians temporarily in the area are excluded.

Guadeloupe Births and deaths exclude live-born infants dying before registration of birth.

Hong Kong Not included in table on Marriage rates. Prior to 1970, death data include an upward adjustment for under-registration. Prior to 1968, birth data include an upward adjustment for under-registration. Final tabulations are by year of registration.

Ireland Final tabulations are by year of registration, except that births and deaths registered more than one year after occurrence are excluded.

Italy Rates are calculated on *de jure* population.

Jamaica Final tabulations are by registration.

Japan Data are for Japanese nationals in Japan only. Final tabulations of marriages are by year of registration.

Luxembourg Marriage rates are for *de jure* population.

Malta Deaths and marriages among members of the armed forces outside the country are included but deaths among non-Maltese armed forces stationed in the country are excluded. All rates are computed on population which includes civilian nationals temporarily outside the country but excludes non-Maltese armed forces stationed in the area.

Martinique Births and deaths exclude live-born infants dying before registration of birth.

Mauritius Data refer to the island of Mauritius only and therefore exclude Rodriques, Agalega and St. Brandon. Final tabulations of deaths are by year of registration.

Mexico Final tabulations by births and marriages are by year of registration.

Netherlands Birth and death rates refer to the resident population listed in the population register, including those reported as having occurred outside the country.

New Zealand Final tabulations of births and deaths are by year of registration.

Norway Death rates include deaths of residents temporarily outside the country. Marriage rates are for marriages in which the groom is domiciled in Norway.

Panama Not included in table on Death rates. Data for Canal Zone are excluded. The tribal Indian population is not included in marriage data.

Réunion Births and deaths exclude live-born infants dying before registration of birth. Not included in table on Marriage rates.

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[1] The description given above pertains to the entries of the 1973 *Statistical Yearbook*.

Ryukyu Islands Births and deaths exclude live-born infants dying before registration of birth. The series exclude events among United States military and civilian personnel and their dependants stationed in the area.

Singapore Not included in table on Marriage rates. Rates computed on population excluding transients afloat and non-locally domiciled military and civilian services personnel and their dependants.

Spain Monthly data exclude Ceuta and Melilla.

United Kingdom Final tabulations of births and deaths and marriages in Northern Ireland and Scotland, and final tabulations of marriages in England and Wales are by year of registration.

MANPOWER[1]

Index numbers of employment, excluding agriculture

General statement

Employment data generally relate to the total number of persons at work on a specified day or during a specified week in each month or quarter, or sometimes to the average number at work for a given period. Usually, no distinction is made between persons employed full time and those working less than full time.

Employment is defined as follows in the resolution concerning statistics of the labour force, employment and unemployment, adopted by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 1954.[2]

(1) Persons in employment consist of all persons above a specified age in the following categories:

(*a*) At work: persons who performed some work for pay or profit during a specified brief period, either one week or one day;

(*b*) With a job but not at work: persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily absent during the specified period because of illness or injury, industrial dispute, vacation or other leave of absence, absence without leave, or temporary disorganization of work due to such reasons as bad weather or mechanical breakdown.

(2) Employers and workers on own account should be included among the employed and may be classified as "at work" or "not at work" on the same basis as other employed persons.

(3) Unpaid family workers currently assisting in the operation of a business or farm are considered as employed if they worked for at least one third of the normal working time during the specified period.[3]

(4) The following categories of persons are not considered as employed:

(*a*) Workers who during the specified period were on temporary or indefinite lay-off without pay;

(*b*) Persons without jobs or businesses or farms who had arranged to start a new job or business or farm at a date subsequent to the period of reference;

(*c*) Unpaid members of the family who worked for less than one third of the normal working time during the specified period in a family business or farm.

Employment indexes show changes in the level of employment over a period of time. They usually relate to employees (wage earners and salaried employees) but some series, and more particularly those on general level of employment, relate to employed persons in all status groups (i.e., employers; workers on own account; wage earners and salaried employees; members of producers' co-operatives; and unpaid family workers).

In order to facilitate comparisons, the descriptions have been sub-divided under standard headings; these headings, with brief comments as to their contents, are as follows:

Definition. The national concepts of "employment" on which the statistical series are based.

Coverage. The scope of the series and persons covered can be summarized as follows:

Employment in non-agricultural sectors generally includes all divisions of economic activity, except the division "Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing", and usually covers wage earners and salaried employees.

Employment in manufacturing generally covers wage earners and salaried employees in manufacturing establishments.

Source of data. The principal sources from which employment data are obtained. Three main types of statistics may be distinguished, namely:

I. *Labour force sample surveys.* These surveys are a source of regular information on the total civilian labour force, including employers, unpaid family workers, seasonal workers and workers on own account —groups which are often not covered by other types of employment statistics. When based on adequate sampling methods, labour force sample surveys provide statistics with a known degree of reliability.

II. *Statistics of compulsory social insurance.* These relate to the working population covered by sickness, accident or unemployment insurance, or the like. The number of contributors or of contributions paid provides a measure of the number of insured persons in employment (unemployed persons being exempt from the obligation to pay contributions). The provisions regulating an insurance scheme determine the scope of the statistics derived from its operation.

III. *Statistics of establishments.* These show the number of workers on establishment payrolls (and also the total number of hours worked during a specific pay period). The figures relate either to all establishments of a specified size or to a sample of establishments or to a combination of both.

Computation. The methods of computation used in the calculation of monthly, quarterly and annual averages, adjustments of series etc.

Employment indexes are presented as far as possible on the uniform base 1963 = 100. When data are available only for periods subsequent to 1963, the indexes are generally shown with the first calendar

[1] The descriptive notes given in this chapter have been furnished by the International Labour Office (Geneva).

[2] International Labour Office, *The International Standardization of Labour Statistics, Studies and Reports*, New Series, No. 53 (Geneva, 1959), pp. 44-48.

[3] Paid family workers should be classified as wage earners or salaried employees.

year for which the figures are available as the base period.

National publication. Under this heading is given the title of one of the major current national publications in which employment statistics are released and the name of the issuing authority.

Wherever possible, the title and source of the national publication providing a detailed methodological description of the series is also indicated. It should be mentioned that most of the descriptions have been derived from official replies to specifically designed methodological questionnaires, and that the information thus made available to the ILO may not have been released in national publications; nevertheless, failure to quote a national source on this point does not necessarily imply that such information does not exist in published form.

Country descriptions

Albania

According to information available, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* covers the socialized sector.

Australia

Definition. Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the survey week, did any work for pay or profit or worked without pay for 15 hours or more in family-operated enterprises and persons who had a job or business but did not work because of vacation, illness or injury, industrial dispute, bad weather or other reasons.

Coverage. All civilian employment in the country.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. Estimates are made from data obtained through labour force sample surveys conducted by means of personal interviews over a four week period (one week in February, in May, in August and in November). The sample used is a one per cent probability multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (houses, apartments, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, etc.) throughout the country. A ratio estimation procedure, utilising bench-marks derived from independent population estimates, is used to produce final estimates. In May 1972, approximately 5 054 300 persons were covered by the series.

National Publication. The Labour Force (quarterly, Ref. No. 6.20), Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

For further methodological details, see *The Labour Force, 1964-1968, Historical Supplement* (annual, Ref. No. 6.22), Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

Austria

Definition. Persons subject to the compulsory social insurance scheme, with a work or apprenticeship contract, excluding those working during a very short period of time or receiving a very low salary.

Coverage. The social insurance is compulsory and covers more than 95 per cent of all employed persons.

Source of data. Compulsory social insurance statistics.

Computation. An enumeration of all employed persons, based on the files of all insurance funds, is made twice a year. Monthly statistics of employment, referring to the last day of the month, are based on notifications of appointments and terminations which must be reported by employers.

National publications. Amtliche Nachrichten des Bundesministeriums für soziale Verwaltung, Bundesministerium für soziale Verwaltung and *Monatsberichte* (monthly), see part *Statistische Übersichten*, Österreichisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (Vienna).

For further methodological details, see *Soziale Sicherheit* 1966 (Social Security), Hauptverband der Osterreichischen Sozialversicherungsträger (National Federation of Austrian Social Insurance Institutions) (Vienna).

Belgium

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees (including part-time workers, foremen and apprentices) on the payrolls of reporting establishments during the pay period including the fifteenth of each month.

Coverage. All establishments in the majority of the economic activities covered by the series (in some industries, establishments with ten or more workers only). Commerce and transport are excluded.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Indexes are computed as weighted averages of the number of persons employed in the various divisions or groups of economic activity covered by the series, the weights being based on the total number of persons employed in these industries in June of the preceding year. Original base of Indexes: 1964 = 100.

National publication. Revue du Travail, Ministère de l'Emploi et du Travail (Brussels).

For further methodological details, see *Revue du Travail* June 1960, Ministère de l'Emploi et du Travail (Brussels).

British Honduras

According to information available, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* is based on statistics of establishments and refers to March of each year.

Bulgaria

According to information available, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* is based on statistics of establishments in the socialised sector.

Cameroon

On the basis of available information, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to statistics of establishments.

Canada

Definition. Persons aged 14 years and over who, during the survey week, did any work for pay or profit or who did unpaid work which contributed to the running of a family farm or business, together with persons who had jobs but did not work because of illness, bad weather, vacation, industrial disputes or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Coverage. All civilian employment in the country (excluding residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians living on reserves). The series on

"Employment in non-agricultural sectors" includes forestry, fishing and trapping.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. Estimates are made from data obtained by interview through monthly surveys utilising a scientific sample of households. The sample comprises about 30 000 households in over 400 areas throughout the country. Data are weighted up to estimates of population projected in age and sex groups, for each province, from census counts.

National publications. The Labour Force (monthly) and *Canadian Statistical Review* (monthly), Statistics Canada (Ottawa).

For further methodological details, see *The Labour Force* (Catalogue No. 71-001—monthly) and *Methodology, Canadian Labour Force Survey* (Catalogue No. 71-504), Statistics Canada (Ottawa).

Cyprus

According to information available, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refers to official estimates of the civilian labour force employed.

Czechoslovakia

On the basis of available information, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to statistics of establishments and refers to the civilian labour force employed, excluding family workers and apprentices.

Egypt

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refers to official estimates of the civilian labour force employed.

El Salvador (area of San Salvador)

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees (including working foremen and apprentices) who have worked during, or received pay for, any part of the week ending nearest the 15th of the month, including those on paid sick-leave and paid vacation.

Coverage. The data refer to the metropolitan area of San Salvador only. In 1971, about 71 000 wage earners and salaried employees were covered by the series.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Returns are obtained monthly from a sample of establishments employing five or more workers. Annual averages represent the simple arithmetic mean of monthly data.

National publications. Estadísticas de trabajo (annual), Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social, Servicio de Planificación Sectorial y Estadística and *Indicadores Económicos y Sociales*, Consejo Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación Económica, Casa Presidencial (San Salvador).

Fiji

On the basis of available information, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* is based on statistics of establishments and refers to wage-earners only excluding casual and domestic workers. The survey is undertaken in June of each year.

Finland

Definition. Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week, have worked for pay or profit for at least one day or had a job but were temporarily not at work, because of vacation, labour dispute, illness etc., or worked as family workers for at least two days.

Coverage. All civilian employment in the country.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. Estimates are made from data obtained from labour force sample surveys covering persons aged 15 years and over on the population registers of the communes. The survey is conducted by means of mail questionnaire, the response rate being about 85 per cent. Currently the sample consists of 30,000 persons, or 0.9 per cent of the population of each commune; one quarter of the sample is questioned once a fortnight about their activity during each of the three previous weeks. Labour force sample surveys data are weighted according to population estimates based on the 1960 population census. Monthly data are computed from weekly figures.

National publication. Tilastokatsauksia-Statistiska Översikter (Bulletin of Statistics) [monthly], Central Statistical Office (Helsinki).

France

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees on establishments' registers whether at work or temporarily absent, on the first working day of January, April, July and October (in ILO and United Nations publications, figures are presented under the respective previous month). Home workers are included if employed exclusively by the establishment. The series exclude part-time workers employed less than 20 hours per week.

Coverage. Data are obtained by questionnaires returned by some 35 000 establishments representing approximately 75 per cent of total employment in the industries covered by the survey. The series on "Employment in non-agricultural sectors" does not cover Government services, communication, private domestic services and navigating personnel of merchant marine.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. The sample includes all establishments employing more than 50 persons and about one third of the establishments employing from 11 to 50 persons as well as a certain number of establishments in transport and construction employing 6 to 10 persons. For each industry, indices are computed for each size group of establishments; these indices are then combined into an industry index by the use of weights proportional to total employment in each size group at the base period; the index for all industries is a weighted arithmetic average of the industry indices, the weights being the numbers employed in each industry at the base period. Annual averages are calculated by dividing by four the total of the figures presented under March, June and September plus half the December figures for the current and preceding years.

National publications. Bulletin mensuel des Statistiques du Travail, Ministère d'Etat chargé des Affaires sociales et *Bulletin mensuel de Statistique*, Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (Paris).

For further methodological details, see *Supplément au Bulletin mensuel de Statistiques sociales*, March 1968 (supplément C 1), Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Population (Paris).

Gabon

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is bsed on statistics of compulsory social insurance.

German Democratic Republic

Source of data. According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to statistics of the labour force employed in all branches of economic activity except the industrial branch "Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing". Statistics of the series cover also employers, workers on own account, employees, unpaid family workers, members of producer's co-operative and apprentices.

For further methodological details, see *Statistisches Jahrbuch* (Statistical Yearbook), 1967, Central Statistical Office (Berlin).

Germany, Federal Republic of

Definition. Average number of persons who worked for pay or profit or held a job, including persons on paid or unpaid leave, persons temporarily laid off or prevented from working because of industrial disputes, illness or injury.

Coverage. Civilian labour force employed, i.e., employers, own-account workers, family workers, wage earners and salaried employees including home workers.

Source of data. Official estimates based mainly on population censuses, microcensuses and surveys on the economic activity of the labour force.

Computation. The figures are estimated primarily on (*a*) basic data drawn from the last population census; (*b*) microcensuses carried out in January (0.1 per cent), April (1 per cent), July (0.1 per cent) and October (0.1 per cent) of each year, covering a reference period of one week; and (*c*) the results of various surveys on the economic activity of the labour force, carried out in public or private establishments and institutions. In computing annual figures account is also taken of the natural growth of the population, changes in the participation rate in economic activity and migratory movements. A person working part-time is counted as one unit even if he has worked only a few hours during the reference week. Quarterly estimates computed on a provisional basis are subject to revision at the end of the year in the light of the results of partial surveys carried out during the year.

National publications. Wirtschaft und Statistik and "Statistischer Wochendienst", Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

For further methodological details, see *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, July 1969, and *Studies on Statistics: The German Microcensus*, April 1969, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

Ghana

On the basis of available information, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to statistics of establishments and the survey is undertaken in December of each year.

Hungary

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees (including home workers) on the payrolls of establishments and in employment for more than six days, excluding persons either on sick leave, or on maternity leave, or on unpaid leave for more than three months, persons sent to a school or course if paid by the school, and persons on active military service. Part-time workers are considered as full-time working units. As from 1968, the series cover also working retired persons.

Coverage. All establishments (State, co-operative and private sectors) in the divisions of economic activities covered by the respective series. The series relates to the civilian labour force employed.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. The total number of man-days worked by wage earners during the month of reference is divided by the number of working days during the same period; this figure is completed by the simple arithmetic average of the number of salaried employees on payrolls at the beginning and the end of the month of reference. Quarterly data represent the simple arithmetic mean of monthly data.

National publication. Statisztikai Havi Közlemények (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics), Central Statistical Office (Budapest).

For further methodological details, see *Statistical Yearbook*, Explanation of terms, Central Statistical Office (Budapest).

India

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees (including working proprietors, foremen and apprentices) on the payrolls of the establishments of the "organised sector". Part-time workers are not included.

Coverage. Establishments of the "organised sector" covering all non-agricultural establishments employing 10 or more workers in the private sector (prior to March 1966: 25 or more workers). In June 1972, 16 900 000 persons were covered by the series, representing about 50 per cent of the urban non-agricultural labour force in the whole country.

Source data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. The data refer to the last working day of each quarter. Returns are obtained quarterly, from the reporting establishments, mostly by way of mailed questionnaires. For non-responding establishments, estimates are made on the basis of their previous returns. Annual averages represent the simple arithmetic mean of quarterly data.

National publications. Quarterly Employment Review and *Employment Review* (Annual), Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (New Delhi).

For further methodological details, see *Employment Review* (annual), Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (New Delhi).

Ireland

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on official estimates of the civilian labour force employed; the survey is undertaken in April of each year.

Israel

Definition and coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees having worked for any length of time during the month of reference in the establishments reporting to the National Insurance Institute. Persons on paid vacation or paid sick leave, working proprietors receiving a regular salary, members of co-operatives, are included. As from 1968 the series cover also relief workers, workers in some defence establishments and workers from certain territories under occupation by Israeli military forces, employed in Israel. The series do not cover domestic services, unpaid students in vocational school and unpaid members of kibbutzim. No account is taken of the fact that a person may have been employed by more than one employer, and consequently persons working in two establishments may be reported twice.

Source of data. Statistics of social insurance (employers' returns to the National Insurance Institute).

Computation. Employment figures are estimated on the basis of a stratified sample of establishments providing returns to the National Insurance Institute. From 1964 to 1967 the sample covered approximately 3 800 establishments. As from 1968 the series are based on a stratified example comprising some 4 800 establishments (agriculture included) employing one or more persons, divided into 28 divisions of economic activity and, within each such division, into seven strata, by size; from each stratum a simple random sample was taken. All establishments with 75 or more workers were included in the sample. Annual data represent the simple arithmetical average of monthly data. Figures from 1968 onwards are based on a new national industrial classification.

National publication. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem).

For further methodological details, see *Employment and Wages of Employees from the National Insurance Institute Data, 1966,* Special Series Publication No. 245, 1968, and *Supplement to the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics,* vol. XXI, No. 12, 1970, Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem).

Italy

Definition. Persons aged 14 years and over who have worked for pay or profit during the survey week or who were temporarily absent from their work as a result of sickness, holidays etc.

Coverage. All civilian employment including regular members of the armed forces.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. Estimates are made from data obtained through interviews utilising a sample of private households. The stratified two stage sample comprises about 113 700 households distributed among some 1 500 communes representative of the whole country. Data refer to a week of the months of January, April, July and October.

National publication. Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, Istituto Centrale di Statistica (Rome).

For further methodological details, see *Rilevazioni campionarie delle forze di lavoro*—Metodi e Norme, Serie A, No. 10, 1969 and *Statistiche del Lavoro*—Serie *Note e Relazioni,* No. 20, May 1963, Istituto Centrale di Statistica (Rome).

Japan

Definition. Persons aged 15 years and over (including unpaid family workers) who, during the survey week, have worked at least one hour, or had a job but were not at work.

Coverage. All civilian employment in the country. Beginning July 1972, the series cover also the Okinawa prefecture.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. Statistics are computed from data obtained through monthly labour force sample surveys conducted during the week ending on the last day of the month. The sample covers about 70 000 persons aged 15 years and over in some 26 000 households selected from the entire country, with overall sampling ratios of 1/920, 1/1380 and 1/1840 by a stratified two stage sampling method using the Enumeration Districts of the Population Census as the first stage sampling unit and dwelling units as the second stage sampling unit.

National publication. Monthly Report on the Labour Force Survey, Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo).

Kenya

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* is based on statistics of establishments and covers wage-earners and salaried employees of both sexes including apprentices and part-time workers. Data are derived from the "Annual enumerations of employees and self-employed persons" conducted at the end of June.

For further methodological details, see *Statistical Abstract 1966,* Statistics Division, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (Nairobi).

Korea, Republic of

Definition. Persons aged 14 years and over (including unpaid family workers) who, during the survey week, have worked for at least one hour or who neither worked nor sought work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent (with or without pay) because of vacation, labour dispute, illness etc.

Coverage. All civilian employment in the country.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. Statistics are computed from data obtained through quarterly labour force sample surveys conducted during a week in the middle of the months of March, June, September and December. The sample covers about 4 500 households selected from the entire country by means of a stratified multi-stage sampling method.

National publication. Monthly Statistics of Korea, Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board (Seoul).

For further methodological details see *Annual Report on the Economically Active Population,* Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board (Seoul).

Luxembourg

Definition. Wage earners on the payrolls of establishments, on the last day of the quarter, including persons on sick leave or holiday.

Coverage. Wage earners in reporting establishments employing five or more persons in non-agricul-

tural sectors. The series does not cover: public and private services, part of commerce, workshops of the Luxembourg railways and handicraft enterprises employing less than five persons. The reporting establishments cover approximately two-thirds of total employment in the non-agricultural industries covered by the series.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

National publication. Bulletin du STATEC, Service central de la statistique et des études économiques (Luxembourg).

Malawi

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of reporting establishments of the private sector or of government agencies during the last pay period of a reference month, in each quarter, including working proprietors and unpaid family workers, present on the last working day of the same reference month and persons temporarily absent from work because of sickness or vacation.

Coverage. All establishments of the private sector employing 20 or more persons and all government agencies. Private domestic services are not covered by the series.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Data are obtained quarterly by means of mailed questionnaires. The reference months for the four quarters are respectively March, June, September and December for the private sector, whereas the corresponding reference months for government agencies are April, July, October and January. In 1971, about 114 900 persons were covered by the series.

National publications. Reported Employment and Earnings, Quarterly Report and *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, National Statistical Office (Zomba).

For further methodological details, see *Reported Employment and Earnings, Quarterly Report* (explanatory notes), National Statistical Office (Zomba).

Malta

On the basis of available information, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to statistics of establishments of the civilian labour force employed, excluding family workers. The survey is undertaken in December of each year.

Mauritius

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on statistics of establishments and excludes relief workers and persons employed in sugar and tea factories. The survey is undertaken in March and September of each year.

Netherlands

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on official estimates of the civilian labour force employed, excluding civil personnel employed by the Ministry of Defence. Data refer to the number of man-years.

New Zealand

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of reporting establishments, including those on paid vacation, sick leave or temporarily absent from work for a limited period of time (with or without pay) for reasons other than temporary lay-off.

Coverage. All establishments employing two or more persons. In the selection of reporting establishments, account is taken of working proprietors other than professional practitioners such as accountants, architects, dentists, etc. and part-time employees (two part-time employees are counted as one full-time employee). The series excludes sea-going and stevedoring (dock labour) and private domestic services; figures include forestry and logging.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Establishments submit returns in April and October; each return covers six consecutive months and relates to the pay-day nearest the 15th of each month. Estimates of total employment are computed by linking the data obtained in the semi-annual survey to census data.

National publications. Labour and Employment Gazette, Department of Labour, Wellington and *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, Department of Statistics (Wellington).

Norway

Definition. All Norwegian and foreign wage earners and salaried employees, at work or temporarily absent from work, included on the register of employed persons of the health insurance Offices.

Coverage. The statistics cover all insured wage earners and salaried employees except foreign seamen on Norwegian sea-going ships. Registration with an insurance fund is compulsory for workers with an annual income over 2 000 crowns (prior to January 1967: 1 000 crowns).

Source of data. Compulsory social insurance statistics (health insurance register).

Computation. An enumeration of all employed persons covered by the compulsory health insurance scheme, based on the files of all insurance offices, is taken annually at the end of October. Monthly statistics of employment are based on notifications of appointments and terminations, which must be reported by employers within five days. The statistics refer to the last working day of the month.

National publication. Statistisk Månedshefte (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics), Statistisk Sentralbyrå (Central Bureau of Statistics) (Oslo).

For further methodological details, see *Arbeidskraftstatistikk* (Manpower Statistics) No. 4, 1966, Arbeidsdirektoratet (Oslo).

Panama

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on labour force sample surveys and refers to persons aged 15 years and over.

Philippines

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees who have worked or received pay during the reporting period, generally the pay period ending nearest the fifteenth of the month.

Coverage. Approximately 1 300 establishments in non-agricultural industries (employing about 300 000

persons in 1964). The establishments submit their returns on a voluntary basis.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Data are obtained monthly by means of mailed questionnaires and represent the total number of employed persons in the reporting establishments.

National publication. Statistical Bulletin, Central Bank of the Philippines, Department of Economic Research (Manila).

Poland

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees (excluding apprentices) on the payrolls of establishments and institutions of the socialised sector of the national economy with the exception of members of agricultural co-operatives. Figures include full-time equivalent of part-time workers.

Coverage. All establishments and institutions in the branches of economic activity covered by the respective series. The series includes sea fishing.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Data are based on returns obtained from all establishments and institutions. The frequency of reporting may be from one to 12 times per year depending upon the importance of employment variations in the industry to which the establishments belong. Quarterly data are the simple arithmetic means of monthly figures.

National publication. Biuletyn Statystyczny (Statistical Bulletin) [monthly], Główny Urzad Statystyczny (Central Statistical Office) (Warsaw).

For further methodological details, see *Rocznik Statystyczny* (Statistical Yearbook/Employment, General Notes), Glóny Urzad Statystyczny (Central Statistical Office) (Warsaw).

Puerto Rico

Definition. Persons aged 14 years and over who, during the survey week, did any work for pay or profit or worked without pay for 15 hours or more in family-operated enterprises, and persons who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation or other reasons. Also included as employed are persons on lay-off with instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off and those waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Coverage. All civilian employment in the country.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. Statistics are computed from data obtained through monthly labour force sample surveys. Approximately 6 000 households in 74 municipalities are interviewed each month. The basic observations refer to the week including the 12th of the month.

National publication. Employment and Unemployment in Puerto Rico, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (San Juan).

For further methodological details, see *Employment and Unemployment in Puerto Rico* (explanatory notes) and *Redesign of the Household Sample for the Labor Force Survey,* Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (San Juan).

Romania

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to statistics of establishments in the socialised sector.

Sierra Leone

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees (including home workers), employers and paid family workers who have worked for pay or profit for at least one day during the month of reference. Persons absent from work during the entire period of reference because of temporary lay-off, industrial disputes or unauthorised absences are excluded.

Coverage. All establishments employing six persons or more in the divisions of economic activities covered by the respective series.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Data collected each month represent the number of persons on the last payroll period (usually a month) of the reporting establishments. Annual data refer to the month of December.

National publications. Statistical Bulletin, Central Statistics Office (Freetown).

Singapore[1]

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* is based on statistics of establishments; it includes working proprietors and unpaid family workers and excludes domestic services. Prior to 1969, the series refers to wage-earners only. The survey is undertaken in July of each year.

South Africa

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of reporting establishments; persons on holiday or sick leave with full pay are included, but those on strike or laid-off are excluded.

Coverage. The series does not cover commerce and services.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. The data refer to the last pay day of the month (except for mining and quarrying where the data represent the average number of persons during the month). For manufacturing and construction, monthly estimates are based on a sample of about 1 700 establishments selected out of a toal of 16 500 manufacturing and construction establishments which submitted returns at the annual industrial census of 1953-1954. All larger establishments and one-eleventh or one-fifteenth of the smaller ones are included in the sample, representing at least 60 per cent of the total employees in the respective industries. The estimates are adjusted subsequently, according to the results of annual industrial censuses.

National publication. Bulletin of Statistics, Department of Statistics (Pretoria).

Spain

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees (including foremen, apprentices and part-time workers) on employment registers (social security) during the month, including persons on paid vacation or temporarily absent as a result of sickness or accident.

Coverage. Contributors to the compulsory social security fund. The series excludes certain services of

[1] See annex 2.

the public administration and some enterprises not affiliated to the national social security system; starting 1963, workers on own account are included.

Source of data. Compulsory social insurance records.

Computation. The figures are based on the number of persons contributing to the social security fund during the month.

National publication. The figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Madrid).

Sweden

Definition. Persons aged 16 to 74 years who, during the survey period, did any work for pay or profit or worked without pay for at least 15 hours in family-operated enterprises, and persons who did not work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent (with or without pay).

Coverage. All civilian employment in the country.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. Statistics are computed from data obtained through monthly labour force sample surveys. Monthly figures represent the average of two survey weeks (usually the first two weeks in each month), half of the monthly sample being interviewed each week. The sample is a proportionate, stratified, one-stage random sample of persons aged 14 years or more. A register of the total population is used as a sampling frame. Survey results used in the compilation of employment data refer generally to persons aged 16 to 74 years. About 18 000 persons are interviewed each month; approximately 95 per cent of the interviews are completed by telephone with a non-response rate of 1 to 2 per cent. In January 1970, approximately 3 327 000 persons were covered by the series.

National publications. Statistiska Meddelanden (Statistical Reports), National Central Bureau of Statistics and *Arbetsmarknadsstatistik* (Labour market statistics), National Labour Market Board (Stockholm).

For further methodological details, see *Statistisk Tidskrift* (Statistical Review), No. 4, 1970, Statistiska Centralbyrån (Central Bureau of Statistics) (Stockholm).

Syrian Arab Republic

According to the information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on the labour force sample surveys covering persons aged 12 years and over. Beginning 1966, the survey is undertaken in November of each year.

Trinidad and Tobago

Definition. Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the survey week, did any work for pay or profit or did unpaid work which contributed to the running of a family farm or business. Also generally included are persons temporarily absent from work because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute or some similar cause but who had jobs to which they would return at the end of that period of absence.

Coverage. All civilian employment in the country. The survey covers all persons living in private households as well as some of the persons staying in certain institutions such as hotels, large boarding houses, etc.; for this latter group, information is collected at the private household to which the persons belong. Persons in institutions such as hospitals, nursing homes, prisons, etc., for six months or more, are not included.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. Statistics are computed from data obtained from half-yearly sample surveys. Each survey, which covers six months, constitutes a round. Enumeration is carried out in the 2nd and 4th week of each month; the 12 sub-samples of each round are grouped to form a single sample of more than 2 000 households. Sample data are weighted up to independent estimates (taking into account the results of the 1960 population census) of the non-institutional population 15 years of age and over, by sex, as at 31 March and 30 September respectively.

National publications. Labour Force and *Quarterly Economic Report*, Central Statistical Office (Port-of-Spain).

For further methodological details, see *Labour Force*, Concepts and Definitions and *General Report*, Publication No. 11, Central Statistical Office (Port-of-Spain).

Turkey

According to information available, the series is based on statistics of compulsory social insurance excluding air transport and government services. The survey is undertaken in September of each year.

Uganda

On the basis of available information, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to statistics of establishments including family workers. The survey is undertaken in June of each year.

USSR

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only. Separate series are also shown for Byelorussian SSR and Ukrainian SSR.

Definition. Annual average number of wage earners and salaried employees in establishments of the socialised sector of the national economy. The statistics cover also persons on paid leave (holidays, sick-leave, maternity leave etc.).

Coverage. All establishments in all divisions of economic activity (in accordance with the national industrial classification). The series do not cover members of kolkhozes (collective farms) and persons on military service.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments. Establishments must report on employment directly to statistical bodies every month.

Computation. Statistics are computed on the basis of all reports on employment received by the Central Statistical Board of the USSR. Annual averages represent unweighted arithmetic means of monthly data.

National publication. Narodnoe Khoziaistvo SSSR, Statisticheskii ezhegodnik (The National Economy of the USSR, Statistical Year Book), TSentral'noe Statisticheskoe Upravlenie SSSR (Central Statistical Board of USSR) (Moscow).

For further methodological details, see *Narodnoe Khoziaistvo SSSR, Statisticheskii ezhegodnik* (The National Economy of the USSR, Statistical Year Book),

Short Methodological Descriptions, TSentral'noe Statisticheskoe Upravlenie SSSR (Central Statistical Board of the USSR) (Moscow).

United Kingdom

Definition and coverage. Persons gainfully occupied in civil employment, including employers, self-employed, part-time workers, persons temporarily laid-off and those absent from work owing to sickness, vacation, etc.; unpaid family workers are not included. The data exclude Northern Ireland.

Source of data. Social insurance records supplemented by reports from certain government sources and estimates based on population censuses.

Computation. The estimated number of wage earners and salaried employees is based mainly on records of the comprehensive National insurance scheme. All persons insured under this scheme are issued a National insurance card. Cards, bearing a reference A, B, C or D, are distributed in equal proportion. Quarterly estimates are based on the number of cards due for exchange on the first Mondays of March, June, September and December (multiplied by four), and, for certain categories of employees who are insured but do not hold National Insurance cards (e.g. civil servants, Post Office employees) on information supplied by the Treasury and the General Post Office. The estimated number of employers and self-employed is based on population census data. Annual data refer to the month of June.

National publication. Monthly Digest of Statistics, Central Statistical Office (London).

For further methodological details, see *Ministry of Labour Gazette,* March and May 1966 issues, Department of Employment (London).

United Republic of Tanzania

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the former Tanganyika and is based on statistics of establishments; the survey is undertaken in June of each year.

United States

Definition. Persons aged 16 years and over who, during the survey week, did any work for pay or profit or worked without pay for 15 hours or more in family-operated enterprises, and persons who did not work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, bad weather, illness, industrial disputes (with or without pay for time off), whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

Coverage. All civilian employment in the country.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. Statistics are computed from data obtained through monthly labour force sample surveys. The current sample design is spread over 461 areas, comprising 923 counties and cities (considered as independent statistical units) with coverage in each of the states and the District of Columbia. Each month, approximately 50 000 occupied housing units and other living quarters are designated for interview. The basic observations refer to the calendar week including the 12th of the month. In 1971, approximately 75 700 000 persons were covered by the series.

National publication. Employment and Earnings (monthly), Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington, D.C.).

For further methodological details, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin No. 1711, 1971 and *Employment and Earnings*, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington, D.C.).

Yugoslavia

Definition and coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees in enterprises of the socialised sector of the national economy. The statistics cover also persons working under short- and part-time contracts as well as persons on paid or unpaid holiday; the series do not cover persons employed with the State Secretariats of National Defence and Interior Affairs and apprentices.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. The figures for March and September are obtained from bi-annual questionnaires sent by mail and covering all enterprises of the socialised sector. Monthly data are estimates based on sample surveys of approximately 20 000 enterprises covering about 80 per cent (minimum 70 per cent) of the total number of persons employed in each division of economic activity covered by the respective series in the socialized sector.

Annual averages represent the simple arithmetic mean of March and September data.

National publications. Indeks (Index) and *Statistički Bilten* (Statistical Bulletin), Savezni Zavod za Statistiku (Federal Institute for Statistics) (Belgrade).

For further methodological details, see *Statistički Bilten* (Bulletin Statistique), No. 310, June 1964 and *Statistički Godišnjak* (Statistical Yearbook)—Methodological Explanations, Savezni zavod za statistiku (Federal Institute for Statistics) (Belgrade).

Zambia

Definition and coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of reporting establishments (including directors receiving a fixed salary) who have worked at least 20 hours per week for any employer. The series do not cover domestic services.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Annual averages represent the simple arithmetic mean of data of June and December of each year (prior to 1967: average or quarterly data).

National publication. Monthly Digest of Statistics, Central Statistical Office (Lusaka).

Index numbers of employment in manufacturing

General statement

The statistics on employment in manufacturing relate, unless otherwise stated in the country descriptions below, to wage earners and salaried employees in manufacturing industries. Workers on paid or unpaid holiday or vacation are generally included; but employers, self-employed persons and persons on strike or temporarily laid off are excluded.

The data usually refer to the total number of persons at work on a specified date in each month or quarter. For certain countries, however, they relate to the average number of employed over a given period of time. But no distinction is made between persons employed full time and those working less than full time. Members of the armed forces are not included in the series.

For details concerning employment in general, see the general statement of the index numbers of employment, excluding agriculture.

Country descriptions

Albania

According to information available, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* covers manufacturing, mining and quarrying and refers to the socialised sector.

Australia

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees at work or on paid holiday, vacation, paid sick leave, etc. during the last payroll period of the month.

Coverage. The statistics refer to the estimated total number of wage earners and salaried employees (including home workers), engaged in establishments where four or more persons are employed or where power (other than manual) is used.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments (see also under *Computation*).

Computation. Month-to-month variations in employment revealed by current returns are linked to benchmark data (population census) to derive monthly estimates of employment. The monthly payroll tax returns submitted by establishments and enterprises including semi-government institutions account for approximately 85 per cent of wage earners and salaried employees in civilian employment. In addition, monthly employment reports are obtained from governmental authorities not subject to payroll tax. The balance, i.e. unrecorded private employment, is estimated. Interim estimates of employment are adjusted to the latest results of the Annual Census of Factories.

National publications. Employment and Unemployment and *Monthly Review of Business Statistics,* (Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, (Canberra).

For further methodological details, see *Employment and Unemployment,* Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

Austria

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees (including apprentices) in reporting establishments at the end of each month.

Coverage. All establishments with six or more employees in manufacturing (except sawmills), mining and quarrying. Prior to January 1965, the series excluded central offices of establishments. Beginning January 1971, the series covers also establishments employing less than six persons, and gas-work.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Statistics are based on monthly reports of establishments.

National publications. Amtliche Nachrichten des Bundesministeriums für soziale Verwaltung, Bundesministerium für soziale Verwaltung, *Monatsberichte* (monthly), see part *Statistische Übersichten,* Österreichische Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung and *Monatliche Beschäftigtenstatistik,* Bundeskammer der Gewerblichen Wirtschaft, Sektion Industrie (Vienna).

Belgium

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

British Honduras

According to information available, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* is based on statistics of establishments and refers to March of each year.

Bulgaria

Definition and coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of manufacturing establishments of the socialised sector. The series covers also mining, quarrying and electricity.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Data are obtained mainly from monthly questionnaires returned by establishments and partly by non-recurrent specific surveys.

National publication. Statisticheski izvestia (Statistical Bulletin) [monthly], Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Information and Communications (Sofia).

For further methodological details, see *Statisticheski godochnik na NR Bulgaria* (Statistical Yearbook), TSentralno Statistichesko Upravleni pri Ministerskaia Sovet (Central Statistical Office to the Council of Ministers) (Sofia).

Cameroon

According to information available, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* is based on statistics of establishments.

Canada

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of reporting establishments, who are paid for rendering current services or are on paid absence for one day or more during the last pay period of each month. Regular part-time employees are included.

Coverage. Figures are obtained from monthly mail surveys covering larger enterprises with a total of 20 or more employees in any month of the year in all establishments belonging to the enterprise considered. This size criteria results in approximately the same coverage as did the "usually employing 15 or more workers" criteria, formerly used.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. The statistics relate to the last payroll period in the month. Preliminary data for the current month are revised when figures for the subsequent month become available. In 1964, the series covered approximately 92 per cent of the estimated total number of wage earners and salaried employees in all manufacturing establishments. Annual averages represent the simple arithmetic mean of monthly data.

National publications, Employment earnings and hours (monthly) and *Canadian Statistical Review* (monthly) Statistics Canada (Ottawa).

For further methodological details, see *Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries* — Explanatory Notes, Statistics Canada (Ottawa).

Chile

Definition. Wage earners and working foremen on the payrolls of reporting establishments during the reference period, including persons on paid absences.

Coverage. Wage earners working full time. In April 1960, about 145,000 persons were covered by the series.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Returns are obtained quarterly from a sample of establishments drawn from the 1957 census of manufacturing establishments. The sample covers 10 per cent of establishments with 20 to 49 workers, 20 per cent of establishments with 50 to 99 workers, 40 per cent of establishments with 100 to 199 workers and all establishments with 200 or more workers. Original data are compiled in the form of index numbers with base April 1960 = 100.

National publication. The figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly from the *Dirección de Estadística y Censos* (Santiago).

For further methodological details, see *Indice de Remuneraciones (Base abril 1960 = 100) — Estudio Metodológico,* Dirección de Estadística y Censos (Santiago).

Colombia

Definition and coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of reporting establishments, including persons on paid vacation, or temporarily absent from work as a result of sickness or accident.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Employment figures are estimated on the basis of a sample of 1,550 establishments with five or more workers representing in May 1962 more than 65 per cent (about 170 000 persons) of all wage earners and salaried employees in manufacturing.

National publication. Boletín Mensual de Estadística, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (Bogotá).

For further methodological details, see *Boletín Mensual de Estadística* No. 141, Dec. 1962, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (Bogotá).

Cyprus

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook* is based on official estimates.

Czechoslovakia

On the basis of available information, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to statistics of establishments and refers to the socialised sector. The data include mining and quarrying.

Denmark

Definition and coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees, having worked 15 hours or more per week, on the payrolls of reporting establishments at the end of the last pay period of the month for wage earners and at the end of the month for salaried employees, including persons on paid vacation or temporarily absent because of illness or other reasons.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Prior to January 1969, employment figures were estimated monthly on the basis of a sample of the largest establishments (about 1 200) representing approximately two-thirds of total employment in the industries covered. Since January 1969, monthly estimates are calculated on the basis of a sample of about 1 900 establishments representing 70 per cent of total employment in the industries covered. This new sample includes all establishments employing 200 persons and more and a sample of establishments employing less than 200 persons. Monthly figures are adjusted annually according to new bench-mark data obtained from all industrial establishments employing six persons or more.

National publication. Statistike Efterretninger, Danmarks Statistik, (Copenhagen).

For further methodological details, see *Statistike Efterretninger,* No. 18—April 1967, No. 32—June 1969 and No. 48—July 1970, Danmarks Statistik (Copenhagen).

Dominican Republic

According to information available, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* is based on statistics of establishments.

Ecuador

Definition and coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees having worked for any length of time during the period of reference, on the payrolls of reporting establishments. The series covers working proprietors, family workers and persons on paid absence because of vacation, sickness, accident or for other reasons.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Employment figures are estimated monthly on the basis of returns obtained from a sample of establishments employing five or more workers. The sample is stratified by industry and size of establishment according to the 1955 Industrial Census. In 1968, about 21 500 wage earners and salaried employees were covered by the series. Annual averages represent the simple arithmetic mean of monthly data.

National publication. Estadísticas del Trabajo—Indices de Empleo y Salarios (quarterly), División de Estadística y Censos, Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación Económica (Quito).

Egypt

According to information available, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to official estimates of the civilian labour force employed. The data include mining and quarrying.

El Salvador (area of San Salvador)

In 1971, about 18 900 wage-earners and salaried employees were covered by the series.

For description, see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Fiji

On the basis of available information, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to statistics of establishments and refers to wage-earners only excluding casual workers. The survey is undertaken in June of each year.

Finland

Definition. Wage earners on the payrolls of reporting establishments.

Coverage. Annual data stem from annual industrial statistics covering all manufacturing establishments employing five persons or more or using a given amount of power (about 25 kW); in the selection of reporting establishments, account is also taken of salaried employees and working proprietors. Total employment in the establishments covered by the series represented, in 1964, about 83 per cent of total employment in all industrial establishments. Quarterly data are obtained from the largest and most representative reporting establishments in the principal manufacturing industries during the first normal pay period in the quarter; they cover about 45 per cent of all workers in the principal manufacturing industries.

The series (annual and quarterly data) includes also mining and quarrying.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Annual data are based on average monthly number of wage earners reported by the establishments; figures include full-time equivalent of part-time wage earners on the basis of normal working hours per year. The latest annual data shown is provisional. Quarterly data (provisional) are computed by comparing the data covering identical establishments for two successive quarters. They are linked and subsequently adjusted to annual industrial statistics.

National publication. Teollisuustilasto, OSA I (Industrial Statistics of Finland, Volume I), Suomen Virallinen Tilasto (Official Statistics of Finland) (Helsinki).

The quarterly figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Central Statistical Office (Helsinki).

France

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Gabon

According to information available, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* is based on statistics of compulsory social insurance.

German Democratic Republic

Source of data. According to information available, the series relates to the wage-earners and salaried employees in manufacturing and mining. Statistics of the series include also employers and self-employed persons.

For further methodological details, see *Statistisches Jahrbuch* (Statistical Yearbook) 1967, Central Statistical Office (Berlin).

Germany, Federal Republic of

The series covers wage-earners and salaried employees.

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Ghana

On the basis of available information, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to statistics of establishments and the survey is undertaken in December each year.

Greece

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees including working foremen and apprentices, on the payrolls of reporting establishments, including persons on paid leave or temporarily absent because of illness or other reasons.

Coverage. Since November 1964, employment figures are estimated on the basis of a stratified sample of some 1 700 establishments representing approximately 75 per cent of the total number of employees in manufacturing throughout the country. In November 1964, approximately 228 200 employees were covered by the series.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Data are obtained from 13 per cent of establishments with 10 to 19 employees, 14 per cent of establishments with 20 to 29 employees, 28 per cent of establishments with 30 to 49 employees and from all establishments with 50 or more employees.

National publication. Monthly Statistical Bulletin, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

For further methodological details, see *Results of the Employment and Pay-roll Survey in Industry and Handicraft for the years 1962 and 1963* and *Monthly Statistical Bulletin,* Feb. 1966 and April 1967, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

Guatemala (Guatemala City)

Definition and coverage. Wage earners without distinction as to age (including foremen and apprentices) on the payrolls of reporting establishments, who received pay during the week of reference, usually including the 15th of the month. The data refer to Guatemala City only.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Returns are obtained monthly from a sample of establishments employing five or more workers, representing a minimum of 65 per cent of the persons engaged in the industries covered as shown in the 1950 Industrial Register. In 1971, approximately 7 600 wage earners were covered by the series. Annual averages represent the simple arithmetic mean of monthly data.

National publication. The figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly from the "Dirección General de Estadística" (Guatemala City).

Honduras

According to information available, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* is based on statistics of establishments.

Hong Kong

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of reporting establishments (on a specific day of reference), at work or on paid vacation or paid sick-leave.

Coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees in all establishments employing twenty or more persons or equipped with power-driven machinery and registered with the Labour Department. In the third quarter 1971, about 18 300 establishments employing approximately 572 500 wage earners and salaried employees, were covered by the series.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Returns are obtained quarterly from reporting establishments, by means of mail questionnaires.

National publication. Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics, Census and Statistics Department (Hong Kong).

Hungary

The series covers manufacturing, mining quarrying and electricity, and refers to wage-earners and salaried employees in the State Sector only (excluding home workers).

For description see "Employment excluding agriculture".

India

According to information available, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* is based on statistics of establishments.

Ireland

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees actually at work (or on holiday with pay) in manufacturing establishments in a week in the middle of each month. The series covers also working proprietors.

Coverage. Annual data cover all establishments in which three or more persons are engaged. Quarterly figures are estimates based on returns furnished by about 1 700 establishments employing approximately 90 per cent of the total number of persons covered by the annual data.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments. Annual figures are derived from Censuses of Industrial Production (taken in mid-October of each year) and quarterly figures from inquiries carried out in a sample of establishments.

Computation. Particulars of the number of wage earners engaged in a week in each month of the year and the number of salaried employees (including working proprietors) in a week in October are collected from each establishment at the annual Census of Industrial Production. Quarterly figures are estimated aggregates based on the data furnished by establishments at the quarterly sample inquiries. The quarterly estimates of total employment are adjusted when the results of the annual Census of Industrial Production become available.

National publication. Irish Statistical Bulletin, Central Statistics Office (Dublin).

For further methodological details, see *Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin,* June and Sept. 1950, Central Statistics Office (Dublin).

Israel

Definition and coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of manufacturing, mining and quarrying establishments (up to 1967, manufacturing only), including establishments of the defence system and members of co-operative societies, but excluding unpaid members of kibbutzim and non-profit-making establishments.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Weighted indices of employment are calculated monthly on the basis of data originally obtained from a sample drawn from the 1968 Industry and Crafts Survey. As from 1968 the new sample covers about 2 500 establishments employing one or more persons (up to 1967: 1 300 establishments) and divided into six strata by size; all establishments employing 50 or more persons are included. The establishments within the sample cover approximately 70 per cent of the total of employees in the industries covered. Data from 1968 onwards are based on a new national industrial classification.

National publication. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem).

For further methodological details, see *Supplement to the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics,* vol. XXI, No. 11, 1970, and *Statistical Abstract of Israel* (annual), Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem).

Italy

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Japan

Definition. Wage-earners and salaried employees aged 15 years and over who worked at least one hour or who had a job but were not at work, during the survey week.

For *Coverage, Source of data, Computation* and *National publication* see "Employment excluding agriculture".

For further methodological details, see *Report on the Revised Figures of Labour Survey,* March 1963 and *Annual Report on the Labour Force Survey,* Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo).

Jordan

According to information available, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to statistics of establishments and includes workers on own account and unpaid family workers.

Kenya

According to information available, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* is based on statistics of establishments and covers wage-earners and salaried employees of both sexes including apprentices and part-time workers. Data are derived from the "Annual Enumerations of Employees and Self-Employed Persons" conducted at the end of June.

For further methodological details, see *Statistical Abstract 1966,* Statistics Division, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (Nairobi).

Korea, Republic of

For description, see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Luxembourg

On the basis of available information, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to statistics of establishments.

Madagascar

On the basis of available information, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to statistics of establishments.

Malawi

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Malaysia, West

On the basis of available information, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to statistics of establishments. The survey is undertaken in July of each year.

Malta

On the basis of available information, the series published in the Statistical Yearbook relates to statistics of establishments. The survey is undertaken in December of each year.

Mauritius

According to information available, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to statistics of establishments and excludes relief workers. The survey is undertaken in March and September of each year.

Netherlands

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of the reporting establishments at the end of each quarter. The series covers home workers, working proprietors and persons temporarily absent because of vacation, sickness or accident; persons working less than 15 hours per week are excluded. Part-time workers (i.e. working not less than 15 hours per week) are counted as full-time workers.

Coverage. Employees in establishments employing ten or more persons.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Data are obtained quarterly by means of mailed questionnaires; estimates are made for non-responding establishments.

National publication. Maandstatistiek van de industrie (Monthly Statistical Bulletin of Manufacturing), Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Central Bureau of Statistics) (The Hague).

For further methodological details, see *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek* (Monthly Bulletin of the Central Bureau of Statistics), No. 9, 1952 (The Hague).

New Zealand

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Nigeria

Source of data: The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on statistics of establishments conducted annually by the Employment Services Division of the National Ministry of Labour. The survey is undertaken in December of each year. Data are collected by mail from government and private units employing at least 10 employees throughout Nigeria.

The reporting units consist of both establishments and enterprises for the private sector and for submin-istry departments, councils or corporations for the public sector.

For further details, see *Annual Abstract of Statistics* Federal Office of Statistics (Lagos).

Norway

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Pakistan

Source of data: The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on statistics of establishments. The survey is undertaken in June each year.

Panama

On the basis of available information, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to statistics of compulsory social insurance. The survey is undertaken in August of each year.

Peru

On the basis of available information, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* is based on statistics of official estimates.

Philippines

For description of series published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, see "Employment, excluding agriculture". The following description relates to the series shown in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*:

Definition and coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees (including part-time or casual workers) who have worked or received pay during the month of reference, including persons on paid vacation or sick leave.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Monthly weighted indices are calculated on the basis of data obtained by means of mailed questionnaires, from a stratified sample of establishments and, for Government employment, from the "Government Service Insurance System". The sample comprises 536 establishments. The weights used in the compilation of the indices are based on the relative importance of the sale value of all establishments in 1965, estimated by the Bureau of the Census and Statistics. Annual figures represent the simple arithmetic mean of monthly data.

National publications. Central Bank News Digest and *Philippines Financial Statistics* (quarterly) Central Bank of the Philippines, Department of Economic Research (Manila).

Poland

The series covers manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, cold storage and sea-fishing.

For description, see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Puerto Rico

Definition and coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of reporting establishments who worked during, or received pay, for all or any part of the pay period (usually a week) ending nearest the 15th of the month. Workers on paid absences during the specified pay period are included.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Data are based on a sample of reporting establishments representing 90 to 95 per cent of total employment in the industries covered by the series. Monthly figures are adjusted annually to new benchmark data obtained from censuses of manufacturing taken in October of each year.

National publication. Employment, Hours and Earnings in the Manufacturing Industries in Puerto Rico, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (San Juan).

For further methodological details, see *Employment, Hours and Earnings in the Manufacturing Industries in Puerto Rico* (Definitions), Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (San Juan).

Romania

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of reporting establishments (including temporary or seasonal workers). Persons temporarily absent because of leave of illness or civil obligations are included in so far as they continue to be under labour contracts with the establishments.

Coverage. All establishments in manufacturing (including fishing, logging, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water) of the socialised sector of the national economy.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. The number of wage earners represents the daily average of workers on establishments' payrolls during the month, and the number of salaried employees the simple arithmetic average of employees at the beginning and at the end of the month.

National publication. Buletin Statistic Trimestrial, Directia Centralá de Statisticá (Bucarest).

Sierra Leone

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Singapore

According to information available, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* is based on statistics of establishments and prior to 1969, refers to wage-earners only. The survey is undertaken in July each year.

South Africa

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Spain

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Sweden

Definition. Wage earners (including foremen and apprentices) on payrolls of establishments, actually at work, including those not at work on the day of the count due to shift arrangements, sick leave, paid holidays, military service, etc.; wage earners absent because of strike, lock-out or lay-off are excluded.

Coverage. Annual data cover, as a rule, establishments with five or more persons (including working proprietors). Monthly data are based on reports from a sample of establishments. The series covers also mining and quarrying.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Annual indices (final) are computed on the basis of annual establishments reporting (industrial census) and refer to the average number of wage earners on payrolls at ten pay-dates during the year. Provisional monthly indices are composed on the basis of reports from a sample of establishments and refer to the number of wage earners employed on a given day of each month (the whole day or part of the day). They are calculated by chaining month-to-month indices (computed on the basis of data covering establishments reporting for two consecutive months) to the preceding final annual indices. Provisional annual data represent the simple arithmetic mean of provisional monthly data; they are revised, together with provisional monthly data, on the basis of the latest results of the annual establishments' reporting.

National publications. Statistika Meddelanden, Allmän månadsstatistik (published monthly) and *Sveriges offici ella statistik, Industri 1967*, Statistiska Centralbyrän, (Central Bureau of Statistics) (Stockholm).

For further methodological details, see *Statistiska Meddelanden*, Am 1968: 33, Statistika Centralbryån (Central Bureau of Statistics) (Stockholm).

Switzerland

Definition. Production and related workers, including supervisory personnel, on the payrolls of reporting establishments.

Coverage. Data are based on quarterly reports from establishments subject to the "Federal Act respecting work in industry, handicrafts and commerce (Labour Act)". The inquiries, with voluntary participation, relate to one-third of the establishments falling under the regulations of the Labour Act and employing two-thirds of all wage earners engaged in manufacturing establishments. In 1970, approximately 440 000 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. The total index is computed by comparing, for the same establishments, data relating to the current quarter with data of the preceding quarter; until 1965, these indices were adjusted according to the results of the latest annual census of industrial workers. Data relating to the various groups of industries are weighted on the basis of the results of the industrial survey of September 1967. Statistics refer to the last pay day of the quarter.

National publication. La Vie économique, Département fédéral de l'Economie publique, Office fédéral de l'industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail (Berne).

For further methodological details, see *La Vie économique*, May 1969 (fasc. No. 5, p. 236), Département fédéral de l'Economie publique, Office fédéral de l'industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail (Berne).

Syrian Arab Republic

According to information available, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* is based on labour force sample surveys undertaken in November of each year.

Trinidad and Tobago[1]

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees (sugar factories: wage earners only) on the payrolls of

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

reporting establishments including persons on paid leave (vacation, sick leave or casual leave) but excluding workers on strike or lock-outs.

Coverage. All establishments employing ten persons or more. The series covers also quarrying, sugar factories and electricity.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Data are collected through quarterly surveys and represent the number of employees on the payrolls of the establishments in the last full pay week of February, May, August and November. For sugar factories, employment figures relate to the third fortnight of each quarter. (Present surveys are in the course of being replaced by revised surveys.)

National publication. Quarterly Economic Report, Central Statistical Office (Port-of-Spain).

Turkey

According to information available, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* is based on statistics of compulsory social insurance. The survey is undertaken in September each year.

Uganda

On the basis of available information, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to statistics of establishments. The survey is undertaken in June each year.

USSR[2]

Separate series are also shown for Byelorussian SSR and Ukrainian SSR.

For description, see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

United Kingdom

Definition and coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees in manufacturing including part-time workers, persons temporarily laid-off and those absent from work owing to sickness, vacation, etc.; unpaid family workers are not included.

Source of data. Social insurance records supplemented by returns from establishments.

Computation. Basic data are derived from a count of National Insurance cards (see under General Level of Employment) due to be exchanged on the first Monday of June; these data are projected forward month by month on the basis of employment changes during each month, these changes being estimated from establishments returns (number of employees on the payrolls). Figures are revised when basic data from the subsequent June count become available. Annual data refer to the month of June.

National publication. Monthly Digest of Statistics, Central Statistical Office (London).

For further methodological details, see *Ministry of Labour Gazette,* March and May 1966 issues, Department of Employment (London).

United Republic of Tanzania

According to information available, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* is based on statistics of establishments. The survey is undertaken in June each year and covers the former Tanganyika only.

United States

Definition and coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees who have worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month (Federal Government: last day of the month). Workers on an establishment payroll who are on paid sick leave (when pay is received directly from the firm), on paid holiday or paid vacation, and those who have worked during only part of the reported pay period are counted as employed.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Reports are received from a sample of about 46,000 reporting units with approximately 12 million workers (or 61 per cent of total manufacturing employment). The monthly statistics based on the sample are adjusted annually to new benchmarks derived principally from social insurance reports. For each industry, the ratio of employment in one month to employment in the preceding month (link relative) is computed for the sample of establishments which reported in both months. Beginning with the last month of the benchmark period, the estimate for each subsequent month is obtained by multiplying the estimate for the previous month by the link relative for the current month.

National publications. Monthly Labor Review and *Employment and Earnings* (monthly), Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington, D.C.).

For further methodological details, see *BLS Handbook of Methods,* Bulletin No. 1711, 1971 and *Employment and Earnings,* Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington, D.C.).

Venezuela

Definition. Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of reporting establishments on the last working day of the month, including those on paid or unpaid vacation, on strike, or temporarily absent because of sickness, accident or other reasons.

Coverage. Establishments employing 10 or more persons. Prior 1970, all establishments in manufacturing which are subject to Ministerial Decision No. 357 of 1960.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Employment figures are estimated on the basis of a stratified random sample of establishments subject to the ministerial decision of 1960.

National publication. Boletín de Estadísticas del Trabajo, Dirección de Estadística Laboral, Ministerio del Trabajo (Caracas).

Yugoslavia

The series also includes mining, quarrying and electricty.

For description, see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Zambia

For description, see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Hours of work in manufacturing

General statement

Statistics of hours of work usually show the average number of hours of work per week per wage-earner. *Hours actually worked* generally comprise all hours worked during the normal period of work, plus overtime, time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by, as well as time corresponding to short rest periods at the workplace, including tea and coffee breaks. In addition to hours actually worked, *hours paid for* also include hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual vacation, paid public holidays, paid sick leave and other paid leave.

In order to facilitate comparisons, the descriptions have been subdivided under standard headings; these headings with brief comments as to their contents, are as follows:

Definition. The national concepts of "hours of work" on which the statistical series are based.

Economic activities covered. The scope of the series in terms of divisions of economic activities covered; in some cases, these divisions are only represented by certain of the groups composing them.

Coverage. The scope of the series in terms of persons covered (with details as to skill levels, age groups and sex), geographical area to which the data related and a brief description of the main sources on which the data are based.

Most of the series cover only wage-earners of both sexes without distinction as to age; in some cases, data relate also to salaried employees and persons of other status groups.

Source of data. The principal sources from which the data are obtained, such as payrolls of establishments.

Computation. The methods of computation used in calculation of average number of hours per day, week or month and the compilation of industry and over-all averages are described under this heading.

Average hours actually worked or paid for per week or per month are usually compiled by dividing the total number of man-hours actually worked or paid for during a week or a month by the average number of workers on the payrolls during the same period. Average hours actually worked or paid for per day are generally compiled by dividing the total number of man-hours actually worked or paid for during a week, fortnight or month by the total number of man-days actually worked or paid for during the same period.

National publication. Under this heading is given the title of one of the major current national publications in which statistics of hours of work are released and the name of the issuing authority.

Wherever possible, the title and source of a national publication providing a detailed methodological description of the series is also indicated. It should be mentioned that most of the descriptions given have been derived from official replies to specifically designed methodological questionnaires, and that the information thus made available to the ILO may not have been released in national publications; nevertheless, failure to quote a national source on this point does not necessarily imply that such information does not exist in published form.

Country descriptions

Algeria The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the number of hours actually worked per week in April each year.

Australia

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Definition. Hours paid for per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week, plus hours paid for but not worked (e.g. that part of paid annual vacation, paid holidays, paid sick leave and other paid leave taken during the specified pay-period). For employees paid other than weekly, hours are converted to a weekly basis.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Full-time adult wage earners and salaried employees (males and females; excluding managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff) who ordinarily work 30 hours or more a week and who received pay for the last pay-week in October. The series covers the entire country except the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Estimates are based on payrolls of a representative sample of establishments. Returns are obtained from private employers subject to payroll tax. The sample is stratified by States, by industry and by the importance of payrolls of the reporting establishments.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. The total number of man-hours paid for during the last pay-week in October, is divided by the number of wage earners and salaried employees on the payroll in the reporting week (including persons absent with pay). Annual figures relate to October of each year.

National publications. Wage Rates and Earnings (monthly) and *Survey of Weekly Earnings and Hours* (annual), Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

For further methodological details, see *Survey of Weekly Earnings and Hours,* Explanatory Notes, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

Austria

Definition. Hours actually worked per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing (excluding sawmills). The series covers also mining and quarrying. Beginning January 1971, gasworks are also included.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes, 15 years of age and over, including foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Reports are obtained from all establishments (including central offices of establishments). Up to December 1970, the series covered only establishments with six or more employees.

In June 1972, approximately 487 900 wage earners were covered, or about 99 per cent of those employed in the industries represented.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total hours actually worked during the month are divided by the number of wage earners reported on the last day of the month. Industry and overall averages are weighted by reported employment. Quarterly totals are divided by 13 and yearly data by 52 to compute average hours actually worked per week.

National publication. Monatliche Beschäftigtenstatistik (monthly), Bundeskammer der Gewerblichen Wirtschaft, Sektion Industrie (Bundessektion Industrie) (Vienna).

Barbados The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to the number of hours actually worked per week.

Belgium The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to the number of hours actually worked per week in October each year.

Burma

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Definition. Hours actually worked per day. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting period.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Workers of both sexes, engaged for less than 30 days (excluding casual workers). The entire country is represented. Questionnaires are sent twice per year to all establishments employing five or more workers.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total hours actually worked during the month of reference are divided by the total number of man-days worked during the same period. Data relate to the months of March, June, September and December. Industry and overall averages are weighted by the number of man-days worked in each industry.

National publication. People's Workers' Gazette (monthly), Directorate of Labour (Rangoon). The data released by the International Labour Office on hours actually worked per day are received directly from "Directorate of Labour"; they do not appear in national publications.

Canada

Definition. Hours paid for per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week, plus hours paid for but not worked, such as annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes including working foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Figures are obtained from monthly surveys covering larger enterprises with a total of 20 or more employees in any month of the year in all establishments belonging to the enterprise considered. In 1971, approximately, 1 036 200 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total hours actually worked, plus the normal hours of work of persons absent with pay during the last pay week in the month, are divided by the number of wage earners employed in the reporting week (including persons absent with pay).

National publications. Employment, Earnings and Hours (monthly) and *Canadian Statistical Review* (monthly), Statistics Canada (Ottawa).

For further methodological details, see *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (catalogue 72-002—monthly), Statistics Canada (Ottawa).

Colombia

Definition. Hours paid for per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week, plus hours paid for but not worked such as annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes. Since May 1962, the series is based on a sample of 1 550 establishments representing approximately 65 per cent of the total employment in manufacturing throughout the country. Data are obtained from 20 per cent of establishments with 5 to 14 workers, 40 per cent of establishments with 15 to 49 workers and from all establishments with 50 or more workers. In 1970, approximately 160 500 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total hours paid for in the reporting week are divided by the number of wage earners on the payroll during the same period. The data are weighted by industry groups on the basis of the number of wage earners employed, as shown in the 1953 Industrial Census.

National publication. Boletín Mensual de Estadística, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (Bogotá).

For further methodological details, see *Boletín Mensual de Estadística,* No. 141, Dec. 1962, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (Bogotá).

Cyprus The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to the number of hours actually worked by adult wage-earners per week during one week in October each year, except for 1969: September.

Czechoslovakia

Definition. Hours actually worked per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing. The series covers also mining (except coal mining), quarrying and electricity.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes. The entire country is represented. Data are based on monthly reports from all establishments in the socialised sector of the national economy. In 1971, approximately 1 977 000 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Reports of establishments.

Computation. Total hours actualy worked in the reporting period are divided by the average number of workers at work in the same period.

Nation publication. Figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Federal Statistical Office (Prague), and do not appear in national publications.

Denmark The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to the number of hours actually worked per week.

Ecuador

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Definition. Hours actually worked per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes, including foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Returns are obtained from a sample of establishments employing five or more persons. The sample is stratified by industry and size of establishment according to the 1955 Industrial Census. In 1968, approximately 19 500 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total number of hours actually worked in the reporting week are divided by the number of wage earners at work during the same period. Industry and overall averages are weighted by the number of wage earners employed in each industry, as shown in the 1955 Industrial Census.

National publication. Estadísticas del Trabajo—Indices de Empleo y Salarios (quarterly), División de Estadística y Censos, Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación Económica (Quito).

Egypt The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the average number of hours paid for during one week in January and July of each year, except for 1964 (January) and 1965-1968 (October).

El Salvador (area of San Salvador)

Definition. Hours paid for per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week, plus hours paid for but not worked, such as annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Production and related workers, males and females, including working foremen and apprentices. The series covers the San Salvador metropolitan area. Data are based on payrolls of establishments employing five or more workers. In 1970, approximately 14,000 workers were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total hours paid for in the week ending nearest the 15th of the month are divided by the number of workers on the payroll in the same week. Industry and over-all averages are weighted by employment in the reporting establishments during the period of reference.

National publications. Indicadores económicos y sociales, Sección de Investigaciones Estadísticas, Consejo Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación Económica and *Estadísticas de trabajo* (anual), Servicio de Planificación Sectorial y Estadística, Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social (San Salvador).

Finland

Definition. Hours actually worked per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week. Time spent at the place of work, paid for but not worked, is included in some cases.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing. The series covers also mining and quarrying.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes. The entire country is represented. Data are based on reports furnished by the larger and most representative establishments in the principal manufacturing industries. In December 1971, approximately 260 000 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total hours actually worked in the first normal pay period of each quarter are divided by the average number of persons at work in that period. In the case of a short work week, average hours actually worked per day are projected to a full-week basis. Data refer to the months of February, May, September and November. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment reported in each pay period.

National publication. Figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Central Statistical Office (Helsinki).

France

Definition. Hours actually worked per week. Average hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week. The concept used is not strictly that of an average of hours worked by individual workers, but rather an average of scheduled hours of work in the reporting week for establishments as a whole, or for major groups of workers in the establishments. Thus, overtime is counted when an entire establishment or a major working section of its has extra hours scheduled; when an establishment (or a major working section) is on temporary lay-off, a figure of "zero hours" is included in the averages.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes. The entire country is represented. Questionnaires are sent to all establishments employing more than 50 persons and to about one-third of the establishments employing from 11 to 50 persons as well as a certain number of establishments in transport and construction employing from 6 to 10 persons. The enquiries refer to the first working day of January, April, July and October (in ILO and United Nations publications, figures are presented under the respective previous month). In March 1962—latest population census—approximately 3 674 000 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Average hours reported for the last full working week of each quarter are computed for each size class of establishments, weighted by employment reported in the corresponding period; averages for the different size classes of establishments are then combined, using 1962 employment weights. Annual averages are calculated by dividing by four the total of the figures presented in ILO and United Nations

publications under March, June and September plus half the December figures for the current and preceding year.

National publication. Bulletin mensuel de statistiques du Travail, Ministère d'Etat chargé des Affaires sociales (Paris).

For further methodological details, see *Supplément au Bulletin mensuel des statistiques du Travail*, Supplément no. 5—Juillet 1972, Ministère d'Etat chargé des Affaires sociales (Paris).

Germany, Federal Republic of

Definition. Hours paid for per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week, plus hours paid for but not worked, such as annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes, including foremen but excluding apprentices. The entire country is represented. Figures are based on payroll data furnished in January, April, July and October of each year by a sample of establishments. Reports are obtained from all mining establishments; from a representative sample covering about 7 per cent of the construction establishments with five or more workers; and from a representative sample covering about 31 per cent of all other establishments with ten or more workers. In October 1971, approximately 4 519 000 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total hours paid for during the period of reference are divided by the number of persons receiving pay in the same period. Excluded are workers who due to sickness did not receive pay during the entire period of reference. Workers on paid absences from work (annual vacation, public holidays, jury duty etc.) are included. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment during the period of reference.

National publications. Wirtschaft und Statistik (monthly) and *Fachserie M : Preise, Löhne, Wirtschaftsrechnungen* (Reihe 15 : Arbeitnehmerverdienste in Industrie und Handel, Teil I : Arbeitverdienste), Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

Figures covering "Manufacturing" only, published by the International Labour Office, are received directly from the Federal Statistical Office and do not appear in national publications.

For further methodological details, see *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, Heft 12, Dec. 1964, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

Greece

Definition. Hours paid for per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week, plus hours paid for but not worked, such as public holidays, annual vacation, sick leave and other paid leave.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Production workers of both sexes including working foremen and apprentices. Since November 1964, the series is based on a stratified sample of some 1 700 establishments representing approximately 75 per cent of the total number of employees in manufacturing throughout the country. Data are obtained from 13 per cent of establishments with 10 to 19 employees, 14 per cent of establishments with 20 to 29 employees, 28 per cent of establishments with 30 to 49 employees and from all establishments with 50 or more employees. In November 1971, approximately 181 800 production workers were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total hours paid for during the payweek ending nearest the 15th of the month of reference are divided by the number of persons on the payrolls during the same period. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting establishments.

National publication. Monthly Statistical Bulletin, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

For further methodological details, see *Results of the Employment and Payroll Survey in Industry and Handicraft for the years 1962 and 1963* and *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, Feb. 1966 and April 1967, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

Guatemala (Guatemala City)

Definition. Hours actually worked per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes without distinction as to age, including foremen and apprentices but excluding persons on vacation, sick leave, etc. The series relates to Guatemala City only. Returns are obtained monthly from a sample of firms employing five or more workers, representing a minimum of 65 per cent of the persons engaged in the industries covered as shown in the 1950 Industrial Register. In 1971, approximately 7 600 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total hours worked in the reporting week, usually including the 15th of the month, are divided by the number of persons at work in the same week. When a public holiday falls in the reporting week, the total hours worked refer to the remaining days of the week. A week without holidays is, however, chosen whenever possible. Industry and overall averages are weighted by the number of workers reported during the same period.

National publication. The figures published by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Dirección General de Estadística (Guatemala City).

Hungary

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Definition. Hours actually worked per month. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting month.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Full-time wage earners of both sexes, excluding foremen, apprentices and home workers. Beginning 1970, juveniles are also included. The entire country is represented. Data are based on monthly reports from all establishments in the State industry. In 1971, approximately 905 000 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total hours worked in the reporting month are divided by the average number of full-time workers employed during the same period. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting month. Annual averages represent the simple arithmetic mean of monthly data.

National publication. Figures published by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Central Statistical Office (Budapest).

Ireland

Definition. Hours actually worked per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week and normal hours of work for persons on paid holidays.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes, including foremen and juveniles. The entire country is represented. Beginning with the third quarter 1969, quarterly figures are derived from a new quarterly inquiry. Establishments are asked to furnish particulars for men and women on adult rates of pay or, if the particulars are not available on this basis to give figures for men aged 21 years and over and for women aged 18 years and over. In September 1971, approximately 138 000 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total man-hours actually worked by wage earners in the reporting week (including the normal working hours of workers on holidays with pay) are divided by the number of wage earners at work or on holidays with pay in that week to obtain averages for each industry and overall averages for groups of industries. Quarterly data refer to the middle of March, June, September and December. Beginning 1969, annual figures relate to September of each year.

National publication. Irish Statistical Bulletin (quarterly), Central Statistics Office (Dublin).

For further methodological details, see *Irish Statistical Bulletin*, December 1969, Central Statistics Office (Dublin).

Israel The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the average number of hours actually worked per week in manufacturing, mining and quarrying. The data cover wage-earners and salaried employees.

Italy

Definition. Hours actually worked per day. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting period.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes, including apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are based on quarterly surveys covering all establishments employing ten or more workers during the last week of each quarter. In 1971, approximately 2 792 000 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total hours actually worked in the last pay period of each quarter are divided by the total number of man-days reported for the same period. Averages for individual industry or group of industries and overall averages are weighted by reported employment during the period considered. Annual averages are arithmetic averages of quarterly data, weighted by the total number of man-days worked.

National publications. Statistiche del Lavoro (quarterly) and *Supplemento al bolletino statistiche del lavoro* (quarterly), Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale, Rome, and *Rassegna di statistiche del lavoro* (bi-monthly), Confederazione Generale della Industria Italiana (Rome).

For further methodological details, see *Statistiche del Lavoro*, No. 1—1965 and *Supplemento al bollettino statistiche del lavoro*, 1st quarter 1965, Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale (Rome).

Japan

Definition. Hours actually worked per week. Average hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week (rest hours of underground workers engaged in mining and waiting hours of those engaged in transportation are included).

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. All wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes, including juveniles, apprentices, foremen and management personnel. Temporary and casual workers who have worked in the establishment less than 18 days in either one of the last two months, or for less than 60 days in the last six months are excluded. The entire country is represented (beginning July 1972, the Okinawa prefecture is also included). Questionnaires are sent to a sample of establishments with 30 or more regular workers. The sample is stratified by industry and size of establishment according to 1969 Establishments Census, the sample design being revised at approximately three-year intervals. If the number of establishments sampled covers less than half the number of workers in a prefecture, smaller establishments are included; no survey is made, however, in prefectures where it would be necessary to survey establishments with fewer than ten regular workers. In December 1971, approximately 8 021 000 wage earners and salaried employees were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total hours worked during the reference period are divided by the average number of persons employed during the same period including those on paid vacation, sick leave and other paid absences. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting establishments during the period of reference. In national publications, figures appear in the form of hours actually worked per *month*. Data on hours actually worked per *week* released by the International Labour Office (which do not appear in national publications) are computed by applying appropriate conversion factors to data on hours of work per month.

National publication. Monthly Labour Statistics and Research Bulletin, Labour Statistics and Research Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Labour (Tokyo).

For further methodological details, see *Year Book of Labour Statistics*, Explanatory Notes, Labour Statistics and Research Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Labour (Tokyo).

Korea, Republic of

Definition. Hours actually worked per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners, salaried employees, self employed persons and unpaid family workers of both sexes, aged 14 years and over who, during the survey week, have worked for at least one hour. The entire country is represented. Statistics are computed from data obtained through quarterly labour force sample surveys conducted during a week in the middle of the month of March, June, September and December. The sample covers about 4 500 households selected from the entire country by means of a stratified multi-stage sampling method. In 1971, approximately 1 288 000 persons were covered by the series.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. To obtain average hours actually worked per week, the total number of hours actually worked reported during the survey week by respondents is divided by the number of persons employed during the same period, including persons temporarily absent from work because of industrial disputes, vacation, sickness or for other reasons.

National publications. Monthly Statistics of Korea and *Annual Report on the Economically Active Population*, Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board (Séoul).

Luxembourg The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the number of hours actually worked per week in October of each year.

Malta

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Definition. Hours paid for per week. Hours actually worked (excluding overtime) in the reporting week, plus hours paid for but not worked, such as annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Full-time wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes, 19 years of age and over, including foremen but excluding clerical, administrative, managerial and professional workers. The entire country is represented. Data are based on an annual survey of all establishments in the private industry. In 1970, approximately 21 300 wage earners and salaried employees were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total hours paid for, including normal hours of work of persons absent with pay during the survey week, are divided by the number of wage earners and salaried employees on the payroll during the same period (including persons absent with pay).

National publications. Report on the Working of the Department of Labour and Emigration (annual), Ministry of Labour, Employment and Welfare, and *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, Central Office of Statistics (Valletta).

Mexico The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the number of hours actually worked per week during one week in October each year.

Netherlands The series relates to the number of hours actually worked per week during one week in October each year.

New Zealand

Definition. Hours actually worked per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes, including foremen and apprentices but excluding working proprietors. The entire country is represented. Reports are obtained from all establishments employing two or more persons (including working proprietors). In October 1971, approximately 254 800 wage earners and salaried employees were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total hours actually worked in the reporting week (a week in which no public holidays occur) ending on or immediately preceding 15 April and 15 October are divided by the total number of full-time and part-time workers on the payroll. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the same pay week.

National publication. Labour and Employment Gazette (quarterly), Department of Labour (Wellington).

Norway

Definition. Hours actually worked per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) per calendar week.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing. For male wage earners, the series covers also mining and quarrying.

Coverage. Male and female wage earners, including working foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Quarterly data are based on the payrolls of all establishments affiliated with the Norwegian Employers' Confederation. In 1971, approximately 168 000 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. The total number of man-hours worked during the quarter is divided by the average number of wage earners employed at the end of each month in the quarter; the result is then divided by the number of calendar weeks (13 calendar weeks in a quarter). Over-all averages are weighted by aggregate man-hours worked in the different industry groups. Data refer to quarterly averages ending in March, June, September and December. Annual figures are unweighted arithmetic averages of quarterly data.

National publication. Statistisk Månedshefte (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics), Statistisk Sentralbyrå, (Central Bureau of Statistics) (Oslo).

For further methodological details, see *Lønnsstatistikk 1971* (Wage Statistics 1971), Norges Offisielle Statistikk, Statistisk Sentralbyrå, (Central Bureau of Statistics) (Oslo).

Panama The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the number of hours actually worked per week.

Peru (Lima and Callao)

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Definition. Hours actually worked per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes without distinction as to age. The series relate to Lima, Callao and suburbs. Returns are obtained from a sample of establishments employing ten or more workers. In June 1968, approximately 109 300 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total number of hours actually worked during the reporting week, usually including the 15th of the month or the nearest week, are divided by the number of wage earners at work in the same week. Industry and overall averages are computed by the same method.

National publication. The figures published by the International Labour Office are received directly from the "Servicio del Empleo y Recursos Humanos", Ministerio de Trabajo (Lima).

For further methodological details, see *SERH Empleo, Salarios y Horas de Trabajo en 1968—Informe de Lima-Callao*, Servicio del Empleo y Recursos Humanos, Ministerio de Trabajo (Lima).

Philippines

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the number of hours actually worked per week and covers wage-earners and salaried employees during one week in May each year.

Poland

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the average number of hours actually worked per day in manufacturing, mining and quarrying. The series covers the socialised sector.

Portugal

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the official estimates of average number of hours worked per week.

Puerto Rico

Definition. Hours paid for per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week, plus hours paid for but not worked, such as annual vacation, public holidays and sick leave.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Full and part-time production and related workers of both sexes (including working foremen) who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The entire country is represented. Data are based on payroll reports from a sample of establishments. In 1971, approximately 114 100 production and related workers were covered by the series, representing about 83 per cent of all employees in manufacturing.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total man-hours worked or paid for during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of each month are divided by the number of production and related workers receiving pay during the same period. Industry and overall averages are weighted by aggregate man-hours reported for the pay period considered. Annual figures are computed by dividing annual aggregate man-hours, by the annual number of production and related workers.

National publication. Employment, Hours and Earnings in the Manufacturing Industries in Puerto Rico (monthly), Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (San Juan).

For further methodological details, see *Employment, Hours and Earnings in the Manufacturing Industries in Puerto Rico*, Definitions, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (San Juan).

Réunion The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the average number of hours paid for per week and covers wage-earners and salaried employees.

Sierra Leone The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the number of hours actually worked by adult wage-earners in May and November of each year.

Singapore The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate to the number of hours actually worked per week during one week in July each year. Beginning 1969, the series cover adults only.

South Africa

Definition. Hours actually worked per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. White manual and production workers of both sexes. The entire country is represented. Returns are obtained monthly from a sample of establishments.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total number of man-hours actually worked during the last pay week of the month are divided by the number of workers employed on the last pay week of the same month. Annual figures are computed by dividing annual aggregate man-hours actually worked, by the annual number of manual and production workers.

National publication. Bulletin of Statistics (quarterly), Department of Statistics (Pretoria).

Spain

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Definition. Hours actually worked per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes, aged 14 years and over, including foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Returns are obtained quarterly from a sample of establishments employing ten or more persons. In 1971, approximately 1 959 200 wage earners and salaried employees were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total number of hours actually worked during one month in the reporting quarter are

divided by the number of persons at work in the same month. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting establishments during the period of reference. The figures in the national publication appear in the form of total hours actually worked per *month*. The data on hours actually worked per week released by the ILO (which do not appear in the national publication) are computed by dividing the data on hours actually worked per month by 4.33.

National publication. Salarios (quarterly), Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Madrid).

For further methodological details, see *Salarios, año 1963*, Método y Observaciones, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Madrid).

Sri Lanka The series relates to the average number of hours paid for per day. The survey is undertaken in March and September each year.

Sweden The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the average number of hours actually worked per month in manufacturing. Prior to 1968, the series also includes mining and quarrying.

Switzerland

Definition. Hours paid for per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week, plus hours paid for but not worked, such as annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave, military service and other paid leave.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Production and related workers of both sexes, including supervisory personnel and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are based on quarterly reports from establishments subject to the "Federal Act respecting work in industry, handicrafts and commerce (Labour Act)". The inquiries, with voluntary participation, relate to one-third of the establishments falling under the regulation of the Labour Act and employing about two-thirds of all wage earners engaged in manufacturing establishments. In 1971, approximately 450,000 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Reports of establishments.

Computation. Total number of hours paid for by wage earners per establishment is reported for the last pay week of each quarter. Industry and overall averages are obtained by weighting the number of hours paid for in each establishment by the number of wage earners employed during the same period.

National publication. La Vie économique (monthly), Département fédéral de l'Economie publique, Office fédéral de l'industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail (Berne).

For further methodological details, see *La Vie économique*, May 1969 (fasc. No. 5, p. 236), Département fédéral de l'Economie publique, Office fédéral de l'industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail (Berne).

Syrian Arab Republic The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the number of hours actually worked per week in November each year.

Thailand The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the number of hours paid for per week to wage-earners and salaried employees in June each year. 1969 and 1970: October each year.

Trinidad and Tobago The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the number of hours paid for per week in November each year.

USSR

A separate series for the Byelorussian SSR is published in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

Definition. Hours actually worked per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing. The series covers also mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply.

Coverage. Adult wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes, 18 years of age and over. The entire country is represented. Data are based on reports received by the Central Statistical Board of the USSR from all establishments in the socialised sector of the national economy. In 1971, approximately 32 000 000 wage earners and salaried employees were covered by the series (Byelorussian SSR: 1 065 000 wage earners and salaried employees).

Source of data. Reports of establishments.

Computation. Total number of hours actually worked during the period of reference are divided by the average number of workers registered during this period, including workers on paid absences. Industry and overall averages are weighted by the number of workers registered in the reporting period.

National publication. Figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Central Statistical Board of the USSR (Moscow).

United Kingdom

Definition. Hours actually worked per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week, but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. The data exclude all time lost from any cause but include those hours not worked for which a guaranteed wage is payable.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Adult wage earners (men and women manual workers) aged 21 years and over (men) and 18 years and over (women), including apprentices and working foremen. The entire country is represented. Data are obtained from questionnaires sent to all known firms with ten workers or more and to a sample of smaller firms. As of October 1971, approximately 3 518 000 full-time workers were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total hours worked in a specified full work week in April and October are divided by the number of persons who were at work during all or part of the week. Averages for industry groups and manufacturing as a whole are weighted by estimated total employment reported in each industry during the corresponding pay period. Annual figures relate to October of each year. (As from 1970 this enquiry is held only in October of each year).

National publication. Department of Employment Gazette (monthly), Department of Employment (London).

United States

Definition. Hours paid for per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week, plus hours paid for but not worked, such as annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Full and part-time production or non-supervisory workers of both sexes (including working foremen) who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The entire country is represented. Data are based on payroll reports from a sample of establishments. In June 1972, approximately 13,960 000 production and related workers were covered by the series, representing about 73 per cent of all employees in manufacturing.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total man-hours worked or paid for during the pay period including the 12th of the month are divided by the number of production or non-supervisory workers receiving pay during the same period. Industry and over-all averages are weighted by production or non-supervisory workers employment reported for the pay period considered. Annual figures are annual aggregate man-hours, divided by the annual number of production or non-supervisory workers.

National publication. Employment and Earnings (monthly), Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington, D. C.).

For further methodological details, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin No. 1711, 1971 and *Employment and Earnings*, Technical Note, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington, D. C.).

Yugoslavia

Definition. Hours paid for per month. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting month, plus hours paid for but not worked, such as annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave (up to 30 days) and other paid leave.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing. The series covers also mining, quarrying and electricity.

Coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes, including foremen but excluding apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are obtained on the basis of monthly reports from approximately 20 000 enterprises covering about 80 per cent (minimum 70 per cent) of the total number of persons employed in each division of economic activity of the socialised sector. In 1971, approximately 1 531 000 wage earners and salaried employees were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total number of hours paid for during the period of reference are divided by the average number of wage earners and salaried employees on the payroll in the same period. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting period.

National publication. Figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Federal Institute for Statistics (Belgrade).

For further methodological details, see *Statistički Bilten* (Bulletin Statistique), No. 718, Feb. 1972 and *Statistički Godišnjak* (Statistical Yearbook-Methodological Explanations), Savezni Zavod za Statistiku (Federal Institute for Statistics) (Belgrade).

Unemployment

General statement

Unemployment statistics generally relate to the wholly unemployed, i.e., to persons out of work and seeking employment either on a particular day or during a relatively short period (e.g., one week). Certain series represent the daily average of man-days lost through unemployment during a given period. Persons who have not worked owing to sickness, accident or industrial disputes are usually excluded; partially unemployed persons are sometimes included.

Unemployment is defined as follows in the resolution concerning statistics of the labour force, employment and unemployment, adopted by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 1954:[1]

(1) Persons in unemployment consist of all persons above a specified age who, on the specified day or for a specified week, were in the following categories:

(*a*) Workers available for employment whose contract of employment had been terminated or temporarily suspended and who were without a job and seeking work for pay or profit;

(*b*) Persons who were available for work (except for minor illness) during the specified period and were seeking work for pay or profit, who were never previously employed or whose most recent status was other than that of employee (i.e., former employers etc.) or who had been in retirement;

(*c*) Persons without a job and currently available for work who had made arrangements to start a new job at a date subsequent to the specified period;

(*d*) Persons on temporary or indefinite lay-off without pay.

(2) The following categories of persons are not considered to be unemployed:

(*a*) Persons intending to establish their own business or farm, but who had not yet arranged to do so, who were not seeking work for pay or profit;

(*b*) Former unpaid family workers not at work and not seeking work for pay or profit.

The definitions of "unemployed" adopted in the national statistical series sometimes differ from the recommended international standard definitions; thus, these definitions vary from one country to another in particular as regards to age limits, reference periods, criteria for seeking work, minimum limits of time worked, treatment of persons temporarily laid-off and treatment of first-time job seekers.

[1] See International Labour Organisation, *The International Standardization of Labour Statistics, Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 53* (Geneva, International Labour Office, 1959) pp. 44-48.

In order to facilitate comparisons, the descriptions have been subdivided under standard headings; these headings, with brief comments as to their contents, are as follows:

Definition: The national concepts of "unemployment" on which the statistics are based. It should be noted that the definitions of unemployment differ fundamentally depending upon the sources from which statistics are obtained, in addition to the differences noted above.

Coverage: The scope of the series in terms of persons covered (in most cases, wage earners and salaried employees), age groups of the workers covered and regulations concerning their registration.

Source of data: The principal sources from which unemployment data are obtained. Four main types of statistics may be distinguished, namely:

I. *Labour force sample surveys.* Household sample surveys are a regular source of data on the number of persons above a specific age who are unemployed during the reference period, usually on a particular day or week. When based on adequate sampling methods, these surveys usually yield the best over-all statistics on unemployment since, in particular, they include groups of persons who are not covered in unemployment statistics obtained by other methods; also changes in legislation, administrative regulations and the like do not affect the continuity of the series.

II. *Compulsory unemployment insurance statistics.* These statistics as a rule have a broad industrial coverage, which varies with national insurance legislation and administrative regulations.

III. *Statistics of trade unions and union benefit fund statistics.* These statistics cover only unemployed trade union members; their reliability depends on the stage of development of unions in the country concerned and the rules governing trade union membership or union benefit funds. The extent to which statistics of this type are representative of the general state of unemployment in a country is therefore difficult and frequently impossible to ascertain.

IV. *Employment office statistics.* Employment offices provide data on "registered applicants for work" and on "unemployed persons registered". These figures usually relate to the number of persons on the live registers at the end of each month. The figures on applicants for work often include persons who are already in employment but seeking a change of job. The scope of the figures is determined partly by the manner in which the system of employment offices is organized and partly by the extent to which workers are accustomed to register and the inducements for them to do so.

Computation. Annual figures are generally computed as unweighted arithmetic averages of monthly or quarterly figures; unemployment percentages are calculated by relating the number of unemployed to the civilian labour force—employed and unemployed (x 100), or to the total number of insured persons or total number of insured trade union members etc. Whereas absolute numbers indicate the volume of unemployment within the fields covered by the series, the percentages illustrate the "severity" of unemployment, i.e., the relative importance of unemployment within the scope of the series.

National publication. Under this heading is given the title of one of the major current national publications in which unemployment statistics are released and the name of the issuing authority.

Wherever possible, the title and source of a national publication providing a detailed methodological description of the series is also indicated. It should be mentioned that most of the descriptions given below have been derived from official replies to specifically designed methodological questionnaires, and that the information thus made available to the ILO may not have been released in national publications; nevertheless, failure to quote a national source on this point does not necessarily imply that such information does not exist in published form.

Country descriptions

Argentina (Gran Buenos Aires)[2]

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Australia

Definition and coverage. Persons aged 15 years and over who did not work during the survey week and were actively looking for work. Also included as unemployed are those who would have been looking for work except that a) they were temporarily ill, b) they believed no suitable work was available, c) they had already made definite arrangements to start a new job after the survey week, d) they had been laid-off without pay for the whole of the survey week.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. Estimates are made from data obtained through labour force sample surveys conducted by means of personal interviews over a four-week period (one week in February, in May, in August and in November). The sample used is a one per cent probability multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (houses, apartments, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, etc.) throughout the country. A ratio estimation procedure, utilising bench-marks derived from independent population estimates, is used to produce final estimates.

Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the estimated number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from the same surveys.

National publication. The Labour Force (trimestrial, Ref. No. 6.20), Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

For further methodological details, see *The Labour Force, 1964-1968 Historical Supplement* (Ref. No. 6.22), Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

Austria

Definition and coverage. Persons aged 14 years and over who are able to work and who are registered at employment offices as seeking work including persons seeking their first job. Workers employed under emergency public works schemes and partially unemployed persons are not taken into account. Registration is not compulsory but is an essential condition for receiving social insurance (unemployment) benefits.

[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the number of persons remaining registered at the end of each month. Registration cards are withdrawn for persons who obtain employment or fail to renew their application during the last ten days of the month. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of registered unemployed (x 100) by the number of wage earners and salaried employees (employed and unemployed).

National publications. Amtliche Nachrichten des Bundesministeriums für Soziale Verwaltung, Bundesministerium für Soziale Verwaltung and *Monatsberichte* (monthly), see part *Statistische Übersichten,* Österreichisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (Vienna).

Barbados

Definition. Persons registered at the Government Employment Exchange as unemployed and seeking work or as already in employment but seeking better employment, including persons temporarily laid-off, those seeking their first job or seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity. Data include also unemployed persons seeking to obtain employment in certain foreign countries.

Coverage. Any persons seeking work may register irrespective of age, occupation or economic activity. Registration is voluntary.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the number of applicants remaining registered at the end of each quarter. Registrants have to renew their registration periodically otherwise it lapses automatically.

National publication. Annual Report, Department of Labour (Barbados).

Belgium

A. *Wholly unemployed*

Definition. Wholly unemployed persons receiving insurance benefits and registered as applicants for work at employment offices.

Coverage. All workers covered by compulsory social security (general scheme and special schemes). Registration is not compulsory, but it is an essential condition for receiving unemployment benefits. Statistics do not cover persons employed on public relief works, those seeking their first job or those willing to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity. Self-employed persons, family workers, employees of public services, domestic workers and apprentices are also excluded.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data refer to the number of wholly unemployed persons receiving insurance benefits and registered as applicants for work at employment offices at the end of the month. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of wholly unemployed persons receiving benefits (x 100) by the total number of workers insured against unemployment in June of each year.

National publication. Bulletin mensuel, Office national de l'emploi (Brussels).

B. *Partially unemployed*

Definition. Partially unemployed persons (excluding those exempted from communal control) registered as applicants for work at employment offices. Persons considered as partially unemployed are those insured against unemployment who are still under contract of employment but out of work on account of a reduction or temporary stoppage of their activity.

Coverage and *source of data.* See under *Wholly unemployed.*

Computation. The statistics represent the daily average of partially unemployed receiving unemployment benefits during the period of reference, obtained by dividing the total number of partially unemployed each working day by the total number of working days in the period of reference. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the average number of partially unemployed (x 100) by the total number of workers insured against unemployment in June of each year.

National publication. Bulletin mensuel, Office national de l'emploi (Brussels).

Burma (Greater Rangoon, Mandalay)

Definition and coverage. Persons registering voluntarily as seeking work in non-agricultural occupations at the employment offices in Greater Rangoon (Rangoon, Insein, Kamayut, Okkalapa) and Mandalay area; prior to January 1966 the coverage of the series was restricted to Rangoon and Mandalay areas.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the number of applicants registered at the beginning of each month (in ILO and United Nations publications, figures are presented under the previous month). Registrants have to report monthly to employment offices, otherwise their registration lapses automatically.

National publication. People's Workers' Gazette, The Directorate of Labour (Rangoon).

Cameroon

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* is based on employment office statistics and refers to unemployed persons registered in Douala, Yaoundé, Nkongsamba and Garoua. Prior to 1966, Douala and Yaoundé only.

Canada

Definition and coverage. Persons aged 14 years and over who did not work in the survey week and were recorded as seeking work either as their principal or secondary activity. The Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians living on reserves are excluded from the surveys. Included under "seeking work" are those who would have looked for work except that (*a*) they were temporarily ill, (*b*) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid-off for an indefinite or prolonged period, or (*c*) they believed that no suitable work was available. Persons temporarily laid-off without pay during the whole of the survey week are counted as unemployed.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. Statistics are computed from data obtained through monthly labour force sample surveys. The sample comprises about 30,000 households throughout the country selected by sampling methods in over 400 different areas. Labour force sample survey estimates are compared with related data from other

sources, such as insurance claimants, applications for employment at national employment service offices and employment data from surveys of establishments in order to detect possible inconsistencies. Data are weighted up to estimates of population projected in age and sex groups, for each province, from census counts.

Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the estimated number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from the same surveys.

National publications. The Labour Force (monthly) and *Canadian Statistical Review* (monthly), Statistics Canada (Ottawa).

For further methodological details, see *The Labour Force* (Catalogue No. 71-001—monthly) and *Methodology, Canadian Labour Force Survey* (Catalogue No. 71-504—monthly), Statistics Canada (Ottawa).

Chad (Fort-Lamy)[3]

Definition. Persons seeking work and registered at employment offices, including those temporarily laid-off or seeking their first job and those seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity.

Coverage. Any person seeking work may register irrespective of age, occupation or economic activity. Registration is compulsory as no employment can be obtained without the agreement of employment offices. The data refer to Fort-Lamy City only.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the number of applicants remaining registered at the end of each month. Registration cards of persons who have found work are removed from the live register.

National publication. The figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly from the "Direction de la statistique et des études économiques", Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération (Fort-Lamy).

Chile (Gran Santiago)

Definition and coverage. Persons aged 14 years and over who had not worked and who were looking for work during the week of reference; persons seeking their first job, those who were temporarily laid-off for one month or more or those seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity are counted as unemployed.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. Unemployment data are obtained on the basis of quarterly sample surveys. The current sample design is spread over approximately 300 areas with an average of 10 households each. The blow-up factor is determined for each survey round as the ratio between the population covered by the survey round and an independent current estimate of the total population (in March 1965 this ratio was equal to 1/160). Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed), derived from the same surveys.

National publication. Boletín Mensual, Departamento de Estudios, Banco Central de Chile (Santiago).

[3] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Cyprus

Definition and coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees aged 14 years and over registered at employment offices as unemployed and seeking work, or as already in employment but seeking a change of job. Persons temporarily laid-off, those seeking their first job or seeking to re-enter the labour force after voluntary inactivity are counted as unemployed.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data refer to the last day of each month. Persons registered have to report monthly at the local employment exchange if they are not covered by the social insurance scheme and weekly (to collect their unemployment benefit) if they are insured; otherwise the registration lapses automatically. Yearly averages are computed by dividing the number of days of unemployment by the number of working days in the year (312).

National publications. Statistical Summary (monthly), Statistics Research Department, Ministry of Finance and *Report on the Unemployment Situation—Manpower Research* (monthly), Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance (Nicosia).

Denmark

Definition. Persons insured in trade union unemployment insurance funds and registered at the local labour exchange, who are able and willing to work but are without work or have not worked more than four hours on a given day. Are also considered as unemployed persons temporarily laid-off as well as those who have exhausted their right to unemployment benefits.

Coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees in all branches of economic activity, belonging to approved unemployment funds established by trade unions. Registration is voluntary; since it entitles persons to unemployment benefits, the statistics are considered as covering the majority of trade unions' unemployment insurance fund members (representing about 50 per cent of the total number of employees).

Source of data. Trade union benefit funds and employment office statistics.

Computation. Persons are included in the statistics when they report to the Fund; they must also report to the local labour exchange at the beginning of a period of unemployment and, subsequently, at least once a week on a day fixed by the labour exchange; right to unemployment benefits is lost in case of not reporting. After calculation of unemployment benefits by the insurance fund, control cards of unemployed persons are lent to the labour exchange for compilation of unemployment statistics; figures represent the monthly average of counts taken every Wednesday of the month. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of registered unemployed (x 100) by the total number of insured trade union members.

National publication. Statistiske Efterretninger, Danmarks Statistik (Copenhagen).

Egypt

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on data obtained from labour force sample surveys.

Fiji

Definition. Persons registered as unemployed and seeking work at employment offices, including persons temporarily laid-off or seeking their first job and those seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity.

Coverage. Any unemployed persons may register irrespective of age, occupation or economic activity. Registration is voluntary.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the number of unemployed persons remaining registered at the end of each month. Persons who fail to renew their registration after one month are eliminated from the live register.

National publication. The figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Government Statistician, Bureau of Statistics (Suva).

Finland

Definition and coverage. Persons aged 15 years and over who did not work for pay or profit during the reference week, but were looking for work; persons with a job but temporarily laid-off are counted as unemployed as well as those who had made arrangements to start a new job within 30 days.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. Estimates are made from data obtained from labour force sample surveys covering persons aged 15 years and over on the population registers of the communes. The survey is conducted by means of mail questionnaires, the response rate being about 85 per cent. Currently the sample consists of 30 000 persons or 0.9 per cent of the population of each commune; one quarter of the sample is questioned once a fortnight about their activity during each of the three previous weeks. Labour force sample surveys data are weighted according to population estimates based on the Census of 1960. Monthly data are computed from weekly figures. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from the same surveys.

National publication. Tilastokatsauksia—Statistiska Oversikter (Bulletin of Statistics [monthly], Central Statistical Office (Helsinki).

For further methodological details, see *Tilastokatsauksia—Statistiska Översikter,* No. 5, 1961, Central Statistical Office and *Työmarkkinat* (Labour Reports), No. 3-4 1961, Ministry of Communications and Public Works (Helsinki).

France

Definition. Unemployed persons seeking employment and registered at employment offices.

Coverage. Any person seeking work may register, irrespective of age, occupation, status or branch of economic activity. Registration is not compulsory, but is an essential condition for receiving social security benefits and unemployment benefits. Beginning June 1972, the series excludes certain unemployed over 60 years of age who are recipients of "income maintenance" benefits.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data refer to the end of each month.

National publications. Bulletin mensuel des Statistiques du travail, Ministère d'Etat chargé des Affaires sociales et *Bulletin mensuel de Statistique,* Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (Paris).

Germany, Federal Republic of

Definition. Persons registered at employment offices, out of work or looking for their first job, and who wish to work more than 20 hours per week.

Coverage. All persons aged 14 years and over without a contract of service, able to work, seeking paid employment of more than 20 hours per week, and who register at employment offices. Registration is not compulsory, but is an essential condition for receiving social insurance (unemployment) benefits.

Source of data. Labour registration statistics.

Computation. Data refer to the last day of the month and cover persons registering in the second half of the month and those who renew their registration 10 days before the closing date for statistical counting. Annual figures are computed by dividing by 12 the total of monthly figures from January through November plus half of the December figures for the current and preceding years. Unemployment percentages are computed for each quarter by dividing the number of registered unemployed (x 100) by the estimated total number of wage and salary earners (employed and unemployed).

National publication. Amtliche Nachrichten, Bundesanstalt für Arbeit (Nuremburg).

For further methodological details, see *Arbeitsförderungsgesetz* (25 June 1969), Bundesgesetzblatt Teil I, 1969.

Ghana

Definition and coverage. Persons registered as unemployed and seeking work at employment offices, including workers temporarily laid off, persons seeking their first job and those seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the unemployed persons registered at the end of each month. Employers are required by law to report staff changes to the employment offices, thus enabling the live register to be kept up to date. Cards for persons who have not renewed their application are removed from the live register after three months (prior to January 1972: four weeks).

National publication. Statistical Year Book, Central Bureau of Statistics (Accra).

Gibraltar[4]

Definition. Persons registered as unemployed and seeking work at employment offices, including persons temporarily laid-off or seeking their first job and those seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity. Men over the age of 65 and women over the age of 60 are not included.

Coverage. All unemployed persons in all branches of economic activity may register. Registration is voluntary.

[4] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the number of persons remaining registered on the last working day of the month. Registration cards of persons who have found work are removed from the employment register as well as cards of those who fail to report to the employment offices for more than two weeks

National publication. Annual Report of the Department of Labor and Social Security, Gibraltar.

Greece

A. *Series excluding seamen*

Definition. Unemployed persons (excluding unemployed seamen) willing and able to work who register at employment offices.

Coverage. All persons aged 14 years and over registered as unemployed and seeking work at employment offices; persons of less than 14 years can register providing they have a "Juvenile employment booklet". Registration, which is open to all occupations, is not compulsory but is a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefits by persons insured against unemployment. The registration remains valid for a six-month period and lapses automatically if the registrant finds a job or fails to renew his registration at the end of that period.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data refer to the last day of the month.

National publication. Monthly Statistical Bulletin, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

B. *Series relating to seamen only*

Definition. Unemployed seamen aged 14 years and over registered at the employment offices of the Maritime Pool.

Coverage. Seamen in possession of a "Naval Booklet" (special licence issued for undertaking naval work of any kind) with at least three months' naval service, or holding a certificate of the Marine School.

Source of data. Employment office statistics (Maritime Pool).

Guatemala (Guatemala City)

Definition. Unemployed persons registered for work at employment offices.

Coverage. Any person seeking work may register irrespective of age, occupation or economic activity. Registration is voluntary. Only unemployed persons unable to find work themselves actually register. The data refer to Guatemala city only.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the number of unemployed persons on the live register each month. Registration is cancelled on the basis of written notification from the employer.

National publication. The figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Dirección General de Estadística (Guatemala City).

Guyana

Definition and coverage. Persons registered as unemployed and seeking work at employment offices; persons temporarily laid off, those seeking their first job or those seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity are counted as unemployed.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the unemployed persons registered at the end of each month. Registered unemployed who have found employment must return their registration cards to the employment offices.

National publication. The figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (Georgetown).

Iceland[5]

Definition. Persons aged 16 years and over registered as unemployed and seeking work at employment offices, including persons temporarily laid-off, those seeking their first job or those seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity.

Coverage. All unemployed persons aged 16 years and over in any occupation or branch of economic activity. Registration is not compulsory but is an essential condition for receiving unemployment benefits.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the number of unemployed persons remaining registered at the end of each month. Registered unemployed who have found employment or those who stopped reporting regularly to employment offices are eliminated from the live register.

Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed).

National publication. Tölfraedihandbók (Statistical Abstract of Iceland—annual), Statistical Bureau of Iceland (Reykjavik).

India

Definition and coverage. Persons registered at employment exchanges whether unemployed and seeking work or already in employment but seeking a change of job (this latter group represents about 40 per cent of the total number of applicants on the live register for the whole country). Registration is voluntary. The rural population is under-represented as employment offices are mainly located in urban areas; about one third of the applicants are from rural areas.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data refer to the last day of the month. Persons who are placed in employment through the employment exchanges, who found work on their own, or who fail to renew their registration within three months are eliminated from the live register.

National publications. Monthly Abstract of Statistics, Central Statistical Organisation, Department of Statistics, Delhi, and *Indian Labour Journal,* Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Simla).

Indonesia

According to information available the series is based on employment office statistics and refers to applicants looking for work.

[5] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Iraq

According to information available, the series is based on employment office statistics and refers to applicants looking for work.

Ireland

A. *Series based on unemployment insurance records.*

Definition and coverage. Persons aged 16 to 70 years who are insured under the Social Welfare Act, 1952 (i.e. covering in principle, (i) all manual workers and (ii) non-manual employees with remunerations not exceeding £1,200 per annum from September 1965), and who are registered as not currently employed and seeking work at the local employment offices. Persons registered who are normally engaged in agriculture, private domestic service and fishing are excluded. Persons on strike, dismissed because of misconduct, or who left their job without justification, are not eligible for benefits but may register as seeking work. Up to December 1965, the series included persons out of work because of trade disputes in their place of employment and who had registered for credited contributions at the local employment offices. Registration at Employment Offices is essential to obtain unemployment benefits or assistance, to obtain insurance contribution credits during the period of unemployment, and to be eligible for certain classes of work.

Source of data. Compulsory unemployment insurance statistics.

Computation. Data based on returns from local employment offices refer to the Friday preceding the third Monday of the month. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of currently insured registered unemployed (x 100) by the corresponding estimated number of currently insured persons.

National publication. Irish Statistical Bulletin, Central Statistics Office (Dublin).

B. *Series based on employment office statistics*

Definition and coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees, persons working on their own account and family workers. Every applicant for employment may register including persons seeking their first job. Persons partially unemployed are included. Up to December 1965, the series included beneficial occupiers of agricultural land who either (i) were applicants for unemployment assistance, or (ii) were no longer qualified for unemployment assistance and were registered for credited contributions and also persons out of work because of trade disputes in their place of employment and who registered for credited contributions at the local employment offices.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data refer to the middle of the month.

National publication. Statistical Abstract of Ireland (annual), Central Statistics Office (Dublin).

Isle of Man

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* is based on employment office statistics and refers to registered male applicants looking for work.

Israel

Definition. Persons aged 14 years and over who did not work during the reference week but were actively seeking work during the week and registered at the General Labour Exchange Office or at another Labour Exchange. Also included as unemployed are persons not seeking work because of temporary illness but who had been seeking work in the week prior to their illness, persons temporarily laid-off for more than 30 days and those seeking their first job.

Coverage. The survey covers all persons aged 14 years and over residing in the country, including those staying abroad less than one year.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. Statistics are computed from data obtained through quarterly labour force sample surveys conducted by means of interviews among about 6,000 households, selected from the entire country by means of a two-stage sampling method, using settlements as the first stage sampling unit and dwellings as the second stage sampling unit. Data are weighted up to estimates of population which take into account the latest population census. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from the same surveys.

National publication. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem).

For further methodological details see *Statistical Abstract of Israel* (annual) and *Labour Force Surveys,* Special Series, No. 333 (1969), Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem).

Italy

Definition and coverage. Persons aged 14 years and over who had not worked and who were looking for work during the week of reference including persons seeking their first job and those who were laid-off without definite instructions to return to work; persons who had made arrangements to start a new job at a subsequent date, considered as "not looking for work", are not included among the unemployed.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. Unemployment data are obtained on the basis of quarterly sample surveys. The stratified two stage sample covers about 113 700 households distributed among some 1 500 communes representative of the whole country. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from the same surveys.

National publication. Bollettino mensile di statistica, Istituto Centrale di Statistica (Rome).

For further methodological details, see *Rilevazioni campionarie delle forze di lavoro* — Metodi e Norme, Serie A, No. 10, 1969, and *Statistiche del lavoro,* Serie *Note e Relazioni,* No. 20, May 1963, Istituto Centrale di Statistica (Rome).

Japan

Definition and coverage. All persons aged 15 years and over who did not work during the survey week and did not have a job or business from which they

were absent, and who actively sought work or were awaiting results of previous applications for work. Beginning July 1972, the series covers also the Okinawa prefecture.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. The statistics are computed from data obtained through monthly labour force sample surveys conducted during the week ending on the last day of the month. The sample covers about 70 000 persons aged 15 years and over in some 26 000 households selected from the entire country, with overall sampling ratios of 1/920, 1/1380 and 1/1840 by a stratified two stage sampling method using the Enumeration Districts of the Population Census as the first stage sampling unit and dwelling units as the second stage sampling unit.

Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from the same surveys.

National publication. Monthly Report on the Labour Force Survey, Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo).

For further methodological details, see *Report on the Revised Figures of Labour Force Survey*, March 1963 and *Annual Report on the Labour Force Survey*, Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo).

Kenya[6]

Definition. Adult males seeking work and registered at employment offices.

Coverage. All adult males seeking wage-earning employment who register, including those temporarily laid-off or seeking their first job and those seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity. Registration is voluntary.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the number of applicants on the register at the end of each month. Registrants have to report monthly to employment offices, otherwise their registration lapses automatically.

National publication. The figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (Nairobi).

Korea, Republic of

Definition and coverage. Persons aged 14 years and over who did not work during the survey week, who were actively seeking work or were prevented from seeking work due to temporary illness, bad weather conditions, or because they believed no job was available in their line of work or they anticipated taking a new job.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. Statistics are computed from data obtained through quarterly labour force sample surveys conducted during a week in the middle of the months of March, June, September and December. The sample covers about 4 500 households selected from the entire country by means of a stratified multistage sampling method. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from the same surveys.

National publication. Monthly Statistics of Korea, Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board (Seoul).

For further methodological details, see *Annual Report on the Economically Active Population*, Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board (Seoul).

Luxembourg

Definition. Applicants for work wholly unemployed registered at employment offices able and willing to accept any work corresponding to their capacities.

Coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees aged 16 to 65 years, whose contract of employment has been terminated or who are seeking their first job. Workers physically handicapped are included providing their working incapacity rate does not exceed 66.7 per cent.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Number of applicants at a fixed date, generally the last day of the month. Annual figures represent simple arithmetic averages of monthly figures.

National publication. Bulletin du STATEC, Service central de la statitisque et des études économiques, Ministère de l'Economie nationale (Luxembourg).

Madagascar

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on statistics of registered unemployed persons.

Malawi[2]

Definition. Persons seeking work and registered at employment offices, including persons temporarily laid-off or seeking their first job and those seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity.

Coverage. All categories of workers (except professional and managerial workers), in all branches of economic activity. Registration is voluntary.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the number of persons remaining registered at the end of each month. Annual figures represent simple arithmetic average of monthly figures.

National publication. Compendium of Statistics (annual), National Statistical Office (Zomba).

Malaysia, West

Definition. Persons registered voluntarily at employment offices as unemployed seeking work or as already in employment but seeking a change of job. Persons temporarily laid-off or seeking their first job and those seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity are also included.

Coverage. All categories of workers aged 15 to 70 years in all branches of economic activity.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the applicants for work registered on the last day of each month. Cards of persons who have found employment are removed

[6] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

from the live register after notification from the employer or the registrant himself.

National publication. Monthly Report, Ministry of Labour and Manpower (Kuala Lumpur).

Mali

According to information available, the series is based on employment office statistics and refers to applicants looking for work.

Malta

Definition and coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees aged 14 years and over who, under the "National Insurance Act" are registered as unemployed able to work, and seeking work at employment offices. Persons temporarily laid-off, seeking their first job or seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of inactivity as well as persons engaged in an occupation considered as one of an auxiliary nature or earning less than a prescribed amount are counted as unemployed. The series covers Malta and Gozo.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the number of wage earners and salaried employees who are on the registers of employment offices at the end of the month. The registrant must sign a declaration that he is unemployed and surrender his insurance card. Registrants have to renew their registration (generally twice a week) otherwise it lapses automatically. Persons placed in employment by the Employment Service are eliminated from the live register when confirmation is received from the employer.

National publication. Quarterly Digest of Statistics, Central Office of Statistics (Valletta).

Mauritius

According to information available, the series is based on unemployment office statistics and refers to unemployed persons registered.

Morocco

According to information available, the series is based on employment office statistics and refers to applicants for work. Beginning 1968, the series excludes unemployed persons who do not re-register after 90 days. Prior to 1968, the series excludes unemployed persons who do not re-register after 30 days.

Mozambique

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* is based on employment office statistics and refers to unemployed persons registered during December each year.

Netherlands

Definition. Applicants aged 14 (males) or 15 (females) to 64 years years registered for full-time employment at an employment office whose physical and mental condition is no impediment to normal employment and who are either without a work contract or are on temporary lay-off.

Coverage. Any unemployed person may register at an employment office; in conformity with the regulations of the Unemployment Act of February 1953, registration is compulsory for persons in receipt of unemployment benefits. Since 1968, data include married women who are not breadwinners. Are not considered as unemployed: persons enrolled at regional vocational training centres, persons employed in social relief works for manual and non-manual workers and those employed in emergency public works (scheme subsidised by the State for promoting additional employment possibilities); persons in these two latter groups remain registered as applicants for work in the employment offices.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data refer to the day preceding the last full working day of the month. Unemployed persons must report at least once a month to the employment office in order to remain on the register. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of registered unemployed (x 100) by the estimated number of wage and salary earners (including unemployed).

National publication. Sociale maandstatistiek (Monthly Bulletin of Social Statistics), Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Central Bureau of Statistics) (The Hague).

New Zealand

Definition. Unemployed persons willing and able to work who have registered at employment offices.

Coverage. All unemployed wage earners and salaried employees who register for employment. Persons temporarily laid-off, seeking their first job or seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of inactivity are included. Registration is not compulsory, but is an essential condition for receiving social insurance (unemployment) benefits.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the number of persons remaining registered on the last working day of the month. Registration cards of persons who have not reported to the employment office for more than two weeks are removed from the live register.

National publication. Monthly Abstract of Statistics, Department of Statistics (Wellington).

Niger (Niamey)

According to information available, the series is based on employment office statistics and refers to applicants looking for work in Niamey.

Nigeria

Definition and coverage. Persons registered as unemployed and seeking work at employment offices, including those temporarily laid-aff or seeking their first job and those seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity. Registration is voluntary.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the unemployed persons registered on the last day of the month. Persons are classified as unemployed as long as they keep renewing their registration at the Employment Office. Registration cards of persons who have found work are removed from the live register.

National publication. Quarterly Review, Federal Ministry of Labour (Lagos).

Norway

Definition. Persons seeking work who did not work at all on the last working day of the month and who were currently registered at employment offices.

Coverage. All unemployed persons in all branches of economic activity may register except persons employed in emergency public works and persons with less than 50 per cent working capacity. About 90 per cent of all wage earners and salaried employees are insured against unemployment. In order to obtain unemployment benefits, registration at an employment office is necessary.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data refer to the last reporting day of the month. Registrants have to report every week; registration lapses by the end of any week in which a person fails to report. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number or registered unemployed (x 100) by the total number of employed and unemployed persons.

National publication. Statistisk Månedshefte (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics), Statistisk Sentralbyrå (Central Bureau of Statistics) (Oslo).

Pakistan

Definition. Persons registered voluntarily at employment offices, including those already in employment but seeking a change of job and persons seeking their first job.

Coverage. All categories of workers in all branches of economic activities. In principle, the whole country is represented. Beginning September 1971, the series excludes data for Bangladesh.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the number of applicants registered at the end of each month.

National publication. Monthly Statistical Bulletin, Central Statistical Office, Economic Affairs Division, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development (Karachi).

Panama

According to information available, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* is based on labour force sample surveys.

Philippines

Definition and coverage. Persons aged 10 years and over who did not work during the survey week but were actively seeking work or were prevented from seeking work due to temporary illness, bad weather conditions or because they believed no job was available in their community or for other valid reasons. Persons expecting to return to a job from which they had been laid-off without pay for more than 30 days are also counted as unemployed.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. Statistics are computed from data obtained through half-yearly sample surveys conducted, in May and October, by means of personal interviews. The stratified two stage sample covers about 4 300 urban households and about 3 200 rural households located in 37 cities and 489 municipalities, selected from the whole country. Data are weighted according to population estimates based on the Census of 1960.

Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from the same surveys.

National publications. Labour Force—The BCS Survey of Households Bulletin and *Journal of Philippines Statistics,* Bureau of the Census and Statistics, Department of commerce and Industry (Manila).

For further methodological details, see *Labour Force—The BCS Survey of Households Bulletin,* Bureau of the Census and Statistics, Department of Commerce and Industry (Manila).

Poland

Definition and coverage. Persons of both sexes, not assigned to any job, who report to the employment services as seeking work, including persons seeking their first job and those temporarily assigned to emergency public works pending their assignment to an appropriate employment. The series excludes some categories of persons not covered by the employment services, such as employees of the State Administration, teachers, scientists, personnel of the health services, artists and seamen.

Source of data. Employment services statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the number of persons remaining registered at the end of each month. Persons who have been assigned to a job or those who failed to report to the employment services for more than one month are eliminated from the registers.

National publication. Biuletyn statystyczny (Statistical Bulletin), Główny Urzad Statystyczny (Central Statistical Office) (Warsaw).

Puerto Rico

Definition and coverage. Persons aged 14 years and over who did not work during the survey week but were actively looking for work. Also included as unemployed are those who would have been looking for work except that they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid-off for an indefinite period or they were temporarily ill.

Source of data. Labour force sample survey.

Computation. Statistics are computed from data obtained through monthly labour force sample surveys. Approximately 6,000 households in 74 municipalities are interviewed each month. The basic observations refer to the week including the 12th of the month. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from the same surveys.

National publication. Employment and Unemployment in Puerto Rico, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (San Juan).

For further methodological details, see *Employment and Unemployment in Puerto Rico* (Explanatory Notes) and *Redesign of the Household Sample for the Labor Force Survey,* Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (San Juan).

Senegal (Dakar)

According to information available, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* is based on em-

ployment office statistics and refers to unemployed persons registered in Dakar.

Sierra Leone

A. *Series based on employment office records*

Definition and coverage. Persons aged 12 years and over (excluding seamen) registered as unemployed and seeking work at employment offices, including persons seeking their first job, those temporarily laid-off and persons seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity; employed persons registered at employment offices and seeking more regular or more remunerative employment are counted as unemployed. Registration is voluntary.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Monthly data are computed on the basis of the live register figures for the end of the last complete calendar week of the month. Registration cards of persons who have found work are removed from the employment register as well as cards of those who fail to report to the employment office at least once a month.

National publication. The Sierra Leone Gazette (weekly), Government Printing Department (Freetown).

B. *Series based on Maritime Pool records*

Definition. Applicants for work aged 12 years and over registered at the Maritime Pool, awaiting sea-going employment.

Coverage. All unemployed persons registered in the Maritime Pool, including those who, after having returned from sea, must remain ashore for a period of three weeks (during which they are usually engaged on casual employment) before being eligible for another voyage; registered persons who remain unemployed for more than 12 months are excluded from the Maritime Pool records.

Source of data. Employment office statistics (Maritime Pool).

National publication. The Sierra Leone Gazette (weekly), Government Printing Department (Freetown).

Singapore

Definition. Persons seeking work and registered at employment offices.

Coverage. All categories of workers in all branches of economic activity. Registration is voluntary.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the number of applicants registered on the last working day of each month. Forms for renewal of registration are posted every six months to all applicants on the live register. Registration is cancelled for persons who fail to reply and for those who state they have found employment.

National publication. Annual Report, Ministry of Labour (Singapore).

South Africa

Non-indigenous population

Definition. Considered as unemployed are persons seeking work who, on the basis of the "Registraiton for Employment Act of 1945" are not engaged in any business, trade, profession or remunerative activity, who are not pupils or students at any educational institution or who, having completed a course at one institution, are not awaiting admission to another institution, who are capable of employment and who are mainly dependent upon employment for their means of subsistence.

Coverage. Regulations for the registration of unemployed persons make it compulsory for all white, coloured and Asiatic persons aged 15 to 65 years (60 years in the case of females) seeking work in certain "proclaimed areas" to register at employment offices. In "unproclaimed areas", registration is optional. The Act was initially applied to all white, coloured and Asiatic work seekers in the main industrial areas but since January 1957 it has also been applied to certain large rural areas.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data refer to the end of the month. Unemployed persons have to renew their registration before the 10th day of each month succeeding the month of registration, otherwise the registration lapses automatically.

National publication. Bulletin of Statistics (trimestrial), Department of Statistics (Pretoria).

Spain

Definition. Unemployed registered at national employment offices.

Coverage. All workers aged 14 to 60 years, who are willing to work for the minimum salary specified in the labour regulations of their profession or occupation including persons who have been working in the past and have certificates of termination from their former employers and those who are seeking work for the first time.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data are computed on the basis of monthly data provided by the provinces; they refer to the last working day of each month.

National publication. Boletín mensual de Estadística, Instituto Nacional de Estadística and *Estadística de demandas u ofertas de trabajo, colocaciones y desempleo* (mensual), Servicio nacional de colocación, Departamento de Estadística (Madrid).

Sri Lanka

Definition and coverage. Persons aged 16 to 60 years, in any occupation, who register as (*a*) unemployed seeking work, (*b*) already in employment but seeking better employment and (*c*) under-employed seeking full-time employment.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to persons registered on the last day of each month.

National publication. Sri Lanka Labour Gazette (monthly), Department of Labour (Colombo).

Surinam

Definition. Unemployed persons registered for work at employment offices; the series includes persons on public relief works.

Coverage. Data refer to the Paramaribo Region.

Source. Employment Office Statistics.

Computation. If a registered person obtains employment, his unemployment registration card is surrendered to the employer who returns it to the employment office; the worker's name is then removed from the live register.

National publication. The figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly through the Ministry of Social Affairs (The Hague).

Sweden

A. *Series based on "Labour force sample surveys".*

Definition and coverage. Persons aged 16 to 74 who did not work during the survey period and who made specific efforts to find a job within the 60 days preceding the end of the survey period. Also included as unemployed are persons who would have been seeking work except for temporary illness, the anticipation of resuming former employment, or taking a new job or other reasons and persons temporarily laid-off without pay.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. Statistics are computed from data obtained through monthly labour force sample surveys. Monthly figures represent the average of two survey weeks (usually the first two weeks in each month), half of the monthly sample being interviewed each week. The sample is a proportionate, stratified, one-stage random sample of persons aged 14 years or more. A register of the total population is used as a sampling frame. Survey results used in the compilation of unemployment data refer generally to persons aged 16 to 74 years. About 18 000 persons are interviewed each month; approximately 95 per cent of the interviews are completed by telephone with a non-response rate of 1 to 2 per cent. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from the same surveys.

National publications. Statistiska Meddelanden (Statistical Reports), National Central Bureau of Statistics and *Arbetsmarknadsstatistik* (Labour Market Statistics), National Labour Market Board (Stockholm).

For further methodological details, see *Statistisk Tidskrift* (Statistical Review), No. 4, 1970, Statistiska Centralbyrån (Central Bureau of Statistics) (Stockholm).

B. *Series on "Registered unemployed among members of insurance funds".*

Definition. Members of the unemployment insurance funds who are registered with the local employment offices as being without a job and available for employment.

Coverage. In 1964, the Unemployment Insurance covered about 1.5 million wage earners and salaried employees, or about 50 per cent of all employees. Practically all employees in mining, manufacturing, building activities and civil engineering are members of unemployment insurance funds.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. The statistics cover persons who were registered with local employment offices in the week comprising the 15th of each month and who were unemployed on the first working day of that week. In order to be eligible for benefits, members of unemployment insurance funds have to apply for work with the employment offices at least once a week. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of registered unemployed (x 100) by the total number of persons insured against unemployment.

National publication. Arbetsmarknadsstatistik, Arbetsmarnadsstyrelsen (Stockholm).

Switzerland

Definition. Unemployed persons willing and able to work who register at employment offices.

Coverage. All persons aged 15 years and over who are without a contract of employment and who register at employment offices, including workers in the building industry laid-off on account of bad weather; workers on strike or on sick-leave are excluded. Registration is not compulsory but is a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefits by persons insured against unemployment.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the wholly unemployed persons registered on the last working day of the month.

National publication. La Vie économique, Département fédéral de l'Economie publique, Office fédéral de l'Industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail (Berne).

Syrian Arab Republic

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* is based on data obtained from labour force sample surveys.

Trinidad and Tobago

Definition. Persons aged 15 years and over able and willing to work who, during the survey week, had no remunerative work and (*a*) were actively seeking work or (*b*) had sought work during the three preceding months. Also included as unemployed are persons who would have been seeking work except for temporary illness, the anticipation of taking a new job, or because they did not know where to find suitable employment and persons temporarily laid-off without pay.

Coverage. The survey covers all persons living in private households as well as some of the persons staying in certain institutions such as hotels, large boarding houses, etc.; for this latter group, information is collected at the private household to which the persons belong. Persons in institutions such as hospitals, nursing homes, prisons, etc., for six months or more, are not included.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. Statistics are computed from data obtained from half-yearly sample surveys. Each survey, which covers six months, constitutes a round. Enumeration is carried out in the 2nd and 4th week of each month; the 12 sub-samples of each round are grouped to form a single sample of more than 2 000 households. Sample data are weighted up to independent estimates (taking into account the results of the 1960 population census) of the non-institutional population aged 15 years and over, by sex, as at 31 March and 30 September respectively. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of

unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from the same surveys.

National publications. Labour Force and *Quarterly Economic Report*, Central Statistical Office (Port-of-Spain).

For further methodological details, see *Labour Force*, Concepts and Definitions and *General Report*, Publications No. 11, Central Statistical Office (Port-of-Spain).

Tunisia[7]

Definition. Persons aged 15 years and over and registered at employment offices as seeking work, including persons seeking their first job and those seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity.

Coverage. All persons aged 15 years and over may register in any branch of economic activity. Registration is voluntary.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the number of applicants on the register on the last day of each month. Registrants have to report at least once a month to employment offices; those who fail to report for more than two months are eliminated from the register, as well as those who have found employment.

National publication. Revue Tunisienne d'économie et de statistique, Institut national de la statistique (Tunis).

United Kingdom

Definition. Persons aged 15 years and over who, on the day of the count, are unemployed, are capable of work and available for work, and are registered at an Employment Exchange or Youth Employment Service Careers Office.

Coverage. Registration at an Employment Exchange or Youth Employment Service Careers Office is not compulsory but is a condition for the receipt of (*a*) unemployment benefit under the National Insurance Scheme and (*b*) supplementary allowance when paid to persons of working age who are capable of work. Supplementary allowance is frequently payable to people not receiving unemployment benefit, e.g., because they are ineligible, disqualified, etc. In addition, many unemployed persons not receiving payment register to take advantage of the free placing service. Beginning November 1972, disabled persons who are likely to get employment only in sheltered conditions are excluded from unemployment figures. All industries and services (including agriculture) are covered.

Source of data and computation. A count is made of all unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Service Careers Offices on a Monday in the middle of each month. Separate figures are compiled for persons unemployed and for persons temporarily laid-off. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of registered unemployed (x 100) by the total number of employees (employed and unemployed).

National publication. Department of Employment Gazette, Department of Employment (London).

For further methodological details, see *Guides to Official Sources No. 1*, Labour Statistics, H.M.S.O. (London).

United States

Definition and coverage. Persons aged 16 years and over who did not work during the survey week but made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, and (*a*) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (*b*) were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Source of data. Labour force sample surveys.

Computation. Statistics are computed from data obtained through monthly labour force sample surveys. The current sample design is spread over 461 areas, comprising 923 counties and independent cities (considered as independent statistical units), with coverage in each of the states and the District of Columbia. Each month, approximately 50 000 occupied housing units and other living quarters are designated for interview. The basic observations refer to the calendar week including the 12th of the month. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from the same surveys.

National publication. Employment and Earnings (monthly), Department of Labor, Bureau of Statistics (Washington, D.C.).

For further methodological details, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin No. 1711, 1971 and *Employment and Earnings*, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington, D.C.).

Upper Volta According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on employment office statistics and refers to unemployed persons registered in Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso.

Uruguay According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on labour sample surveys undertaken in Montevideo.

Venezuela According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on labour force sample surveys.

Yemen, Democratic (Aden) According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on employment office statistics and refers to unemployed persons registered in Aden.

Yugoslavia

Definition. Unemployed persons seeking work and registered at employment offices.

Coverage. All categories of workers aged 15 to 60 years in all divisions of economic activity, including registered persons seeking work for the first time or seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity as well as persons temporarily laid-off. Registration is not compulsory but is an essential condition for receiving unemployment benefits.

[7] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the number of persons remaining registered on the last day of each month. Registration cards of persons who have obtained employment through an employment office are automatically removed from the live register; in other cases, registration cards are removed upon notification received from the persons themselves or from the enterprise. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of registered unemployed (x 100) by the total number of persons employed and unemployed.

National publication. Indeks (index) [monthly], Sevezni Zavod Za Statistiku (Federal Statistical Institute) Belgrade.

Zambia

Definition. Persons seeking work and registered at employment offices in urban areas.

Coverage. All persons registering for work (except mining and railway workers), including those temporarily laid-off or seeking their first job and those seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity. Registration is voluntary.

Source of data. Employment office statistics.

Computation. Data relate to the number of persons registered at the end of each month. Registration is cancelled for persons who obtain employment or fail to renew their application.

National publication. Monthly Digest of Statistics, Central Statistical Office (Lusaka).

AGRICULTURE[1]

Index numbers of agricultural production

General statement

The series are published in the *Statistical Yearbook* both in the "World summary" (by regions) and in the chapter "Agriculture" (by countries), and in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* in the table entitled "Selected series of world statistics".

The regional index numbers of agricultural production constitute two related aggregates; one covers the production of food items and the other covers all agricultural production. The index numbers of food production include the following commodity groups: cereals, starchy roots, sugar, pulses, edible oil crops, nuts, fruit, vegetable, wine, cocoa, livestock and livestock products. The index numbers of total agricultural production cover all of the items included in food production, and in addition, tea, coffee, industrial oilseeds, tobacco, fibres (vegetable and animal), and rubber.

The concept of production adopted in agricultural production index numbers corresponds to all agricultural products which were made available for all purposes other than those for agricultural production. Consequently, quantities of agricultural intermediate inputs used for agricultural production (livestock feed, seed and production waste) have been deducted from the total production.

The index numbers are computed by a Laspeyres' type formula applying average regional wheat-based price relatives as weights. The regional wheat-based price relatives of commodities are the arithmetic averages of the national wheat-based price relatives weighted by the country production of the commodities concerned. The national wheat-based price relative consists of the national producer price of the commodity expressed as a percentage of the national producer price of an equal weight of wheat. In most cases, the prices represent averages of producer prices for the 1961-1965 period. A list of regional and world wheat-based price relatives used as weighting coefficients, are reproduced on next page from the 1971 *FAO Production Yearbook*.

All index numbers of agricultural production have been calculated on the basis of a five year average, 1961-1965 = 100, converted to the new base: 1963 = 100, which is the standard base period adopted for publications of the Statistical Office of the United Nations for purposes of international comparability although the weighting base period still remains as it was.

The country index numbers of agricultural production also include both food production and total agricultural production. The coverage of the commodities and the concept of production of these two index numbers are identical with those prepared for the region. The weighting coefficients for each country are the same as those used for constructing regional index numbers.

The *per caput* index numbers of agricultural production are calculated by dividing the index numbers prepared according to the above-mentioned method with the corresponding index numbers of population.

For further details, see the *FAO Production Yearbook*.

[1] Unless otherwise stated, descriptive notes relating to Agriculture are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome).

LIST OF REGIONAL AND WORLD WEIGHTS FOR COMMODITIES INCLUDED IN THE FAO INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Commodities \ *Regions*	*Western Europe*	*Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.*	*North America*	*Latin America*	*Near East*	*Far East (excluding China)*	*Africa*	*Oceania*	*World*[1]
PRODUCTION									
Crops, food									
Cereals									
Wheat	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rye	89	85	66	85	75	85	64	84	85
Barley	87	92	72	84	67	83	59	83	83
Oats	80	67	70	72	65	76	67	76	72
Mixed grain	85	95	65	—	60	—	—	—	82
Maize	79	83	73	65	90	77	66	104	74
Millet	81	81	—	65	96	84	58	107	76
Sorghum	72	80	65	70	76	79	59	64	69
Millet and sorghum, unspecified	—	—	—	—	79	82	74	—	75
Buckwheat	80	94	55	—	—	123	—	—	93
Rice, paddy	98	152	177	78	112	114	119	116	113
Miscellaneous cereals	80	90	73	65	60	(73)	60	80	73
Sugar									
Sugar, centrifugal raw	142	143	171	83	107	113	125	218	124
Sugar, noncentrifugal	—	—	—	48	—	116	—	—	106

LIST OF REGIONAL AND WORLD WEIGHTS FOR COMMODITIES INCLUDED IN THE FAO INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION *(continued)*

Commodities \ Regions	Western Europe	Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	North America	Latin America	Near East	Far East (excluding China)	Africa	Oceania	World[1]
Starchy roots									
Potatoes	45	36	76	70	78	50	84	120	43
Sweet potatoes and yams	66	—	150	42	29	31	52	132	44
Cassava	—	—	—	11	(31)	29	49	(31)	31
Oca, Oluca, Mashua	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	42
Other starchy roots									
Pulses									
Dry beans, Dry peas, Dry broad beans, Chick-peas, Lentils, Pigeon peas, Cowpeas, Vetch, Lupins, Other pulses	161	146	233	123	166	109	125	192	131
Oil crops									
Olive oil	603	600	500	1 264	759	550	497	—	616
Palm kernels	—	—	—	129	—	100	82	—	91
Palm oil	—	—	—	300	—	180	159	—	167
Soybeans	150	161	145	76	(144)	154	94	—	144
Groundnuts, in shell	301	1 051	397	127	194	141	135	371	157
Cottonseed	89	75	87	73	75	85	67	133	80
Rapeseed and mustard seed	178	211	137	190	152	180	107	—	181
Sesame seed	354	982	300	231	251	210	146	—	218
Sunflower seed	140	164	177	190	165	—	85	249	164
Copra	—	—	—	228	—	128	136	265	148
Vegetables, fresh									
Onions, Tomatoes, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Beans, green, Peas, green, Other fresh vegetables	93	76	142	96	51	62	108	180	84
Fruit									
Citrus fruit									
Oranges and tangerines, Grapefruit, Lemons, limes and other citrus fruit	87	160	163	53	84	131	85	186	108
Other fresh fruit									
Apples, table, Apples, unspecified, Pears, table, Pears, unspecified, Plums and prunes, all, Cherries, all, Peaches, all, Apricots, Figs, total fresh, Bananas (except Latin American countries), Pineapples, Other fresh fruit	130	146	182	78	140	91	52	211	110
Bananas (Latin America only)				44					
Cider fruits									
Apples, Pears	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Dates	200	—	247	170	59	90	183	—	82
Raisins	270	—	394	385	405	—	254	370	369
Nuts in shell									
Nuts, total	253	444	850	71	1 304	612	69	124	514
Wine	106	247	153	152	95	246	99	164	126
Cocoa	—	—	—	381	—	618	429	(418)	418

List of regional and world weights for commodities included in the FAO index numbers of agricultural production *(concluded)*

Commodities \ Regions	Western Europe	Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	North America	Latin America	Near East	Far East (excluding China)	Africa	Oceania	World[1]
Crops, nonfood									
Tea and coffee									
Tea	(1 150)	1 100	—	747	(1 150)	1 150	1 275	—	1 150
Coffee	—	—	(404)	311	(404)	736	606	(404)	404
Industrial oilseeds									
Castor beans	180	144	181	103	138	140	120	—	121
Hempseed	122	247	—	361	241	—	(237)	—	237
Linseed	98	200	186	191	188	155	87	258	182
Tobacco	996	1 224	2 129	568	923	565	730	4 332	1 175
Fibres									
Cotton lint	579	907	1 102	609	556	530	433	1 222	802
Flax fibre	600	515	(530)	617	350	474	—	(530)	530
Hemp fibre	314	665	(558)	662	533	531	(558)	—	558
Jute and allied fibres									
Jute, Kenaf, Mesta	211	180	—	118	(181)	183	(181)	—	181
Sisal	—	—	—	146	250	140	345	—	272
Henequen	—	—	—	206	—	—	—	—	206
Other agaves									
Letona, Cantala	—	—	—	234	—	150	—	—	200
Abaca	—	—	—	(227)	—	227	(227)	—	227
Other hard fibres									
Palm istlé, Formio, Caroa, Figué, Mauritius fibre	—	—	—	189	—	(187)	150	(187)	187
Rubber, natural	—	—	—	481	—	529	505	(527)	527
Livestock, food									
Meat									
Cattle and calves	552	579	707	396	408	485	329	419	547
Pigs	609	654	592	392	651	452	500	782	591
Sheep and lambs	516	463	451	364	453	293	403	240	395
Horses	445	155	(410)	(410)	—	284	(410)	—	410
Poultry	642	657	578	765	663	593	827	500	626
Other animals	600	300	—	400	650	320	800	500	576
Eggs									
Eggs, hen	778	878	784	628	624	548	586	1 238	760
Milk									
Cow milk, Goat milk, Sheep milk, Buffalo milk	93	106	143	89	135	111	142	108	110
Honey	746	357	647	330	1 013	475	500	697	501
Livestock, nonfood									
Wool, greasy	1 187	1 825	1 693	1 736	839	840	1 072	2 053	1 727
Cocoons, fresh	1 294	1 043	—	(1 362)	1 800	1 438	(1 362)	—	1 362
Deductions									
Processed feed									
Bran and other cereal by-products	73	63	114	70	46	29	70	76	86
Oilcakes and meal	125	90	136	130	32	74	130	130	127
Other protein concentrates	125	130	135	130	130	119	130	130	130
Other animal feedstuffs	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Skim milk	11	18	20	15	15	15	15	15	15
Other deductions for feed, seed, and waste	(where applicable, the same weights as those for production)								

Note: Figures in parentheses represent world weights which are used for those countries where prices are not obtainable. A dash (—) indicates either negligible production or that data on production are not available.

[1] Weight average of the eight regions.

Tractors and combined harvester-threshers in use

General statement

The data relating to *tractors* generally refer to tractors used in agriculture.

They include 3-wheel or 4-wheel and crawler type tractors having an engine of over 8-horsepower. In some cases, when annual figures on tractors in use in countries not producing tractors were not available, it was possible to estimate the annual changes from the data on tractor trade, while the old stock was reduced by a suitable depreciation rate.

For a few countries, only data on the total number of tractors, including garden tractors, are available. Certain other countries compile data in terms of 15-horsepower tractors. These data, provided with appropriate foot-notes, are included in continental, regional and world totals after making allowance for the difference in definition.

However, the number of tractors in itself is not sufficient to give a clear idea of the draught power they provide. The average horsepower of these tractors and the extent to which they are utilized are the most important features on which little information is at present available to us.

Data refer as far as possible to the position at the end of the year stated. Figures taken from a census carried out during the first quarter of a year have been included with those for the preceding year.

The data relating to *combined harvester-threshers* are generally limited to those machines which reap and thresh in one operation.

Crop production

General statement

Data on agricultural production have been compiled on the calendar year time reference basis, except for the table on cocoa beans for which statistics are presented on cocoa crop year basis (October/September).

The calendar year time reference basis means that in compiling international tables on crop production, the data for any particular crop of any country should be tabulated under the calendar year in which the entire or bulk harvest of the crop takes place. In a number of cases, therefore, crops assigned by countries to a particular split-year may appear under different calendar years in the international tabulations.

Cereals

Barley, maize (corn), oats, rice (rough or paddy) and wheat

General statement

For convenience, the general statement and country descriptions relating to tables on crop production of cereals, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, are grouped together.

The series in these tables generally refer to the total harvested production of cereals grown for grains. Cereals grown for forage or for silage or hay are not included. The data relate to the total crops of the country, including cereals harvested for sale and for the producers' own consumption.

Country descriptions

Methods. The following brief description is obtained from studies made by the Statistics Division of FAO, based on country reports on national practices for collecting cereal statistics in Europe, in the Near East in Asia and the Far East, in Africa and in the American region. Therefore, these countries and the methods used by them are included in this description. Most countries generally make their estimates on production of cereals by multiplying the average yield per unit of area by the area under the corresponding cereals, but other methods may also be used. The countries may be grouped according to the methods used as follows:

(*a*) In the following countries estimates on production for the various kinds of cereals are made by multiplying the estimated average yield per unit of area by the corresponding area under each kind of cereal:

Algeria
Argentina
Austria
Belgium
Burundi
Canada
Chad
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Federal Republic of
Greece
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Korea, Rep. of
Libyan Arab Rep.
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malaysia, West
Malawi
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Nepal
Nigeria
Norway
Philippines
Portugal
Saudi Arabia
Sri Lanka
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Thailand
Turkey
United Arab Rep.
United Kingdom
United States
Upper Volta
Yemen, Democratic

(*b*) In the following countries, direct information on production is usually used for making the estimates on total production of cereals. The direct information on production may be obtained through crop reporters, service, etc.:

Brazil (for São Paulo)
Chile
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Haiti
Iran
Jamaica
Khmer Republic
Panama
Paraguay
Venezuela

(*c*) In Kenya the Statutory Marketing Boards make estimates of production of the principal cereal crops based on the quantities delivered to the Boards.

(*d*) In Lebanon and Pakistan estimates are also made by using ratios. In Lebanon, first the ratio of the present year's production to the previous year's production is determined, and that ratio is multiplied by the previous year's production to obtain the present year's production. In Pakistan, first the yield per unit of area is derived by multiplying the established ratio of the present year's yield to the normal yields, and the result in turn is multiplied by the corresponding area under the crops to obtain the estimated production.

(*e*) In socialist countries—Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR, Yugoslavia—the estimates on production for socialist agricultural holdings are obtained from the direct production data recorded in the accounting system used for such farms. From these records preliminary data are first supplied by the administration of the farms; subsequently definitive data of the actual harvest are included in the annual report of the state and co-operative agricultural enterprises. However, for private farms and personal allotments the estimates on production are obtained by multiplying the estimated average yield per unit area by the area under the crops.

Coverage. In conformation with the General Statement, production data relate to total production of the country. In a few cases, however, the production series of the countries are known to refer only to the production of crops in certain sectors of the countries. These have been indicated in the foot-notes to the tables.

For the following countries wheat production includes spelt:

Albania
Belgium
Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
Germany, Federal Republic of
Spain
Switzerland
Turkey
Yugoslavia

China

Official country figures are available only up to 1958. After 1958, estimates have been made according to the following indirect sources:

(*a*) Population estimates, based on the 1953 census, and a growth rate of 2.1 per cent, implied in the official country estimates for the period 1953-1957;

(*b*) Trade statistics derived from publications of trading partners of China;

(*c*) Experts' opinion on *per caput* calorie supplies;

(*d*) Similarity of the behaviour of certain groups of crops under given climatic conditions;

(*e*) Expert views and newspaper reports on the country's harvests for the various years.

Taking into account the above sources, and dividing the main crops into three groups—wheat, barley and oats; rice, maize, millet and sorghum; potatoes and sweet potatoes—it was possible to make estimates which are consistent with the available information. The data on production of wheat and rice are shown in the tables of these two cereals, while the estimates on other cereals are not shown, but have been included in the world totals.

Cocoa (beans)

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of cocoa beans fermented and dried. Cocoa beans are the seeds contained in large numbers (25 to 80) in the fruit (cocoa-pod) of the cacao-tree (*Theobroma cacao*). Because of long internationally accepted custom, the time reference for the cocoa crop is the period October to September, although one important producing country (Brazil) follows a different crop year.

The data presented in this table are mainly obtained from the estimates of the Sub-Group on Statistics of the FAO Intergovernmental Group on Cocoa. This Sub-Group on Statistics drew up its estimates after examining the official statistics supplied by the delegates and also after considering the relevant information.

Country descriptions

For Brazil, the official calendar year figures are shown in the body of the table, covering the harvests of cocoa for the "temporao" crop from April to July, and for the "main" crop from September to December. However, in order that the aggregates for the continental and world totals can be made on the cocoa crop year basis, as stated in the General Statement, the Brazilian production data adopted to the standard cocoa year, October/September, by the Sub-Group on Statistics of the FAO Intergovernmental Group on Cocoa, have been used for inclusion in these totals. These crop year data for Brazil are also shown in the foot-note to the table.

Coffee

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of coffee in green beans. Data for a few countries reporting in terms of cherries (i.e., as gathered from the shrub), or as parchment coffee (i.e., "seeds with their yellowish skins") have been converted to clean coffee by using appropriate factors.

Country descriptions

The data for the following countries have been converted into clean coffee basis, as follows:

Brazil Dry cherries converted to clean coffee at 50 per cent.

Guatemala and United States (Hawaii) Parchment coffee converted to clean coffee at 80 per cent.

Cotton (lint)

General statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* have been prepared by the FAO in co-operation with the International Cotton Advisory Committee (Washington) and refer to the production of ginned cotton fibre or raw cotton (Gossipium). Cottonseed, cotton linters (very short fibres, usually less than 5 mm. long, still covering cottonseed after ginning) and mill waste are excluded. In cases where production data were reported in terms of seed cotton (unginned cotton still containing the seed and fibre), and no specific conversion factor for lint is known, the lint equivalent was taken to be one-third.

Country descriptions

Production data for the following countries were reported as cotton lint:

Afghanistan
Argentina
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Colombia
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Greece
Guatemala
Honduras
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Italy
Nicaragua
Paraguay
Peru
Sudan
Syria
Turkey
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
United States
Zaire

For the following countries, production data were reported as seed cotton, and they have been converted to lint equivalent, usually at one-third of the weight of seed cotton, or the lint figures as published by the International Cotton Advisory Committee have been used:

Albania
Angola
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
India
Korea, Republic of
Mexico
Mozambique
Nigeria
Pakistan
South Africa
Spain
Thailand
USSR
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

For Brazil, India, Mexico and Pakistan, the official series on cotton lint, as published in the national official publications, are not shown in the body of the table, but the estimates used by the International Cotton Advisory Committee, originating in trade sources which are generally considered to approximate more accurately the coverage of the total crop production, have been shown. These are also indicated in the foot-notes to the table.

For China official data were used up to 1957. Since then, the estimates as published in the bulletins of the International Cotton Advisory Committee have been used.

Eggs (hen)

General statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* present for each country listed the total annual production of hen eggs, including eggs for hatching and losses. Data refer to total production in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors (large-scale commercial poultry farms).

Most of the countries report either number or total weight of eggs produced. In the latter case, in order to give egg production in millions of eggs, official conversion factors were used whenever available; in the remaining cases, factors were either taken from unofficial sources or estimated on the basis of known factors in neighbouring countries.

Country descriptions

Production data are usually available for the non-agricultural sector while for the widely scattered individually-owned small flocks, national statistical offices are obliged to introduce estimates on subjective and objective bases (consumption surveys, censuses etc.). However, most of the countries report annually data on production of eggs.

For the following countries, statistics on egg production are available for at least one recent year:

Algeria
Bolivia
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Ecuador
Ethiopia
Fiji
Iceland
India
Iran
Kenya
Khmer Republic
Madagascar
Morocco
Nepal
Pakistan
Réunion
Senegal
Surinam
Uganda

Finally, some countries have no statistics on egg production so that estimates had to be derived from such related data as chicken numbers and reported or assumed rates of egg laying. In these cases, also, local habits and conditions, breeds of chickens and levels of consumption have been taken into account as far as they are known.

Groundnuts (in shell)

General statement

Groundnuts (known also as peanuts) are widely grown in tropical and sub-tropical regions and in certain areas with Mediterranean or warm temperature climates. The nuts are used either for the manufacture of edible oil or for direct consumption. The average commercial extraction rate of oil from shelled groundnuts is about 45 per cent.

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate to the total production of groundnuts in shell for direct consumption and for processing into oil, but exclude groundnuts for forage crops, mostly used for grazing off.

Country descriptions

The data for the following countries are reported in terms of shelled nuts and they are converted into groundnuts in shell by using conversion factors indicated as follows:

Cameroon: at 1.5385

Indonesia: data converted into nuts in shell at 1.6666

South Africa: at 1.500

Zambia: at 1.4925

Livestock

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate to annual inventory counts or estimates of the major species of livestock determined on the basis of periodic agricultural censuses and current surveys, carried out on a specified date. In principle, therefore, the table shows for each country, as applicable, the total number of cattle, pigs, sheep, horses, mules and asses, regardless of their sex, age, breed or use distribution. The accuracy and coverage of the data is, however, variable between countries as a result of differences in statistical methods, concepts and definitions applied at the source. Deviations from the general principle of the table are indicated in the country descriptions given below to the extent of available information.

Time reference

For international summarization and comparison, the data are grouped on split-year basis covering 12-month periods ending 30 September of each year. It is believed that this procedure minimizes the average time difference between enumerations or estimates which take place in the majority of countries around the year end (November, December, January). Thus, livestock enumerated between 1 January and 30 September of calendar year N are tabulated under the split-year N-1/N, whereas those enumerated between 1 October and 31 December of the same calendar year N are tabulated under N/N + 1 split-year. For countries where the date of enumeration is not known, livestock numbers are generally placed under the N-1/N split-year. It is mainly for this purpose that specification of the date of enumeration is required to enable the placing of country data under the appropriate split-year columns of international tabulations. This scheme of tabulation also fits the phase of the livestock cycle which though of annual nature, generally overlaps between two adjacent calendar years. For more detailed information, see the *FAO Production Yearbook*.

Country descriptions

Methods and sources. The methods and sources applied by the various countries in determining their livestock population statistics may be grouped under the following categories:

1. *Census of agriculture.* Most countries take agricultural censuses every ten or five years to determine, among other things, livestock population. In connexion with the 1960 World Census of Agriculture, for example, 94 countries undertook agricultural censuses and included livestock in the enumeration. The regional distribution of these countries is shown below:

Number of countries enumerating livestock in the 1960 World Census of Agriculture

Region	*Number of countries*
Europe	17
North America	4
Latin America	22
Near East	7
Far East	15
Africa	24
Oceania	5
TOTAL	94

Census periodicity in the majority of countries is decennial; but it is taken every five years in Canada, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Japan, New Zealand, Peru, Portugal, Spain (livestock), Sweden, United States and Uruguay. Annual censuses are taken in Australia, Denmark, Ireland, Malawi (farms and estates), Netherlands, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Zambia (farms and estates). The United Kingdom (England and Wales) takes annual censuses, Scotland takes a census twice a year and Northern Ireland every six months. Special complete enumeration censuses for livestock are conducted annually in Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Netherlands, Romania, Switzerland and the USSR; semi-annually in Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, and Norway; quarterly in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, United Kingdom; and monthly, mainly for pigs, cattle and poultry, in Bulgaria, Netherlands, Romania and Sweden.

2. *Current surveys.* To the extent of available information in the following countries, livestock data provided by Census of Agriculture are updated from year to year in the inter-censal periods by results of current livestock surveys taken nationwide at least once a year:

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria

Burma
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Finland
German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of
Guatemala
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Kenya (farms and estates)
Khmer Republic
Korea, Republic of
Luxembourg
Malawi (farm and estates)
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Panama
Philippines
Poland
Puerto Rico
Romania
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia (farm and estates)
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Switzerland
Uganda
USSR
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Republic of
Yugoslavia
Zambia

3. *Administrative records.* As far as is known, livestock data for countries not included in the above list are estimates based on such administrative records as tax registers and veterinary records of vaccination campaigns, or they are judgement estimates made by agricultural officers on the basis of interviews of farmers. To the extent known, certain countries may be classified as follows, according to the source of information for rough estimates of livestock data:

Veterinary records	*Tax records*	*Estimates by agricultural and local officers*
Burundi	Afghanistan	Algeria
Cameroon	Indonesia	Cyprus
Central African Republic	Libyan Arab Republic	Egypt
Chad	Madagascar	France
Dahomey	Togo	Greece
Ghana	Tunisia	Hong Kong
Iran		Iraq
Jordan		Niger
Ivory Coast		Senegal
Lesotho		Syrian Arab Republic
Malawi		Turkey
Mali		United Republic of Tanzania
Rwanda		
Uganda		
Upper Volta		
Zaire		

In several cases a combination of the above sources is used to estimate livestock population. For the remaining countries, no information is available on the methods of estimate used.

4. *Coverage.* As shown above, the accuracy and coverage of the data is variable, as some countries have never completely enumerated their livestock, while others have made only rough counts. FAO estimates have been provided to fill in gaps in the country series.

No allowances are made in the totals for incomplete coverage in a given country where the foot-notes specify "on agricultural holdings" (Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, Canada, Puerto Rico, United States, Japan, New Zealand). Thus, world totals may be somewhat underestimated. Year-to-year comparisons are, however, believed to be valid. With these exceptions, the coverage of the livestock data conforms to the General Statement; i.e., the table relates to total livestock population in the countries shown.

Milk

General statement

Unless otherwise specified, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, present for each country listed the total annual production of milk to be utilized for fresh consumption, for the manufacture of butter, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, and other whole milk products and for livestock feed. In principle, the data exclude milk sucked by, but include milk fed to, young animals. As a general rule, therefore, the data relate to, as applicable to each country, the total production of cow milk, goat milk, sheep milk and buffalo milk, as well as the total production of these different kinds of milk.

Country descriptions

Concept and coverage. In conformity with the General Statement, the concept of milk production generally followed by the countries relates to milk actually milked, i.e., drawn by hand or machine, thus excluding the quantity sucked by calves, lambs and kids. But the milk production of the following countries includes the estimated quantity of milk sucked by young animals:

Austria
Czechoslovakia
France
German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of
Hungary
Italy

The milk production of the above countries has been adjusted downwards, before inclusion in the world totals, to exclude the quantity of milk sucked by young animals, thereby conforming to the general principle of the series in the table. Milk fed to livestock is excluded from milk production of Spain.

Methods and sources. The countries utilize various methods and sources of information to obtain the elements for calculating milk production; among these are the following:

(*a*) Multiplication of the number of producing cows (goats, sheep, buffalo) by the average yield per cow (goat, sheep, buffalo), e.g., Belgium, Chile, Dominican Republic, Finland, Mexico, Netherlands and United States;

(*b*) Total of the figures for sales or deliveries to dairy plants, including marketing organizations and co-operatives (which are the only figures that are known with accuracy in most countries), those for direct sales to consumers and estimates of milk used on the holdings; e.g., Argentina, Canada, Denmark, Finland;

(*c*) A combination of methods 1 and 2 often used to check total milk production etimates; e.g., Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland and United States;

(*d*) Multiplication of the estimated *per caput* milk consumption by human population, e.g., Argentina and Honduras;

(*e*) Total of the figures for milk utilized for (*a*) fresh consumption; (*b*) manufacture of milk products such as butter and cheese (at the producers and at plants); (*c*) livestock feed, plus that corresponding to (*d*) losses at the producers and waste at the dairy plants; e.g., Canada and Venezuela;

(*f*) Addition to the actual production reported by large State or Socialist farms the estimated production of small private farms, e.g., Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, USSR and Yugoslavia;

(*g*) On the basis of livestock sample surveys or complete censuses of farms, e.g., Australia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Finland, Japan, Ireland, Surinam, United Kingdom and United States.

Milk yield per cow is calculated as follows:

(*a*) By dividing total milk production by the total number of cows, e.g., Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Ireland, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Venezuela. In a large number of the countries, the total production of milk and the total number of cows kept for milk are ascertained by censuses and livestock surveys;

(*b*) Observations of daily yields per cow obtained through a sample of dairy farms, e.g., Austria and United States.

Palm oil and palm kernels

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate to the production of palm oil and palm kernels.

The fruit of the oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*) consists of these parts, viz., the outer pulp (the mesocarp), the shell of the kernel (the endocarp), and the kernel itself.

Palm oil is extracted from the outer pulp (mesocarp) of the oil palm fruit; it is a fixed oil, i.e., oil which cannot easily be distilled without decomposition, which is not volatile and which cannot be carried off by superheated steam. It is mainly composed by glycerides which are liquid at normal temperature. Palm oil is used principally in the manufacture of edible fats.

Data shown for Asian and Latin American countries are considered as representing total production. For some African countries where there is important subsistence production, total production has been estimated, either by taking into account the available information on local consumption, or on the basis of the known palm-kernel production, and the estimated proportion between palm-kernel content and palm oil content in the fruit of these regions. This proportion varies generally according to the country between 5-7:10. Palm oil production has been assumed to be based in these countries, mostly on native processes, which permit the extraction of 45 to 55 per cent of the total palm-oil content. However, for a few countries, such as Nigeria, the fact that a part of the oil is extracted by screw hand presses (extraction rate 65 per cent) and a part by hydraulic presses (extraction rate 85-90 per cent) has been taken into account.

Palm kernels are obtained from the palm fruit after the shell (endocarp) has been removed. They are mainly used for the extraction of a hard oil, used widely in the manufacture of edible fats and soap. Commercial production has been generally considered as equal to the total production. In cases where no information on either production or commercialization was available, export figures have been used.

Country descriptions

Brazil Production data on palm kernels relate to Babassu kernels.

Angola, Guinea, Liberia, Portuguese Guinea, Sierra Leone, Togo Data on palm kernels relate to exports.

Nigeria Data on palm kernels relate to the quantities purchased for export.

Potatoes

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the total production of all kinds of potatoes including early potatoes, semi-late and late varieties. The data may or may not include small quantities of potatoes grown in kitchen or home gardens. Production of potatoes, especially grown for seeds, if separate statistics of the countries are available, are not included in the series, as well as "sweet potatoes".

Country descriptions

For Canada, the official production series are adjusted to include a standing estimate of 10 000 metric tons of production in Newfoundland.

Soybeans

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate, as far as possible, to the production of soybeans for beans, excluding soybeans grown for hay, grazing-off and soybeans ploughed under.

Tea[1]

General statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer, unless otherwise stated, solely to the production of made tea, i.e., the dry, manufactured product of the plant Camelia sinensis (formerly known as *Camelia thea* or *Thea sinensis*) and do not include products such as *maté* ("Paraguay tea") or bush tea (*rooibos-tee*) and waste tea.

Where figures are reported only in terms of green (unmanufactured) leaf, appropriate allowances have been made, on a percentage basis, to convert the reported figures to the approximate equivalent net weight of made tea.

All figures are furnished by the International Tea Committee (London) and are taken from official sources in the respective country, either the Tea Control authorities or the Department of Agriculture. Except as indicated in the foot-notes to the *Yearbook* table, the series nominally relate to calendar years.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Brazil
Cameroon
India
Iran
Japan
Kenya
Malawi
Mauritius
Mozambique
Pakistan
Peru
Rwanda
Southern Rhodesia
Sri Lanka
Turkey
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Viet-Nam, Republic of
Zaire

Argentina Data are converted from figures given in terms of green leaf.

Indonesia The series includes tea manufactured by estate factories from leaf grown by small agricultural estates and black tea manufactured by factories from leaf grown by individual farmers. Hand-prepared green tea from peasant-grown leaf, for which no precise figures are available, is excluded.

Malaysia Production of estates only.

USSR Data are converted from official figures given in terms of green leaf.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the International Tea Committee, London.

Tobacco

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer in general to the production of fresh leaves of certain species of plants of the genus *Nicotania*, and more specifically, to the farm sales weight, as far as could be determined.

Data reported on dry weights basis have been converted into farm sales weight using appropriate conversion factors, as specified in the country descriptions below.

Country descriptions

The data for the following countries were reported on dry weight basis, and have been converted to farm sales weight using a ratio of 91 to 100:

Australia
South Africa

Wool[1]

General statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the production of raw wool from sheep, covering both shorn and pulled (or skin) wool together with the wool element in exported "woolled sheepskins". The weight of wool produced is calculated on a greasy basis, which is the only measure available to the grower (when the wool is shorn) or to the selling broker or dealer (on receipt of wool into store). The production figures thus include certain quantities of grease, dirt and foreign matter which vary according to the type of wool and also the pastoral conditions. The wool season runs from July to June in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and from October to September in South America. Calendar year data for the Northern Hemisphere countries refer to the first of the two-split years shown in the table.

Country descriptions

The following countries conform to the General Statement:

Argentina
Australia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
Czechoslovakia
Falkland Islands
France
German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of
Greece
Hungary
India
Ireland
Italy
Lesotho
Mongolia
Namibia
New Zealand
Pakistan
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Romania
South Africa
Spain
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay (trade estimate)
Yugoslavia

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Commonwealth Secretariat, London.

USSR The series includes small quantities of fine hair.

In the absence of reliable production statistics for some of the minor producers of Africa (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia), the Middle East (Iran and Iraq), South America (Bolivia) and Asia (China and Tibet), estimates based on sheep population exports etc. have been made.

FORESTRY

Roundwood[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of industrial wood and fuelwood from the forest as well as from outside the forest. These data also include for most countries estimates of unrecorded production. Countries use different methods in collecting information on removals. Conceptually, removals are considered either as (1) fellings plus wood salvaged from naturally fallen trees minus unrecoverable losses from logging, transport and storage within the forest; or as (2) consumption of domestically produced wood plus unrecoverable losses in transport and storage outside the forest. In most countries reported figures do not allow for losses sustained in logging and in transportation. Some countries use combined methods of data collection and estimation of removals. Hence, removal volumes reported to FAO are not strictly comparable between all countries. Reported fuelwood removals are usually very incomplete and may often be roughly estimated. Removals data are transmitted to FAO by means of annual questionnaires.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Canada
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
El Salvador
Finland
France
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
Honduras
Hungary
Italy
Japan
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Paraguay
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
USSR
United Kingdom
United Republic of Tanzania
United States
Yugoslavia

When countries fail to reply to questionnaires, or provide preliminary, incomplete or inconsistent data, the FAO secretariat endeavours to obtain information through other sources, e.g. national statistical publications, other technical and industry reports, field experts, or to estimate removals on the basis of utilization of the raw material for processing, allowing for trade in roundwood. The following countries usually fall in this category:

Afghanistan
Angola
Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Burma
Cameroon
Central African Rep.
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dahomey
Ethiopia
Gabon
German Democratic Republic
Guatemala
Guinea
Haiti
India
Indonesia
Iran
Ivory Coast
Kenya
Khmer Republic
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of
Korea, Republic of
Liberia
Madagascar
Malaysia:
West Malaysia
East Malaysia
Sabah
Sarawak
Mali
Malawi
Mexico
Mozambique
Nepal
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Peru
Philippines
Rwanda
Senegal
Sri Lanka
Thailand
Tunisia
Uganda
Upper Volta
Venezuela
Zaire
Zambia

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome).

Natural rubber[1]

General statement

Unless otherwise stated in the country descriptions below, the series refer to the production of natural rubber, including the rubber content of latex (milky liquid secreted by rubber trees and in particular, by the tree called the *Hevea brasiliensis* from which the rubber is obtained). They cover both plantation (estates and small-holdings) and wild rubber, but exclude reclaimed rubber.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the International Rubber Study Group, London.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Brazil
India
Khmer Republic
Malaysia: West
Philippines
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Viet-Nam, Rep. of

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement except that the figures relate to net exports:

Brunei
Burma
Cameroon
Central African Rep.
Ivory Coast
Liberia
Malaysia:
East: Sabah
Sarawak
Nigeria
Papua New Guinea
Zaire

Indonesia and Thailand The series conform to the General statement except that they refer to total net exports, plus an allowance for internal consumption.

FISHING

Fish catches[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer in general to the quantities of the annual (calendar year) nominal catches, i.e., the live weight equivalent of the fish and fish products landed, of all fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic animals, residues and plants, taken for all kinds of commercial, industrial and subsistence purposes by all types and classes of fishing units, operating in freshwater and marine areas.

Adjustments

(*a*) Conversion factors (yield rates) are used to convert quantities recorded on a landed weight basis (landings) to the live weight equivalent (nominal catches). This conversion work is usually done by the national offices. In many countries and for many species the catches are landed in the same condition as when caught, and the landed and live weights are identical;

(*b*) The "nominal catch" data refer to the calendar year of capture and the "landings" data to the calendar year of landing. Sometimes adjustments are necessary when catches made in one year are landed in the succeeding year.

Inclusions

(*a*) The data cover all quantities caught and landed for any commercial, industrial or subsistence purpose, including the results of fishing activities and operations such as fixed-gear fishing, fish-farming, etc. Shell-fish culture, seaweed-harvesting, guano-collecting, sealing etc. are also included;

(*b*) The data include all quantities caught and eventually landed not only in the domestic harbours of the reporting country, but also landed by units of the domestic fleet of the reporting country in foreign harbours;

(*c*) The "nominal catch" data include those quantities caught during the calendar year indicated, although landed in the subsequent year;

(*d*) The nominal catch statistics cover:

1. Freshwater fishes;
2. Diadromous fishes;
3. Marine fishes;
4. Crustaceans;
5. Molluscs;
6. Miscellaneous aquatic animals;
7. Miscellaneous aquatic animal products;
8. Aquatic plants.

Exclusions

(*a*) The data exclude catches taken by anglers for sport and recreational purposes;

(*b*) The data exclude quantities landed by foreign fishing craft in the domestic harbours of the reporting countries;

(*c*) The "nominal catch" data exclude quantities caught during the preceding calendar year but landed during the calendar year indicated;

(*d*) The data exclude discards ("discarded" catches) i.e. *whole* fish (not rejected *parts* of retained fish) returned to the sea. It should be noted that the nominal catch weight is not necessarily the equivalent of the gross catch for the latter includes whole fish discarded at sea;

(*e*) The nominal catch statistics exclude:

1. Whales, seals and other aquatic mammals.

   Data for these species are usually reported in numbers.

Country descriptions

Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Faeroe Islands, France, Iceland, Norway and Sweden Data include quantities landed by domestic craft in foreign ports and exclude quantities landed by foreign craft in domestic ports.

Burma and **Israel** Data include both quantities landed by domestic craft in foreign ports and by foreign craft in domestic ports.

Chile and **Ethiopia** Data include quantities landed by foreign craft in domestic ports.

Ecuador, Greenland and **United States** Data exclude quantities landed by foreign craft in domestic ports.

Ghana Beginning in 1961, data include estimated quantities of "Freshwater fishes" and "Molluscs".

Greece, Italy, Namibia, Portugal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, United Kingdom and **Yugoslavia** Data exclude both quantities landed by domestic craft in foreign ports and by foreign craft in domestic ports.

Ireland and **Netherlands** Data exclude quantities landed by domestic craft in foreign ports and include quantities landed by foreign craft in domestic ports.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome).

Namibia Data exclude Walvis Bay.

Norway Data include Svalbard.

Philippines Data exclude molluscs used for duck feeding.

South Africa Data include Walvis Bay.

Spain Data include Ceuta, Melilla, Balearic and Canary Islands 1953: data exclude quantities landed by domestic craft in foreign ports. Beginning in 1963, data include aquatic plants and molluscs cultivated in parks and fish preserves.

Whaling[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the number of whales caught, by regions and flag of the whaling expeditions; to baleen whale and sperm whale oil production, by regions and countries; and to whaling material in operation.

The data are based on statistical reports submitted each season by all the participating whaling companies, through appropriate forms, to the Bureau of International Whaling Statistics at Sandefjord, Norway.

A. Number of whales caught

The different types of whales are defined as follows:

(1) *Baleen whales.* Toothless, with horny plates arising from the mucous membrane of the palate and acting as a food strainer.

Varieties. Right whales (Greenland right whale and North Caper); grey whales; fin whales (blue, fin, sei, bryde, minke and humpback).

(2) *Tooth whales.* With teeth both in undermouth and uppermouth, or in undermouth only.

Varieties. Sperm whales; beaked whales (bottlenose, Sowerby's whale, etc.); dolphin family (white whale or beluga, narwhal, killer, pilot and many small species).

In the whaling statistics the different species of baleen whales are often expressed in terms of blue whale equivalents. One blue whale unit corresponds to 2 fin whales, 2.5 humpbacks, 6 sei whales or 6 bryde whales.

B. Whale and sperm oil production

Whale oil is produced from the different kinds of baleen whales and is edible.

Sperm oil is produced from sperm whales and a similar kind of oil is produced from bottlenose whales. It is not edible and is used in industry only. Meat of tooth whales is mainly used for animal food, while baleen whale meat is used for human consumption.

C. Whaling material in operation

Material used in the whaling industry consists of shore stations, floating factories and catchers or whaling boats.

Country descriptions

All the country series shown in the table are believed to conform to the above statement.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the Bureau of International Whaling Statistics (Sandefjord, Norway).

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Index numbers of industrial production, world[1]

The indexes of world industrial production published quarterly in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* and annually in the *Statistical Yearbook*, provide information for the following categories of industrial activity: mining, light, heavy and total manufacturing; selected major groups, or combinations of major groups of mining and manufacturing; electricity, gas and water; and mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water taken together. These activities are defined and classified in terms of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities*[2] (ISIC). The indexes are shown for the world as a whole; for the USSR and European centrally planned economies; for the market economies, and for major geographic areas.

For the world as a whole and for the USSR and European centrally planned economies, the indexes are calculated from 1955. The indexes for the market economies are calculated for 1938, 1948 and each year thereafter.

The weight-base years used are 1963 for 1960 and subsequent years, 1958 for 1955-1960, 1953 for 1950-1955 and 1948 for 1938-1950; and value added, generally at factor cost, for each of these years is used in weighting. The indexes based on 1958 are linked to those based on 1963 at 1960, the indexes based on 1953 to those based on 1958 at 1955 and the indexes based on 1948 to the resulting indexes at 1950. Each series is compiled by use of the Laspeyres formula, that is, the indexes are base-weighted arithmetic averages.

The indexes are calculated in three major stages. For the market economies, indexes for each two-digit ISIC group of mining, manufacturing, and electricity, gas and water are first calculated for each economic and geographic group of countries of the region. Secondly, the resulting major group indexes are combined into indexes for these groups of countries for all mining, light and heavy manufacturing, all manufacturing, electricity, gas and water, and industrial activity as a whole. Thirdly, the indexes for the various categories of mining, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water for these groups of countries are then combined to yield the indexes for all market economies and these, in turn, are combined with similarly derived indexes for the USSR and European centrally planned countries to yield indexes for the world as a whole.

The coverage of the annual indexes is, in general, more extensive than the quarterly indexes since, in some countries, data are available only on an annual basis. For this reason, the quarterly figures are adjusted to the level of the annual indexes. Slight discrepancies between the annual and the quarterly figures are due to rounding.

The national indexes used in compiling the indexes for the various categories of industrial activity shown are generally the corresponding unadjusted indexes officially compiled by the country. In weighting the national indexes at the major group and division levels, the total value added in the industry, including handicrafts, is used in each case. The national indexes are adjusted to ISIC, where necessary, in order to make the coverage of the combined indexes as homogeneous as possible. In a number of instances, countries make special calculations or make the necessary detailed information available to the Statistical Office. Where no official indexes are available, indicators for important industry groups are compiled by the Statistical Office on the basis of published data on commodity production, man-hours worked or consumption of raw materials. These country group indexes are then rebased to 1963 = 100 (or 1958, 1953 or 1948 = 100) where necessary and combined by the use of 1963 (or 1958, 1953 or 1948) weighting coefficients compiled by the Statistical Office.

For the market economies, the estimates of value added used for weighting purposes are derived, in most cases, from the results of industrial censuses or other inquiries relating to 1963, 1958, 1953 and 1948 or proximate years. These census results are adjusted to ISIC and projected to the benchmark years where necessary. The estimates of value added in units or national currency are then converted to United States dollars, normally by means of the official exchange rate, in the case of 1963, and, for other years, by means of calculated parity rates.

For the USSR, estimates of value added in the national currency for 1958 are made for industrial activity as a whole and converted into United States dollars at the official rate of exchange (1.11 United States dollars per new rouble). Estimates of value added in national currency and conversion rates for major groups and combinations of major groups of industrial activity are based on individual indicators. For the European centrally planned economies, the estimates of value added in national currency, both for industrial activity as a whole and for major groups and combinations of major groups, are converted into United States dollars by conversion rates based on the tourist rate exchange.

For 1963, estimates of value added for the USSR are made directly in United States dollars for individual major groups, or combinations of major groups, by multiplying estimates of value added per person engaged in United States dollars by reported figures of employment in each category. For the European centrally planned economies, over-all dollar estimates are derived by multiplying the corresponding USSR estimates in Untied States dollars by the estimated ratio of total industrial production in each country to total industrial

[1] Excluding Albania, China, Mongolia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

[2] Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, Rev.2, Add.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No: E.71.XVII.8).

production in the USSR. The derived total is then distributed among major groups, or combinations of major groups, on the basis of national indicators.

The elementary series used in compiling the indexes for major groups are, in general, indexes for the corresponding category, or its subdivisions, compiled by national statistical authorities. Adjustments are made, when necessary, to align the national industrial classification with ISIC. In the case of the USSR and the European centrally planned economies, the indexes that serve as elementary series measure the movement in gross industrial output valued at constant enterprise prices, excluding turnover taxes. In the case of the market economies, most of the national indexes used as elementary series indicate trends in value added at constant prices, in most instances, at factor cost. Further information will be found in *The Growth of World Industry, 1970 Edition,* vol. I.[3]

[3] United Nations publication, Sales No.: E/F.72.XVII.4.

Index numbers of industrial employment, world[1]

The indexes of world industrial employment published in the *Statistical Yearbook* are classified according to the same major groups, or combinations of major groups, of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities*[2] (ISIC) as the indexes of world industrial production. The indexes are shown for the world as a whole; for the USSR and European centrally planned economies; for the market economies and for major geographic areas.

For the world as a whole and for the USSR and European centrally planned economies, the indexes are calculated from 1955. The indexes for the market economies are calculated for 1938, 1948, 1953 and 1955 and each year thereafter.

The weight-base year for 1960 and subsequent years is 1963. For a number of countries, the indexes are calculated using 1948 as the base year for 1938 and for the period 1948-1950, and 1953 as the base year for the period 1950-1955, and 1958 for the period 1955-1960. The indexes based on 1958 are linked to those based on 1963 at 1960, the indexes based on 1953 to those based on 1958 at 1955 and the indexes based on 1948 to the resulting indexes at 1950. For the rest of the countries, owing to lack of data the indexes are calculated for each year beginning 1955. The indexes shown for this group of countries for 1938, 1948 and 1953 are based on estimates made by the Statistical Office of the number of persons engaged in these countries in each ISIC two-digit group of mining and manufacturing and in electricity, gas and water. Each series is compiled by the use of the Laspeyres formula, that is, the indexes are base-weighted arithmetic averages.

The procedure used in the compilation of the world indexes of employment is the same as that used for the world production indexes. For each major group, or combination of major groups, of mining, manufacturing, and electricity, gas and water, indexes for individual countries are multiplied by the appropriate weight. The products are summed to derive aggregates and indexes for each major group for each geographic area shown and then combined to yield aggregates and indexes for the market economies. These aggregates are combined with aggregates for the USSR and European centrally planned economies to yield aggregates and indexes for each major group, or combination of groups, for the world as a whole. The aggregates for the constituent major groups are summed to derive the corresponding indexes for all mining, light, heavy and total manufacturing and total industrial activity.

The elementary series used in compiling the indexes for each major group, or combination of major groups, consist of national indexes or absolute figures of employment. Available series of national indexes are given preference where these series relate to the average number of persons engaged during the year and cover the same field of industrial units as the national indexes of industrial production used as indicators for the indexes of world production. Substitute series are based on the number of persons engaged during one period of the year, average number of employees or operative during the year or, in a few instances, man-hours worked. As in the case of national production indexes, adjustments are sometimes required to bring the industrial classification of the national data on employment into line with ISIC.

The indexes are designed to measure trends in the average number of persons engaged. Estimates of number engaged, including working proprietors and active business partners, unpaid family workers and homeworkers as well as employees, are used as weighting coefficients. These data are obtained in most cases from the results of industrial censuses or other inquiries. In order to make the coverage of the weights and the indexes coincide as closely as possible, the figures are adjusted to ISIC and projected to the base year where necessary.

[1] Excluding Albania, China, Mongolia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

[2] Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, Rev.2, Add.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.XVII.8).

Index numbers of labour productivity in industry, world[1]

The indexes of world labour productivity, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, are derived from the indexes of world industrial production and employment described above. The indexes are shown for the world as a whole; for the USSR and European centrally plannel economies; for the market economies, and for major geographic areas.

The indexes are calculated from 1955. The weights used in these calculations relate to the number

[1] Excluding Albania, China, Mongolia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

of persons engaged in 1958 in the case of the indexes for the years 1955 to 1960 and to the number of persons engaged in 1963 in the case of the indexes from 1960 on. The indexes combined with weights proportional to the number of persons engaged in 1958 are linked to those based on 1963 at 1960.

The indexes of labour productivity for major groups, or combinations of major groups, of industrial activity for the geographic areas shown are calculated by dividing the indexes of industrial production for each major group, or combination of major groups, for the area concerned by the corresponding indexes of industrial employment. The indexes for major groups, or combination of major groups, for the market economies are calculated by combining the corresponding indexes for major groups, or combination of major groups, for the various areas included in each division with weights proportional to the number of persons engaged in each of these areas. The resulting indexes for major groups, or combinations of major groups, for the two divisions are then combined to yield major group indexes for the market economies, with weights proportional to the number of persons engaged in the major groups, or combinations of major groups, of each division. The indexes for major groups, or combinations of major groups, for the world as a whole are obtained by combining the indexes for the USSR and European centrally planned economies and for the market economies, with weights proportional to the number of persons engaged in the two groups.

The indexes for mining and manufacturing are calculated for each geographic area, for the market economies, for the USSR and European centrally planned economies, and for the world as a whole by combining the appropriate industry indexes with weights proportional to the number of persons engaged in each major group or combination of major groups, for the geographic area or grouping of countries concerned. The resulting division indexes are combined with the index for electricity, gas and water to form the total index for each grouping with weights proportional to the number of persons engaged in each division.

Index numbers of industrial production, by countries

The national series of indexes of industrial production published monthly in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are shown for the categories "Mining", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas and water" and "Construction", defined by Divisions 2, 3, 4 and 5, respectively, of the United Nations *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities*.[1] (ISIC). The category "General" covers mining, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water and does not cover, unless otherwise indicated, construction.

The basic concepts and methodology recommended by the Statistical Commission for the construction of industrial production indexes may be found in *Index Numbers of Industrial Production*.[2] With very few exceptions, the indexes are calculated according to the Laspeyres formula, using either the weighted average of quantity relatives

$$I = \frac{\Sigma\, q_o\, p_o \left(\frac{q_n}{q_o}\right)}{\Sigma\, q_o\, p_o}$$

or its alternative form

$$I = \frac{\Sigma\, q_n\, p_o}{\Sigma\, q_o\, p_o}$$

where q_n is the quantity produced in the reporting period, q_o is the quantity produced in the base period and p_o is the value added per unit in the base period. In a few cases, an index with cross weights (Fisher ideal formula) is compiled. Also, though a fixed base period is generally used in connexion with the Laspeyres formula, moving base periods are employed in some countries. The weight-base period of an index sometimes differs from the original national comparison-base period. For the purposes of publication, the national indexes are converted, where necessary, to the comparison-base year 1963.

National classifications are not adjusted where the divergence from the ISIC divisions is minor, but where major differences exist, the components of the national index are regrouped by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, where possible, to approximate the ISIC divisions.

The monthly or quarterly data are adjusted nationally, in many cases, for differences in the number or working days but are not adjusted for fluctuations due to seasonal factors. Variations due to holidays are usually considered to be part of the seasonal pattern. Adjustments may be applied to individual series, to groups of related series, or, in one or two instances, to the general index only, without prior adjustment of its components.

Changes in the quantum of output of individual industries are, for the most part, represented by gross output series, but input series such as man-hours worked or raw material consumed may also be used. In order to take partial account of changes in input-output relationships in particular industries, some countries calculate bench-mark indexes either annually or less frequently, using net output series. These indexes are then used to adjust the level of the monthly, quarterly or annual series. Similar adjustments are frequently made where the coverage of the monthly or quarterly indexes is less comprehensive than that obtainable from annual statistics of production.

Most national indexes of industrial production are designed to measure changes over items in the value added in industrial activity expressed in constant prices (the quantum of production). Some national series—in particular those of the USSR and the countries of European centrally planned economies—relate to the value, at constant prices, of gross industrial output.

Although it is recognized that in indexes of the value-added type, weights should preferably be based

[1] Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, Rev.2, Add.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.XVII.8).

[2] Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. 50.XVII.4).

on the contribution of individual industries to the gross domestic product at factor cost, they are for practical reasons generally proportional to the value added at factor cost in different industries determined from industrial census results, i.e., "census value added". These values are obtained by deducting the cost of the consumption of raw materials, fuels, containers and subcontracted work and other industrial services from the value of gross output. "Census value added" differs conceptually from the contribution to gross domestic product chiefly through the inclusion of payments to others for nonindustrial business services. Weights are based upon gross values of production in a few cases. Within industry groups, weights based on value of gross output, or its equivalent, are not uncommon. In the country descriptions below, the term "value added", unless otherwise qualified, signifies "census value added". The percentage weighting coefficients do not necessarily add up to one hundred because of rounding.

Country descriptions

Algeria

Scope and coverage. The series through 1961 cover the following ISIC Divisions: Mining, excluding the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas, but including petroleum refining and magnesite products; Electricity and gas. Series for mining, excluding the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas, and for electricity (based on consumption) are available from 1961.

Original comparison and weight bases. For both purposes, 1950 is the base year for indexes through 1954 (to date for the mining indexes); 1954 is the base year for both purposes through 1961; 1961 is the comparison base year for electricity after 1961.

Method of calculation. Quantity relatives are combined into detailed indexes and these indexes, in turn, into indexes for broader classes of industrial activity, by means of base-weighted arithmetic averages. The indexes are adjusted for differences in the number of working days in the quarter (except the mining index after 1961) but not for seasonal variations. The annual indexes are derived as averages of the quarterly indexes.

Weighting systems. In combining series of relatives on the output of individual commodities into individual index numbers for detailed categories of industry, the weights are derived from the gross value of production in the base year. However, in aggregating these indexes into index members for broader classes of industrial activity, the weights are based on contribution to the gross domestic product at market prices.

References. For further details, see "Les nouveaux indices de la production industrielles base 100 en 1954", *Bulletin de statistique générale, 1958, Statistiques trimestrielles*, No. 4 Service de la statistique générale, (Alger).

Argentina

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing; electricity and gas; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The mining index covers all establishments. The manufacturing index covers establishments which engage one or more workers or members of the proprietor's family or which have installed motors of one-half or more horsepower. The index for electricity and gas relates to the generation and transmission of electrical energy (except generation for private use), the production and distribution of pit-coal gas, and the distribution of natural and distilled gas.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1960 = 100; the weight base is 1960.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity. In the case of the quarterly indexes, there are sectors in which output data are not available quarterly and in these cases substitute series are used and the resulting indexes are adjusted to the levels of the annual indexes.

Elementary series. The elementary series of relatives are based mainly on quantities of individual commodities produced and to a lesser extent, on quantities of individual raw materials consumed. A total of 657 series are used in calculating the indexes.

Weighting systems. The weights used to combine the series of relatives into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activities are derived from gross value of production in 1960. The weights used in combining the major groups and division indexes are proportional to census value added at factor cost in 1960.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1960)*
Mining and quarrying	(3.2)
Manufacturing	(93.6)
Food and beverages	17.8
Tobacco	0.5
Textiles	7.9
Made-up clothing	3.3
Wood	1.6
Paper and paperboard	1.4
Printing and publishing	3.4
Leather	3.9
Rubber	1.3
Chemical products	6.6
Petroleum derivatives	6.7
Stone, glass and ceramic products	4.0
Metals	8.1
Vehicles and machinery	13.9
Electrical machinery and appliances	6.3
Handicrafts and miscellaneous	6.9
Electricity and gas	(3.2)
TOTAL	100.0

References. The indexes are compiled by the Central Bank of Argentina (Buenos Aires).

Australia

Scope and coverage. Manufacturing, including coal mining; Electricity and gas; and a general index which excludes mining except coal mining. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments employing four or more persons or where power (other than manual) is used in any manufacturing process.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1 July 1963-30 June 1964 = 100; the weight base is 1 July 1963-30 June 1964. The indexes are linked at 1963/1964 to indexes 1 July 1958-30 June 1959 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes are aggregative base-year value-weighted quantity indexes, using the Laspeyres formula. The monthly index numbers are adjusted for differences in the number of working days and Easter.

Elementary series. There are 448 series used in compiling the index. The principal type of indicator is the quantity produced of individual commodities; in some cases, data for certain input items have been substituted. A few indicators are based on the value of production or on employment or man-hours worked, all suitably adjusted for changes in price and productivity. The elementary series available for the indexes cover approximately 73 per cent of the total value of factory production.

Weighting systems. The weights used for calculating indexes from quantity relatives for individual commodities and other indicators and for calculating indexes for the broader classes of industrial activity including the general index, are based on value added at factory prices during the period 1 July 1963-30 June 1964. Data on value added are derived from the results of the 1963/1964 census of production.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1963-1964)*
Non-durable goods	(40)
Food	10
Beverages	2
Tobacco	1
Textiles	4
Clothing and footwear	5
Paper	8
Leather and leather products	—
Chemicals and allied industries	6
Petroleum and coal products	4
Durable goods	(55)
Wood products	4
Furniture and fixtures	4
Non-metalic mineral products	4
Basic metal industry	6
Metal products except machinery and transport equipment	8
Machinery, except electrical machinery	7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	7
Transport equipment	15
Electricity and gas	(5)
Electricity	4
Gas	1
TOTAL	100

References. The indexes are compiled by the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited. For further details, see *Quarterly Survey,* October 1967, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (Melbourne).

Austria

Scope and coverage. Mining, including the processing of magnesite; manufacturing, including stone quarrying, clay and sand pits, but excluding sawmills, printing and publishing and coal products; electricity; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, industrial establishments having, in most cases, six or more persons engaged. Handicrafts are excluded.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1964 = 100; the weight base is 1964.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages of relatives based mainly on quantities of individual commodities produced. These relatives are combined into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity and then into indexes for broader classes for total industrial activity.

The monthly indexes are adjusted for differences in the number of working days in each month, but not for seasonal variation.

The mining index is calculated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations from indexes provided by the Austrian Central Statistical Office for component industry groups. The manufacturing index is calculated by subtracting the calculated mining index and the electricity index from the index for total industrial activity.

Elementary series. The elementary series of relatives are based mainly on quantities of individual commodities produced. A total of 614 product series representing 94.7 per cent of total value added in 1964 are used in calculating the indexes. The percentage coverage within the individual branches varies from 86.3 to 100 per cent of value added. Nine series only are based on deflated values of production.

Weighting systems. The weights used at each stage of the calculation are based on estimates of value added at market prices during 1964. These estimates were made by applying the ratio of value added to gross value of production during 1964 for the commodities and industry groups calculated from the census of non-agricultural establishments, to the value of production of these commodities and industry groups during 1964 compiled by the monthly industrial commodity production statistics.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1964)*
Mining	13	2.43
Magnesite industry	4	1.37
Petroleum extraction and refining	9	3.76
Food and beverages	34	10.47
Tobacco	4	0.92
Textiles	49	8.21
Clothing (excluding footwear)	48	3.47
Wood, cork and furniture (excluding sawmills; including pianos, skis, brushes)	29	3.53
Paper and paper products	20	4.79
Leather and leather products (including footwear)	17	1.88
Rubber and chemical products (including coal products)	77	10.71
Non-metallic mineral products (including stone, clay and sand quarries)	50	7.02
Basic metals	44	10.75
Metal products (including instruments and optical goods)	84	7.58
Machinery	55	8.05
Electrical machinery and appliances (including measuring and medical instruments)	52	4.77
Transport equipment	24	3.13
Electricity	1	7.16
TOTAL	614	100.00

References. For further details see *Der Index der Industrieproduktion 1964, Beilage zum Maineft 1969 der Statistischen Nachrichten, XXIV.* Jahrgang, Nr. 5 des Osterreichisches Statistischen Zentralamtes (Vienna).

Belgium

Scope and coverage. Mining, excluding metal mining, crude petroleum and natural gas; manufacturing, excluding printing and publishing; construction; electricity and water; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for these divisions except construction. A general index including construction is also published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments, except those of bakers and butchers in the handicraft sector.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1963=100. The weight base is a moving one so that the indexes for current periods have as base the latest year for which final annual data are available. The indexes are linked at 1963 to indexes 1958 = 100, at 1958 to indexes 1953 = 100 and at 1949 to indexes 1936-1938 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as Laspeyres chain indexes, relating indicators of output for the individual months of the year under review to the monthly averages of these same indicators in the preceding year. New activities are thus incorporated as and when data become available. These indexes are then converted to the comparison base by multiplying the successive chain indexes beginning with the base year.

Elementary series. The elementary series of indicators are mainly quantities produced of different products and deflated gross values of output. In the case of textiles, wearing apparel and wood and wood products industries, the indicators are values of deliveries deflated by wholesale price indexes. For the construction industry, gross value of output at constant prices is used for the annual indicator and man-hours for the monthly indicator. The monthly indicators are based primarily on information supplied by the most important establishments, supplemented by data from employers' associations and government departments. An attempt is being made to include in the monthly index establishments accounting for two thirds of the work done in each major group of industrial activity.

Weighting systems. The weights used to combine divisions, major groups and some sub-group indexes are value added at factor cost in 1962 for periods up to 1969, value added in 1966 for 1970 and 1971, and value added in 1968 for subsequent periods. For combining indexes for other subgroups and for individual products, preference is given to man-hours data. Where man-hours data are not available, value of output data are used.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1968)*
Mining	(4.6)
Coal	3.6
Non-metallic minerals	1.0
Manufacturing	(70.5)
Food	5.7
Beverages	2.5
Tobacco	0.6
Textiles	6.6
Footwear, clothing and made-up textile goods	3.4
Wood and wood products	4.5
Paper and paper products	2.0
Leather and leather products (except footwear)	0.3
Rubber	0.6
Chemicals	7.6
Petroleum and coal products	1.0
Non-metallic mineral products	5.1
Basic metals	10.7
Metal products	19.9
Construction	(18.5)
Electricity	(5.4)
Distribution of water	(1.0)
TOTAL	100.0

References. For further details, see *Etudes statistiques et économétriques* No. 10, 1965; Institut National de statistique (Brussels).

Brazil[3]

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing, excluding petroleum; electricity; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the four divisions. A general index excluding construction is also published.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1962 = 100. The weight-base years are 1939 for years prior to 1948, 1948 for years 1948-1949, 1949 for years 1949-1954. Beginning 1955, the weight base is a moving one with the indexes chained back to the comparison base.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of quantities produced of individual commodities.

Elementary series. The elementary series of relatives are mainly based on quantities of individual commodities produced.

Weighting systems. The weights used to combine the elementary series of relatives into indexes for industry groups are derived from gross values of production in the respective weight-base years. The weights used to combine the industry group indexes into indexes for the broader categories of industrial activity are estimates of value added.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients*
Non-metallic minerals	5.04
Metallurgy	11.70
Machinery	3.81
Electrical and communications equipment	6.10
Transport equipment	8.84
Wood	2.02
Furniture	1.56
Paper and paper products	1.91
Rubber	2.25
Leather, hides and analogous products	0.86
Chemicals	12.09
Pharmaceutical and medicinal products	3.53
Perfumery products, soaps and candles	1.27
Plastics	1.48
Textiles	11.52
Clothing, footwear and textile products	2.91
Foodstuffs	15.02
Beverages	2.66
Tobacco	1.33
Printing and publishing	2.48
Miscellaneous	1.62
TOTAL	100.00

[3] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

References. The indexes are calculated by the Getúlio Vargas Foundation, Brazilian Institute of Economics (Rio de Janeiro).

Bulgaria

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing, including logging and manufactured gas but excluding publishing; electricity; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. Two series of indexes are compiled by the Central Statistical Office, Bulgaria. The indexes published in the *Statistical Yearbook* cover all industrial enterprises and are issued on an annual basis. The indexes published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* cover only publicly-owned enterprises and co-operatives.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1948 = 100 in the case of the annual indexes. The weights for combining the annual series are derived from quantities of output during the comparison base year 1948 multiplied by constant enterprises (i.e., excluding turnover taxes) as of 1 April 1956 for years up to 1960 and as of 1 January 1962 for subsequent years.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as ratios of aggregate value of gross output at constant enterprise prices for the current year and for the base year. This method of calculation is equivalent to calculating indexes from weighted arithmetic averages of relatives of quantities produced in current period and in comparison base year.

Elementary series. The elementary series are quantities for all elements of gross industrial output multiplied by constant enterprise prices. Gross output consists mainly of shipments of industrial products to other enterprises and the industrial services rendered to other enterprises. Also included in total industrial production are certain selected commodities which are produced and used in further processing within the same enterprises. These commodities consist of coal, meat products, animal fats, vegetable oil, wheat flour, fish products, cellulose and cement.

Weighting systems. Weights are essentially the quantity of gross output in the comparison base year, in case of annual indexes, or in the same month of the preceding year, in case of monthly indexes, multiplied by constant enterprise prices as of 1 April 1954 for periods up to 1960 and as of 1 January 1962 for subsequent periods. The weighting coefficient for the annual indexes from 1960 are as follows:

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients*
Production of electricity and steam heat and power	2.7
Fuel industry	2.9
Ferrous metallurgy (including ore mining)	1.0
Non-ferrous metallurgy (including ore mining)	5.1
Engineering and metal-working	16.8
Chemical and rubber	5.7
Building materials	3.5
Logging and wood-processing	5.5
Cellulose and paper	1.1
Glassware, porcelain and faience	1.0
Textiles	11.6
Clothing	5.9
Leather and footwear	2.1
Printing	0.6
Food-processing	27.3
Other branches of industry	7.2
TOTAL	100.0

References. For further details see *Statisticheski Godishnik na Narodna Republika Bulgaria 1966*, Central Statistical Office (Sofia).

Canada

Scope and coverage. Mining, excluding prospecting and contract drilling; manufacturing, excluding work done in the home and repair connected with a service trade, but including repairs carried on under essentially industrial conditions such as ship and locomotive repairs; construction; electricity and gas; and a general index which is a combination of the mining, manufacturing and electricity and gas indexes. A general index including construction is also published in the *Statistical Yearbook*. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1949 = 100; the weight base is 1949. The indexes are linked at 1949 to indexes 1935-1939 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of the elementary indicators of gross output within each industry. In order to calculate the industry indexes, the weights of unrepresented products within each industry are allocated to the represented products by a pro-rata adjustment of the value added for the industry to each represented product. These industry indexes are then combined into 2-digit industrial group indexes, and these, in turn, into indexes for the broader classes of industrial activity.

The monthly indexes for those series not represented by man-hour data are adjusted for the number of working days but not for seasonal variation. However, a seasonally adjusted index is also published.

Man-hour indicators are adjusted for changes in output per man-hour observed during previous bench-mark census years. The adjustment factors are derived by dividing the bench-mark index for each industry by an index of man-hours.

The index of man-hours is derived by dividing annual census production-worker payroll by average hourly earnings in the bench-mark years. The long-term annual average ratios thus derived are distributed by months and applied to reported man-hour data for post-censal months.

The annual indexes are averages of the final monthly indexes.

Elementary series. The elementary data used in calculating the indexes are: quantity of gross output of individual products, man-hours worked, quantity of shipments of individual products, quantity of individual raw materials consumed, and value of gross production of individual commodities adjusted for price changes. These indicators are compiled mainly from the results of official inquiries and are revised in the light of commodity surveys and other definitive data.

Weighting systems. The weights used in combining the elementary series of relatives into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity are, in effect, the gross values of production during the base year 1949, compiled from the annual Census of Industry. The weights for aggregating these indexes into indexes for major groups or similar classes of industrial activity are values added, at factor cost, calculated from the

same source. The weights for combining major groups into indexes for broader classes (e.g., divisions of industrial activity and the general index) are based on contribution to the gross domestic product at factor cost.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1949)*
Mining	(8.41)
Metals	4.99
Fuels	2.37
Non-metals	0.69
Quarrying and sand pits	0.36
Manufacturing	(70.81)
Non-durable manufacturing	(38.18)
Food and beverages	9.88
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.64
Rubber products	1.11
Leather products	1.32
Textile products	4.20
Clothing	4.66
Paper products	6.86
Printing, publishing and allied trades	3.30
Products of petroleum and coal	1.33
Chemical and allied products	3.52
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.36
Durable manufacturing	(32.63)
Wood products	5.46
Iron and steel products	10.43
Transportation equipment	6.87
Non-ferrous metal products	4.15
Electrical apparatus and supplies	3.67
Non-metalic mineral products	2.05
Construction	(16.52)
Electric power and gas utilties	(4.26)
Electric power utilities	3.83
Gas utilities	0.43
TOTAL	100.00

References. For further details, see *Revised Index of Industrial Production, 1935-57 (1949 = 100)*, 1959; *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry of Origin, 1935-61*, 1963, and *Annual Supplement to the Monthly Index of Industrial Production* May 1966, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

Chile

I. INDEX OF MINING PRODUCTION

Scope and coverage. Mining, excluding natural gas, but including the smelting and refining of copper. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base in 1957 = 100; the weight base is 1957. The indexes are linked at 1957 to indexes 1936-1938 = 100.

Method of calculation. Relatives of quantities produced of two categories of minerals—metallic and non-metallic—are aggregated, as base-weighted arithmetic averages, to form an index for each of the two categories. These two indexes are combined, with base weights, to form an index of mining.

Elementary series. The series cover the extraction of nine metallic minerals.

Weighting systems. The weights used to combine the quantity relatives into the two sub-indexes are the values of output of the individual minerals in 1957. The weights used to combine the two sub-indexes are proportional to the value of output in the two categories of mining in the year base.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1957)*
Metallic minerals	77.71
Non-metallic minerals	22.29
TOTAL	100.00

References: For further details, see *Actualización de los índices de producción minera 1963*, Dirección de Estadística y Censos (Santiago).

II. INDEX OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

Scope and coverage. Manufacturing, excluding slaughterhouses, wine cellars manufacturing wine, sawmills and the smelting and refining of copper. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments employing five or more persons.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1968 = 100; the weight base is 1968. The indexes are linked at 1958 to indexes 1953 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated in successive stages by means of base-weighted arithmetic averages. Relatives of quantities produced for individual commodities are combined into indexes for detailed categories of activity. These indexes are combined into indexes for groups which, in turn, are combined into index numbers for major groups and finally into an index for manufacturing as a whole.

Elementary series. The indicators consist, in the main, of quantities of output of individual products, although value of production adjusted for changes in prices and quantities consumed of individual raw materials are also used as indicators.

Weighting systems. Where indexes for detailed categories of activity are calculated from relatives of quantities produced of individual products, the weights used are value added derived from the preliminary data of 1967 Census of Manufacturing.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1967)*
Food	15.10
Beverages	4.16
Tobacco	3.18
Textiles	9.68
Clothing and footwear	6.81
Wood and cork products	4.37
Furniture	1.49
Paper	2.55
Printing	3.30
Leather and leather products	1.36
Rubber products	2.51
Chemicals	9.62
Petroleum and coal products	0.87
Non-metallic mineral products	3.86
Basic metals	9.59
Metal products	5.70
Machinery	2.38
Electrical machinery	4.88
Transport equipment	5.76
Miscellaneous	2.83
TOTAL	100.00

References. For further details, see *Indice de Producción Manufacturera Industrial (Base 1963 = 100)*, *Estudios Metodológicos* No. 3 October 1959. Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos (Santiago).

Colombia[4]

Scope. Mining; manufacturing; electricity, gas and water supply; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for these divisions.

Index of manufacturing production.

Coverage. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments with five or more persons engaged or with gross value of production of at least 24,000 pesos in 1957.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1958 = 100; the weight base is 1967.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base weighted arithmetic averages.

Elementary series. The elementary series of relatives are based mainly on quantities of individual commodities produced. In some cases, raw materials consumed and employment data, adjusted for productivity changes, are used.

Weighting systems. The weights used at all stages of the calculation are proportional to value added in 1967 derived from the 1967 Annual Manufacturing Survey.

References. The indexes are published in *Cuentas Nacionales*, Departamento de Investigaciones Económicas, Banco de la República de Colombia (Bogotá).

Cyprus

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing; electricity and gas; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments with five or more persons engaged.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1967 = 100; the weight base is 1962 for the period 1962-1967 and 1967 for subsequent periods. The indexes are linked at 1968.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from elementary series of relatives based on quantities of individual products produced. The elementary series are combined into indexes for 4-digit groups, and then through successive stages of combination into indexes for broader industry groups (major groups and divisions) and finally for total industry activity.

Elementary series. The elementary series of relatives are based mainly on quantities of individual commodities produced. In some cases where the output of an industry could not be quantified, employment, gross output or deflated value of sales are also used as indicators. These series accounted for about 90 per cent of gross output in industry covered in 1967 census.

Weighting system. The weights used to combine the elementary series of relatives into 4-digit group indexes are proportional to the value of gross output at ex-factory prices in 1967. The weights used to combine the 4-digit indexes into indexes for broader groups and total industry activities are proportional to census value added in 1967.

[4] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook only.*

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1967)*
Mining	31.6
Manufacturing	58.0
Electricity	10.4
TOTAL	100.0

References. The indexes are calculated by the Statistics and Research Department, Ministry of Finance (Nicosia).

Czechoslovakia

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing, excluding publishing; electricity and gas, including steam heat and power and water supply; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for these divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all publicly-owned co-operative enterprises.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1960 = 100. The weights for combining the annual series are, in effect, quantities of output during the comparison base year 1960 multiplied by constant wholesale prices (i.e., excluding turnover taxes) as of 1 July 1954 for periods up to 1960, 1 January 1960 for periods 1961-1967 and 1 January 1967 for subsequent periods. The weights for the quarterly indexes for these periods are essentially quantities of output during the same quarter of the preceding year multiplied by constant wholesale prices as of dates indicated.

Method of calculation. Ratios of aggregates of value of gross output in constant prices for the current year and for the base year in the case of the annual indexes, and for the current quarter and for the same quarter of the preceding year, in the case of the quarterly indexes. The value of gross output in constant prices is determined by multiplying data of quantities produced for all elements of gross output by the respective wholesale prices at the dates indicated above. This method of calculation is equivalent to calculating indexes from weighted arithmetic averages of relatives of quantities produced in the current period and in the comparison base period.

Elementary series. In effect, quantity relatives for all elements of gross industrial output. Gross industrial output includes the production of all industrial commodities and the processing of goods for, as well as the rendering of other kinds of industrial services to, other enterprises.

Weighting systems. Weights are essentially the quantity of gross output in the comparison base year, in the case of the annual indexes, or in the same quarter of the preceding year, in the case of the quarterly indexes, multiplied by constant wholesale prices as of 1 July 1954 for periods up to 1960, 1 January 1960 for periods 1961-1967 and 1 January 1967 for subsequent periods.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1960)*
Mining	(6.2)
Coal mining	4.9
Metal mining	0.4
Crude petroleum and natural gas	0.2
Other mining	0.7
Manufacturing	(89.7)
Food	19.9
Beverages	1.8

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1960)*
Tobacco	0.4
Textiles	7.0
Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	4.1
Wood and cork	2.5
Furniture and fixtures	1.5
Paper and paper products	1.6
Printing	0.6
Leather and leather and fur products	1.1
Rubber products	1.2
Chemicals and chemical products	3.1
Products of petroleum and coal	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	4.1
Basic metals	13.2
Metal products	2.7
Machinery, except electrical machinery	12.2
Electrical machinery	3.0
Transport equipment	6.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	(4.1)
TOTAL	100.0

References. For further details, see A. Cervený, *Statistika a evidence prumyslové výroby* (Statistics and Registration of Industrial Production); *Otázky Statistiky*, No. 7, 1954; A. Cervený and his team, *Statistika prumyslu a stavebnictvi* (Statistics of industry and construction); and Korda, Cervený, Vávrovský, *Prumyslová Statistika* (Industrial Statistics), State Statistical Office of Czechoslovakia (Prague).

Denmark[5]

Scope and coverage. Manufacturing, excluding sugar factories and refineries; electricity and gas; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the two divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all manufacturing establishments having 6 or more operatives, and all electricity and gas works.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1955 = 100; the weight base is 1955. The indexes are linked at 1955 to indexes 1949 = 100. The manufacturing indexes are further linked at 1948 to indexes 1935 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of individual indicators of output. These indicators are combined into industry sub-group indexes and then into indexes for broader industry groups and for total industrial activity.

Elementary series. The types of indicator used and the proportions of value added in 1955 represented by each are as follows:

Quantum of output valued at average unit price or at unit value added in the base period	35.6
Combinations of deflated value of production and quantum of output at average base-period unit prices	26.1
Man-hours worked	24.3
Deflated value of production	10.7
Raw materials consumed	2.2
Quantum of output	1.1

Weighting systems. The weights used to combine industry subgroup indexes and other broader industry group indexes are based on value added in 1955.

[5] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1955)*
Manufacturing	(92.4)
Food	8.7
Beverages	4.7
Tobacco	2.8
Textiles	5.8
Clothing (including shoes)	6.0
Wood	3.3
Furniture	1.2
Paper	3.2
Printing and publishing	6.1
Leather and leather goods (excluding shoes)	0.7
Rubber	1.2
Chemicals	6.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.9
Stone, clay and glass	6.1
Iron and metal works	1.9
Metal products	5.9
Machinery (excluding electrical)	10.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus and equipment	6.5
Transport equipment	7.7
Miscellaneous	2.4
Electricity and gas	(7.6)
Electricity	1.8
Gas	5.8
TOTAL	100.0

References. For further details, see *Statistiske Efterretninger*, No. 12, 6 March 1958 and *Industriel Produktionsstatistik*, 1956, Danish Statistical Department (Copenhagen).

Dominican Republic[6]

Scope and coverage. Manufacturing, excluding manufacture of products of petroleum and coal, pottery, transport equipment and musical instruments. An index of manufacturing, excluding sugar production, is also calculated. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1968 = 100; the weight base is 1968.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages of quantity relatives. Indexes are calculated for 59 ISIC 4-digit groups and these are combined, in turn, into indexes for 25 major groups. The major group indexes are subsequently combined into an index for manufacturing, excluding sugar production. Finally, this index is combined with the index for the production and refining of sugar to yield the index for total manufacturing.

Elementary series. Series representing the production of 182 commodities, equal to 97.6 per cent of the total value of production, are combined for the calculation of the index.

Weighting systems. The weights used to combine quantity relatives into group indexes are based on gross value of production. Value added at market prices, however, is used to combine group indexes into major group indexes and these, in turn, into the index for manufacturing.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1968)*
Food, excluding sugar	21.4
Beverages	22.6
Tobacco	16.2
Textiles	5.1

[6] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1968)*
Wearing apparel, except footwear	1.1
Leather and leather products, except footwear and wearing apparel	0.7
Footwear, except moulded rubber or plastic footwear	0.8
Wood and cork, except furniture	0.4
Furniture and fixtures	0.7
Paper and paper products	2.8
Printing and publishing	3.3
Manufacture of industrial chemicals	2.3
Other chemical products	6.6
Rubber products	1.8
Manufacture of plastic products	1.5
Glass and glass products	1.6
Non-metallic mineral products	5.8
Basic metal industry	0.2
Machinery and equipment except transport equipment	3.9
Miscellaneous	1.2
Manufacture excluding sugar	100.0
Production and refining of sugar	26.5
Manufacturing, excluding production and refining of sugar	73.5
Total manufacturing	100.0

References. For further details, see *Indice de la producción Industrial Manufacturera*, Oficina Nacional de Estadística (Santo Domingo).

Ecuador[7]

Scope. Manufacturing.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1960 = 100; the weight base is 1961.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages of quantity relatives.

Weighting systems. The weights used are based on value added in 1961.

References. The indexes are calculated by the Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación Económica (Quito).

Egypt

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing; electricity; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1959 = 100; the weight base is the current year.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as current-weighted arithmetic averages of relatives of deflated gross values of output in each industry.

Elementary series. The elementary series of relatives are based on value of gross output in each industry deflated by wholesale price indexes with 1939 as base.

Weighting systems. The weights used at each stage of the calculation are based on value added estimated annually by applying a fixed percentage to value of gross output of the respective year. This percentage is derived as the average of value added to value of gross output during the period 1959-1961.

References. The indexes are calculated by the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (Cairo).

El Salvador

Scope and coverage. Manufacturing, excluding printing and publishing, products of petroleum and coal, basic metals, machinery, transport equipment and miscellaneous manufactures. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments with sales of over 1,000 colones in 1961 and sugar refineries with production values of over 500 colones in the crop-year 1961/1962. Establishments engaged in activities of a seasonal nature such as cotton and coffee processing are excluded.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1961 = 100; the weight base is 1961. The indexes are linked at 1961 to indexes 1956 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages. Relatives of the quantities produced are combined into index numbers for 24 groups of industry. These are combined into indexes for 13 major groups and the major group indexes, in turn, are combined into an index for manufacturing as a whole.

Elementary series. The number of indicators employed is 109.

Weighting systems. The weights used for combining the elementary series of relatives into indexes for groups are based on gross value of production in 1961, and the weights for combining these indexes into indexes for major groups and the major group indexes into the index for manufacturing as a whole are based on value added in 1961. Data on gross value of production and value added are derived from the results of the Third Industrial and Commercial Census, 1961.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1961)*
Manufacturing	
Food	22.64
Beverages	19.99
Tobacco	11.87
Textiles	14.21
Manufacture of footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	8.36
Wood and cork, except manufacture of furniture	0.92
Furniture and fixtures	1.50
Paper and paper products	0.07
Leather and leather products, except footwear	1.89
Rubber products	1.17
Chemicals and chemical products	8.41
Non-metallic mineral products	7.37
Metal products, except machinery and transport equipment	1.60
TOTAL	100.00

References. For further details, see *Revista Mensual*, Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador (San Salvador).

Finland

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing, electricity, gas and water; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all industrial establishments employing five or more persons (including owners), or the equivalent in terms of a combination of installed power equipment and employment.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1959 = 100; the weight base is 1959.

[7] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

The indexes are linked at 1959 to indexes 1954 = 100, at 1954 to indexes 1948 = 100 and at 1948 to indexes 1938 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. These relatives are combined into 4-digit group indexes and these 4-digit group indexes are then combined into indexes for 2-digit groups of broader classes of industrial activity.

Monthly indexes are adjusted to the definitive annual indexes calculated from the results of annual census data. The indicated adjustments are also extended to indexes for post-censal months.

Elementary series. The annual indicators are based mainly on quantities of individual commodities produced; for some series gross value of output adjusted for price changes are used. The monthly and preliminary annual series are based on quantum of output and of raw materials consumed, man-hours worked and a combination of man-hour data plus electricity consumption. For mining and electricity, gas and water, the monthly series are based entirely on quantum of output. In the case of the monthly indexes, quantum of output data accounted for the largest proportion (68 per cent) of coverage of the four types of series used in terms of percentage of total weight in 1959. Man-hour series was next with 24 per cent.

The number of 4-digit group series used annually is 223, of which 154 are directly covered in the monthly index. The monthly indicators are gathered by sample surveys of the establishments covered in the census. The series collected for the annual indexes cover 100 per cent and those for the monthly indexes cover 74 per cent of the total value added in 1959 represented by the general index.

Weighting systems. The weights used in combining the elementary series into 4-digit categories of industrial activity are calculated from gross value of output in 1959. The weights used for combining the 4-digit categories into broader classes are based on census value added at factor cost in the base year.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1959)*
Mining	(2.5)
Manufacturing	(87.2)
Food	11.2
Beverages and tobacco	2.1
Textiles	5.9
Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	5.0
Wood and cork	6.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.6
Paper and paper products	13.1
Printing and publishing	5.5
Leather and leather and rubber products	1.7
Chemicals and chemical products	5.2
Petroleum and asphalt products	1.1
Non-metallic mineral products	3.6
Basic metals	2.2
Metal products, except machinery and transport equipment	3.4
Machinery, except electrical machinery	7.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	3.1
Transport equipment	7.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.1
Electricity, gas and water	(10.3)
TOTAL	100.0

References. For further details, see *Tilastokatsauksia*, Nos. 8 and 11, 1958, No. 10, 1959, and No. 2, 1964, Central Statistical Office (Helsinki).

France

Scope and coverage. Mining, manufacturing, excluding clothing and wood industry (but the latter is included in the annual index); electricity and gas; and a general index which is the combination of the indexes of the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments except handicrafts.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1962 = 100; the weight base is 1962. The indexes are linked at 1962 to indexes 1959 = 100, and at 1955 to indexes 1952 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated by using the Laspeyres formula, as base-weighted arithmetic averages of relatives based mainly on quantities of individual commodities produced. Adjustments are made to the monthly indexes for differences in the number of working days in each month.

Monthly provisional data are revised when more complete data become available and are adjusted, where necessary, to the level indicated by the annual indexes which are calculated separately with final annual data.

Elementary series. The total index is computed from 265 sub-indexes for the monthly series, more than 360 for the quarterly series, and 390 for the annual series. Three different surveys, each with a specific frequency and coverage, are carried out. The first is partly on a sample basis. It is monthly and does not cover investment goods taking more than one month to produce. The survey is thus confined to intermediate goods and its coverage is 71 per cent of that of the annual index. A quarterly survey furnishes considerable additional information in areas wholly or partly excluded from the monthly returns. Finally, the annual survey covers 95 per cent of the production taken into account in computing the index. Among the areas not fully covered are production of machinery and mechanical equipment.

The findings of the first two are used in computing the quarterly index, which has a coverage equal 94 per cent of that of the annual index. On the other hand, the monthly and annual indexes are computed solely from the findings of the corresponding surveys.

In most cases, the information collected relates to the actual quantities produced. However, when these cannot be measured directly, use is made of other types of indicators such as the value of production adjusted by a price index especially computed for that purpose (electrical and precision engineering), consumption of raw materials or metals (metal processing) and hours worked (aircraft industry).

Weighting system. The weights used for combining the elementary series of relatives into the total industry are based on gross value added at factor cost in 1962, which was essentially derived from national accounts data and the returns of the 1962 industrial census.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1962)*
Coal mining	2.9
Natural gas and petroleum products	1.7
Iron ore and ferrous metals	4.5
Non-ferrous metal mining	0.8
Food, beverage and tobacco	9.1

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1962)*
Textiles	6.7
Leather and leather products	1.5
Wood and wood products	2.8
Paper and paper products	2.7
Printing and publishing	3.3
Glass industry	1.0
Chemicals and rubber	7.6
Construction materials and ceramics	3.2
Metal products	6.6
Machinery	10.6
Electrical machinery	5.1
Automobile industry	4.7
Shipbuilding and aircraft industry	2.0
Manufactured gas	0.7
Electricity	4.1
TOTAL	81.6
Construction	18.4
Total including construction	100.0

References. For further details, see *Les collections de l'I.N.S.E.E.*, Série E, No. 9, avril 1971, Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (Paris).

German Democratic Republic

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing, including fishing but excluding publishing; electricity and gas; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all enterprises except handicraft.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1955 = 100. The weights used in calculating the indexes are derived from quantities of output in the comparison base year multiplied by the constant prices (i.e. excluding turnover taxes) as of 1 January 1955 for years 1955-1967, and as of 1 January 1967 for 1967 and subsequent years.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as ratios of aggregate value of gross output at constant enterprise prices for the current year and for the base year. The value of gross output in constant enterprise prices is determined by multiplying data of quantities produced for all elements of gross output by the respective constant enterprise prices. This method of calculation is equivalent to calculating indexes from weighted arithmetic averages of relatives of quantities produced in the current period and in the comparison base period.

Elementary series. The elementary series of indicators are quantity relatives for all elements of gross industrial output. Gross industrial output includes products manufactured by the enterprises on own account, which have been, or are to be, delivered to other enterprises, or which serve as fixed assets in the enterprise where they were produced; besides that, it includes repairing, assembling and other industrial services which are provided for other enterprises. In the case of enterprises having a long production cycle, changes in work-in-progress are additionally included.

Weighting systems. Weights are essentially the quantities produced in the comparison base year multiplied by constant enterprise prices as of 1 January 1955 for years 1955-1967 and as of 1 January 1967 for 1967 and subsequent years.

References. The indexes are calculated by the State Central Administration for Statistics (East Berlin).

Germany, Federal Republic of

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing; electricity and gas; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments, excluding handicrafts.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1958 = 100; the weight base is 1958. The indexes are linked at 1950 to indexes 1950 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. The relatives are combined into industry group indexes, then into division indexes and finally into the index for total industrial activity.

The monthly indexes for all branches of industry have been adjusted for calendar irregularities (varying length of months, differing number of Sundays, holidays and Saturdays in the individual months). In this connexion the differing production procedure in the various branches has been accounted for (whether continuous, partly continuous or not continuous).

The preliminary monthly indexes are always revised four weeks later. After the end of the relevant reference year, final indexes are computed for all months considering any corrections received in the meantime.

Industrial small-sized units (under 10 persons engaged) are included in the weighting. The monthly updating is however based on the local units with 10 and more persons engaged.

Elementary series. The types of indicator used and the proportion of value added at market prices in 1958 represented by each type are as follows:

	Number of series	*Proportion of value added (percentage)*
Quantum of output	392	69.4
Deflated value of output	38	10.5
Deflated value of sales	24	9.4
Man-hours worked	12	6.6
Raw materials consumed	10	4.1

The indicators for mining and manufacturing cover 88 per cent of the value added in 1958 for these two divisions of industrial activity.

Weighting systems. The weights used to combine industry and broader group indexes are based on value added at market prices in 1958. The weights for combining individual products are based on an estimate of value added for each product chosen as an indicator of output, derived in the following manner. Ratios of value added to value of gross output for 1958 were calculated from data for establishments in which the given products accounted for at least 70 per cent of total production. These ratios were then applied to the total gross value of output of products concerned to estimate value added. The ratios of estimated value added of each product to the estimated value added for all products selected for the measurement of current changes in an industry were then used to apportion the total weight of that industry among the component products.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1953)*
Mining	(21)	(7.86)
Coal	9	6.57
Metals	5	0.37
Crude petroleum and natural gas	2	0.53
Other mining (excluding stone and earth quarrying)	5	0.39
Manufacturing	(452)	(84.15)
Raw materials and producers' goods	(152)	(25.42)
Sawmills and woodworking	13	1.03
Wood-pulp and paper	5	1.28
Rubber and asbestos products	2	1.17
Chemicals and chemical products (including synthetic fibres and coal products)	56	7.95
Petroleum refining	7	1.50
Flat glass	7	0.40
Stone and earth quarrying and manufacturing	26	3.26
Iron and steel basic industries	11	7.51
Non-ferrous metal basic industries	25	1.32
Investment goods	(176)	(29.63)
Metal products (including railway wagons)	49	7.20
Machinery	50	9.43
Electrical equipment	26	6.37
Transport equipment	28	5.45
Precision, measuring and optical instruments, watches and clocks	23	1.18
Consumers' goods (excluding food, beverages and tobacco)	(82)	(16.64)
Textiles	23	5.42
Footwear	4	0.79
Apparel	16	2.33
Wood products	1	2.00
Paper products	1	1.03
Printing	1	1.84
Leather and leather products	9	0.71
Chinaware and hollow glass products	20	1.26
Plastics	1	0.71
Musical instruments, toys and jewellery	6	0.55
Food, beverages and tobacco	(42)	(12.46)
Food and beverages	39	0.2
Tobacco	3	3.44
Electricity and gas	(2)	(4.40)
Electricity	1	3.85
Gas	1	0.55
Construction	(1)	(3.59)
TOTAL	476	100.00

References. For further details, see "Neuberechnung des Index der Industriellen Nettoproduktion auf Basis 1958" *Wirtschaft und Statistik* Heft 3, March 1965, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

Ghana

Scope and coverage. Mining, excluding production of the African Diamond Diggers, stone quarrying, clay and sand pits and small industrial units for which it is difficult to obtain reliable data; manufacturing, excluding raw gin production and motor repair shops; electricity; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments with 30 or more persons engaged.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1962 = 100; the weight base is 1962. In the case of Mining and Electricity; the indexes 1962 = 100 are linked at 1962 to indexes 1958 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes for mining, manufacturing and electricity are based on the gross value of output at 1962 prices. The general index is calculated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations by combining the indexes for mining, manufacturing and electricity.

Weighting systems. The weights used to combine the division indexes into the General Index are proportional to value added in these divisions in 1962. The percentage weights are as follows:

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1962)*
Mining	42.4
Manufacturing	50.5
Electricity	7.1
TOTAL	100.0

References. For further details, see *Industrial Statistics, 1962-64; Statistical Newsletter*, Central Bureau of Statistics (Accra).

Greece

Scope and coverage. Mining, including magnesite roasting, but excluding the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas and, in the case of the monthly index, salterns; manufacturing; electricity and gas; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. All establishments in mining and electricity and gas production are covered. The manufacturing index covers, in principle, all establishments having 10 or more employees.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1959 = 100; the weight base is 1959. The manufacturing index is linked at 1961 and the electricity and gas index at 1962 to indexes 1959 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity (usually 5-digit groups) and then through successive stages of combination into indexes for broader industry groups and finally into the general index.

The monthly indexes are adjusted for inequalities in the number of working days in each month. No adjustment is made for seasonal variation.

Elementary series. The indicators for mining relate to the quantum of output of 41 minerals, covering 88.3 per cent of the value added in mining in 1959; for electricity and gas the indicators are net production of electricity and gas for sale. The types of indicator used to measure output in manufacturing and the proportion of value added in 1959 represented by each type are as follows:

	Percentage
Quantum of output	83.4
Man-hours worked	12.9
Deflated values of output	2.2
Raw materials consumed	1.5

These indicators are reported monthly by 991 manufacturing establishments, accounting for 67 per cent of value added in 1959. Some 490 product groups are represented directly in the manufacturing index and are combined into 108 individual (4-digit group) indexes.

Weighting systems. For manufacturing, the weights used for combining into indexes for the detailed categories of industrial activity and these indexes into indexes for the 2-digit industrial groups are based on gross value of production in 1959. For other stages of combination, value added in 1959 is used.

Value added in 1959 is also the basis for combining the indexes for the separate branches of mining into the total mining index, for combining the separate indexes for electricity and gas into the over-all electricity and gas index and for combining these two division indexes with the index for manufacturing to form the general index.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1959)*
Mining	(6.40)
Coal mining	1.39
Metal mining	3.40
Stone quarrying and other non-metallic mining	1.61
Manufacturing	(83.34)
Food	13.50
Beverages	3.00
Tobacco	9.82
Textiles	15.18
Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textiles	2.53
Wood and cork	1.35
Furniture and fixtures	1.30
Paper and paper products	2.08
Printing and publishing	3.35
Leather, leather goods and fur	1.15
Rubber and plastic products	1.62
Chemical and chemical products	5.15
Products of petroleum and coal	3.78
Non-metallic mineral products	6.37
Basic metals	2.21
Metal products	4.01
Machinery and appliances	1.47
Electrical machinery	1.85
Transport equipment	3.09
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.53
Electricity and gas	(10.26)
TOTAL	100.00

References. For further details, see *Index of Industrial Production*, 1962 and *Indices of Mining and Electricity—Gas Production*, 1963; *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, May 1969; National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

Guatemala

Scope and coverage. General, excluding mining; manufacturing, excluding furniture, paper and paper products, printing and publishing, rubber and metal products; and electricity. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments employing five or more manual workers.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1946 = 100; the weight base is 1946.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages. The Manufacturing index is calculated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations by adjusting the general index to exclude electricity.

Elementary series. The elementary series of relatives are based on quantities of individual commodities produced or quantities of raw materials consumed.

Weighting systems. The weights used at each stage of the calculation are proportional to the value added at market prices in 1946, derived from the results of the 1946 Industrial Census.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1946)*
Non-durable goods	(14)	(85.5)
Food	4	15.7
Beverages	3	34.9
Tobacco	1	10.8
Chemicals	1	3.5
Hides and leather	2	1.2
Textiles	1	13.3
Clothing	2	6.1
Durable goods	(3)	(7.8)
Sawmill products	1	4.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2	3.7
Electricity	(1)	(6.7)
TOTAL	18	100.0

References. For further details, see *Boletín de la Dirección General de Estadística*, October 1950 (Guatemala).

Hungary

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing; electricity and gas; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for these divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all publicly-owned enterprises.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1949 = 100. The weight base years are 1954 for the period 1949-1957; 1958 for the period 1958-1961; 1962 for the period 1962-1967; 1966 for the period 1968-1971; and 1972 for the period 1972 and thereafter. The series of indexes on the different weight bases are linked to one another.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of quantities of individual commodities produced, in most cases, or of value of gross output calculated at constant prices or of the raw materials consumed or the man-hours worked, in some cases. The relatives are combined into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity, and then through successive stages of combination into indexes for the divisions and for total industrial activity.

Elementary series. The types of indicator used and the proportion of the sum of wages and amortization represented in 1970 by each type of indicator are as follows:

	Number of series	*Percentage*
Quantum of output	1559	81.6
Value of output deflated by price index	36	12.7
Man-hours worked or quantum of raw material consumed	41	5.7
TOTAL	1636	100.0

Weighting systems. The weights used to combine the series of relatives into indexes for industrial branches are essentially based on the sum of wages and amortization per unit of product in the base year. In aggregating the indexes of industrial branches into indexes for divisions and for total industrial activity, the weights are based on the sum of wages and amortization in the base year. The weighting coefficients used for indexes from 1970 and on are as follows:

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients*
Mining	(62)	(14.8)
Manufacturing	(1,566)	(78.9)
Food, beverages and tobacco	256	10.5
Textiles	89	7.7
Clothing and footwear	38	3.0
Wood and furniture	65	1.8
Paper	24	1.1
Printing (excluding publishing)	1	1.1
Leather and fur	17	0.9
Rubber (including synthetic materials)	36	1.4
Chemicals	191	6.7
Building materials	141	4.7
Basic metals	63	8.9
Machinery	643	28.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2	2.2
Electricity and gas	(8)	(6.3)
TOTAL	1 636	100.0

References. The indexes are calculated by the Central Statistical Office (Budapest).

India

Scope and coverage. Mining, excluding gold, salt and other minerals declared as proscribed substance for the purpose of Atomic Energy Act; manufacturing; electricity; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments in the case of mining and electricity; and in the case of manufacturing, all establishments with fixed assets (plant and machinery only) of Rs. 0.75 million and above, or establishments with 10 or more persons engaged.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1960 = 100; the weight base is 1960.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from elementary series of relatives of quantities of individual commodities produced.

Elementary series. The elementary series of relatives are based on quantities produced of 317 different commodities.

Weighting systems. At each stage in the calculation of the index, the weights used are based on value added in 1970 as estimated from the Annual Survey of Industries 1960, by the Indian Bureau of Mines and by the Central Water and Power Commission.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1960)*
Mining	(9.72)
Manufacturing	(84.91)
Food	12.09
Beverages and tobacco	2.22
Textiles	27.06
Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	0.21
Wood and cork except furniture	0.80
Furniture and fixture	0.39
Manufacture of paper products	1.61
Leather and fur products except footwear	0.43
Rubber products	2.22
Chemical and chemical products	7.26
Petroleum and coal products	1.45
Non-metallic mineral products	3.85
Basic metals	7.38
Metal products	2.51
Machinery except electrical machinery	3.38
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	3.05
Transportation equipment	7.77
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.23
Electricity	(5.37)
TOTAL	100.00

References. The indexes are calculated by the Department of Statistics (New Delhi).

Iran

Scope and coverage. Mining, including petroleum refining; manufacturing, excluding tobacco and petroleum refining; electricity; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 21 March 1962-20 March 1963 = 100; the weight base is 21 March 1962-20 March 1963.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages. The index for mining, including petroleum refining, is calculated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations using data supplied by the Bureau of Statistics, Tehran.

Elementary series. The indicators used for the manufacturing index are based on the volume of shipments. A total of 140 separate series are collected monthly from 1 100 selected establishments (i.e., those with 10 or more persons employed) accounting for approximately 50 per cent of the value added at factor cost in 1962/1963 in manufacturing industries (excluding tobacco and petroleum refining). The indicators used for mining (including petroleum refining) and electricity are based on volume of production.

Weighting systems. The weights used to combine the series of relatives into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity are derived from gross value of output in 1962/63. The weights used to combine these indexes into indexes for broader economic categories are proportional to value added at factor cost in 1962/63.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1962/1963)*
Petroleum, including extraction and refining	60.1
Manufacturing	37.2
Mining, excluding crude petroleum	0.7
Electricity	2.0
TOTAL	100.0

References. For further details, see *Trends in Industrial and Commercial Statistics*, Series 45, Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Economy (Tehran).

Ireland

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing; electricity and gas; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes of mining and manufacturing. The indexes cover, in principle, all industrial establishments with three or more persons engaged.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1953 = 100. The weight base is a shifting one, but the indexes are chained back to the comparison base. The indexes are linked at 1953 to indexes 1936 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated annually from the results of annual censuses and quarterly from special sample inquiries. The annual indexes are calculated as chained cross-weighted, geometric averages, according to Fisher's ideal formula. For the most part, the indexes which are used in calculating these Fisher ideal indexes for individual industries are calculated by dividing indexes of the value of gross output, or of wages and raw materials combined, by appropriate price indexes.

Indexes for the broader classes of industrial activity are then calculated as the geometric average of the cross-weighted products of the component industry indexes in the current year and in the previous year.

The quarterly indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, using gross value for combining quantity relatives into indexes for individual industries. For post-censal periods the quarterly indexes are provisional and are not adjusted for differences in the number of working days or for seasonal variation; however, they are adjusted to levels indicated by the most recent census data and revised when the results of the subsequent census are calculated.

Elementary series. The types of indicator used in calculating the annual index and the proportion of gross value of output in 1965 represented by each are as follows:

	Proportion of gross value of output (percentage)
Value of gross output adjusted for price changes	92
Quantum of output	2
Combination of wage data and raw materials consumed	5
Man-hours worked	1

These indicators cover almost 100 per cent of total production covered in the annual census.

In the case of the quarterly indexes, the elementary series of relatives are based mainly on physical quantities of commodities produced but, in some instances, data on wages and value of raw materials adjusted for price changes, gross value of output deflated by indexes of hourly earnings, and man-hours worked are used. These indicators are derived from sample returns furnished by firms covering more than 90 per cent of total employment represented in the annual Census of Production.

Weighting systems. The cross-weights used for combining the annual indexes for individual industries into indexes for the broader categories of industrial activity are based on value added at factor cost during the year under review and the preceding year. The weights for combining the quarterly industry indexes into indexes for the broader classes of industrial activity are based on value added data for the most recent census year.

Industry groups	*Number of series*[a]	*Weighting coefficients (1969)*
Mining, quarrying and turf	40	7.27
Food	193	17.70
Drink and tobacco	34	8.43
Textiles	136	8.79
Clothing and footwear	192	5.68
Wood and furniture (including brushes and brooms)	53	2.49
Paper and printing	38	6.79
Chemicals and chemical products	90	6.74
Clay products, glass, cement, etc.	42	5.05
Metal and engineering (including vehicles)	162	16.25
Other manufacturing industries	140	6.46
Total mining and manufacturing	1 120	91.65
Electricity and gas	7	8.35
TOTAL	1. 127	100.00

[a] Used for 1969 annual indexes.

References. For further details, see *Report of Industrial Production*, 1936; *Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin*, June 1956; *Irish Statistical Bulletin*, September 1966; and *Statistical Abstract of Ireland*, 1966, Central Statistical Office (Dublin).

Israel

Scope and coverage. Mining, excluding prospecting for minerals of all kinds; manufacturing, excluding repair of clocks and watches; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for mining and manufacturing. The indexes cover, in principle, all industrial establishments and workshops with at least one employee. Members of co-operative societies and collective settlements are defined for this purpose as employees.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1968; the weight base is 1968. The indexes with weight base 1963 are linked at 1968 to indexes with 1968 as weight base.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from 284 series of elementary relatives. These series are combined into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity which, in turn, are combined into indexes for broader categories.

Elementary series. The elementary series are collected from 2,500 establishments. All establishments engaging 50 or more employees are included in the sample with certainty. The remaining establishments are selected from five size groups in each branch with sampling fractions of ½ to 1/48. The establishments included in the sample engage more than 70 per cent of the total number of employees in industry as a whole, and 80 per cent of the total revenue in industry.

Weighting systems. The weights used in combining the indexes are proportional to census value added at factor cost, estimated from the Industry and Crafts Survey, 1968.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1968)*
Mining and quarrying	3.95
Manufacturing	
Food, beverages, tobacco	14.58
Textiles	12.84
Clothing	3.13
Wood and wood products	4.30
Paper and paper products	2.64
Printing and publishing	4.15
Leather and leather products	1.13
Rubber and plastic products	4.95
Chemical and petroleum products	8.59
Non-metallic mineral products	5.32
Basic metal industries	3.19
Metal products	8.69
Machinery	5.10

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1968)*
Electrical and electronic equipment	6.09
Transport equipment	5.09
Diamond industry	4.90
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.36
TOTAL	100.00

References. For further details, see *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* (Israel), Supplement, November 1970, pp. 53-64. Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem).

Italy

Scope and coverage. Mining; Manufacturing, excluding printing and publishing, repair shops, and some sub-groups of miscellaneous manufacturing; electricity and gas; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. In principle, the indexes cover 100 per cent of output in mining, 89 per cent in manufacturing and 92 per cent in electricity and gas.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1966 = 100; the weight base is 1965. The indexes are linked at 1966 to indexes 1953 = 100 and at 1953 to indexes 1938 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. The series of relatives are combined into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity and the latter are combined into indexes for subgroups and groups of industrial activity. The group indexes are then combined into indexes for the broader classes (major groups and divisions) of industrial activity and into the general index. The monthly indexes are not adjusted for inequalities in the number of working days in each month or for seasonal variation.

Elementary series. The indicators used in calculating the indexes are mainly quantities of individual commodities produced. A total of 230 commodity indicators are included in the monthly index.

Weighting systems. The weights used in combining the indicators into indexes for each sub-group are based on gross value of production, after eliminating duplications of values which occur in the combining of products. The weights for combining subgroup indexes into indexes for major groups are derived from value added data in 1963 adjusted to 1965; for calculating the ISIC divisions and the general indexes, the weights are derived from value added in 1965.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1965)*
Mining	(2.3)
Coal mining	0.04
Metal mining	0.54
Crude petroleum and natural gas	0.41
Extraction of earth and stone	0.87
Other non-metallic mining	0.43
Manufacturing	(89.60)
Food	9.30
Beverages	2.20
Tobacco	0.80
Textiles	8.70
Footwear and wearing apparel	6.30
Wood	3.20
Furniture	2.70
Paper and paper products	2.10
Leather	0.70
Rubber products	1.60
Chemicals	9.10
Cellulose and synthetic fibres	1.50
Petroleum and coal products	1.30
Non-metallic mineral products	6.30
Basic metals	7.70
Metal products (excluding transport equipment)	18.90
Transport equipment	7.20
Electricity and gas	(8.10)
Electricity	6.70
Gas production and distribution	1.40
TOTAL	100.00

References. For further details, see *Numeri indici della produzione industriale* (base 1966 = 100). *Supplemento straordinario al Bolletino Mensile di Statistica*, No. 4, Aprile 1967, Istituto Centrale di Statistica (Rome).

Japan

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing, excluding printing and publishing; electricity and gas; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all privately-owned establishments, irrespective of size.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1970 = 100; the weight base is 1970. The indexes are linked at January 1968 to indexes 1965 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from elementary series of relatives based on quantities of individual commodities produced. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for major groups, the major group indexes into division indexes, and these indexes, in turn, are combined into an index for mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas as a whole.

No adjustments are made to the monthly indexes for differences in the number of working days in each month.

Elementary series. Monthly data on the production of 459 individual commodities. Data on the production of 417 of these commodities are compiled by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry; the other data are gathered chiefly from trade associations and other government agencies. The series selected within a group index are, in principle, determined by the magnitude of the value added of individual commodities. The monthly data gathered cover approximately 60 per cent of the total value added in industrial production in 1970.

Weighting systems. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for major groups, using the gross value of production or value added at factor cost in the base year 1970. The indexes of major groups are combined into division indexes and these indexes, in turn, into an index for mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas as a whole, using as weights value added at factor cost in the base year 1970. The value added used as weights is derived from the Census of Mining, 1970, and Census of Manufactures, 1970.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1970)*
Mining	(11)	(0.94)
Manufacturing	(446)	(96.26)
Iron and Steel	18	7.19
Non-ferrous metals	15	2.78
Metal products	32	6.77
Machinery	161	36.26
Ceramics	19	4.96
Chemicals	84	8.71
Petroleum and coal products	11	1.46
Paper and pulp	13	3.16
Textiles	34	9.88
Wood and wood products	2	2.46
Food, beverages and tobacco	26	7.68
Other manufactures[a]	31	4.95
Electricity and gas	(2)	(2.80)
TOTAL	459	100.00

[a] Including rubber and leather products.

References. For further details, see *Industrial Statistics Monthly*, No. 1, 1973, Ministry of International Trade and Industry (Tokyo).

Kenya[8]

Scope and coverage. Manufacturing. The index cover, in principle, all manufacturing establishments with 5 or more employees in 1967.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1969 = 100; the weight base is 1967 Census of Industrial Production.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages.

Elementary series. The number of series used in the calculation of the index is 131. The types of series are: production (108); sales (3); input of materials (8); imports or exports (6); employment (2); and other (2).

Weighting systems. The weights to combine indexes for individual industries are based on percentage share of gross domestic product of each industry in the total for all manufacturing establishments with 5 or more employees in 1967. The value of gross domestic product was derived from the 1967 Census of Industrial Production.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1967)*
Food processing	14.83
Beverages and tobacco	12.59
Textiles	3.79
Footwear, clothing and made-up textiles	4.62
Wood products	2.70
Furniture and fixtures	1.95
Paper products and printing	8.12
Leather and fur products	0.46
Rubber and rubber products	0.80
Chemicals	7.00
Petroleum products	5.90
Non-metallic minerals	5.85
Metal products	5.69
Non-electrical machinery	1.97
Electrical machinery	4.59
Transport equipment	17.73
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.41
TOTAL	100.00

[8] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

References. For further details, see *Revised Index of Manufacturing Production*, 1969, Statistics Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, April 1971 (Nairobi).

Korea, Republic of

Scope and coverage. Mining, excluding salterns; manufacturing; electricity; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle all establishments with 5 or more persons engaged.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1970 = 100; the weight base is 1970. The indexes are linked at 1970 to indexes 1965 = 100, at 1965 to indexes 1960 = 100, and at 1960 to indexes 1958 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives based on quantities of individual commodities produced. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for sub-subgroups, subgroups and groups respectively, the group indexes into major groups, major group indexes into division indexes, and these indexes, in turn, are combined into an index for mining, manufacturing, and electricity as a whole.

The general, division, major group and group indexes are seasonally adjusted.

Elementary series. The elementary series of relatives are based on quantities of individual commodities produced.

A total of 339 separate series accounting for 87.4 per cent of the value added at factor cost in 1970 are used in calculating the indexes.

Weighting system. The weights used at each stage of the calculation are proportional to the value added at factor cost in 1970 derived from the Annual Survey on mining and manufacturing which is nationwide.

The number of series and weighting coefficients are as follows:

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1970)*
Mining	(17)	(8.44)
Coal mining	1	4.46
Metal ore mining	8	2.05
Non-metallic mineral	8	1.93
Manufacturing	(322)	(85.93)
Food manufacturing	22	7.57
Beverage industries	9	4.44
Tobacco manufactures	3	3.90
Manufacture of textiles	29	14.02
Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear	1	2.91
Manufacture of leather and products of leather, leather substitutes and fur except footwear and wearing apparel	4	0.18
Manufacture of footwear, except vulcanized rubber or moulded rubber or plastic footwear	3	0.31
Manufacture of wood and cork products, except furniture	4	3.09
Manufacture of furniture and fixtures, except primarily of metal	6	0.38
Manufacture of paper and paper products	14	2.38

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1970)*
Printing, publishing and allied industries	5	2.97
Manufacture of industrial chemicals	19	4.78
Manufacture of other chemical products	22	5.11
Petroleum refineries	9	3.34
Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal	3	1.46
Manufacture of rubber products	10	2.06
Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified	1	0.95
Manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware	3	0.26
Manufacture of glass and glass products	4	1.02
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	13	4.33
Iron and steel basic industries	13	3.73
Non-ferrous metal basic industries	8	0.54
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24	2.44
Manufacture of machinery, except electrical	28	1.91
Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	32	3.49
Manufacture of transport equipment	16	4.91
Manufacture of professional and scientific and measuring and controlling equipment not elsewhere classified and photographic and optical goods	4	0.41
Other manufacture industries	12	3.04
Electricity	(1)	(5.63)
TOTAL	339	100.00

References. For further details, see *Monthly Statistical Review*, Bank of Korea (Seoul).

Luxembourg

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing, excluding paper and paper products; electricity and gas; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for these divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments except handicrafts.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1970 =100; the weight base is 1970. The indexes are linked at 1970 to indexes 1967 = 100 and those linked at 1967 to 1947 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. These relatives are first combined into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity, then into indexes for major groups, and finally into indexes for divisions and for total industrial activity.

Elementary series. The elementary series of relatives are based mainly on quantities of individual commodities produced. A total of 54 series, accounting for approximately 98 per cent of the total value added of industrial production in 1970 are used in calculating the indexes.

Weighting systems. The weights used at all levels of combination relate to the gross value added in 1970.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1970)*
Mining and quarrying	(2.9)
Iron ore	2.3
Other mining and quarrying	0.6
Manufacturing	(93.5)
Food	0.9
Beverages and tobacco	2.9
Clothing	0.4
Wood and wood products; including furniture	0.4
Printing and publishing	1.1
Chemical products	15.0
Non-metallic mineral products	3.2
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	59.2
Metal products and machinery	10.4
Electricity and gas	(3.6)
TOTAL	100.0

References. For further details, see *Bulletin du STATE*, vol. XIX, No. 4, 1973, Ministère de l'economie nationale (Luxembourg).

Mexico

Scope and coverage. Mining, covering the extraction of metallic and non-metallic minerals and petroleum and also the non-ferrous basic metals industry; manufacturing, excluding the non-ferrous basic metals industry and furniture; construction; electricity; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the four divisions. A general index excluding construction is also published in the United Nations publication, *Statistical Yearbook*. The indexes cover, in principle, all industrial establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1950 = 100; the weight base is 1950.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of quantities produced of individual commodities. These relatives are combined into indexes for major groups and then into indexes for divisions and for total industrial activity.

No adjustments are made for differences in the number of working days in each month or for seasonal variation.

The Statistical Office of the United Nations calculates the indexes for mining and manufacturing from components of the general index, using the following weighting pattern:

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1950)*
Mining	100.00
Metallic and non-metallic minerals and non-ferrous metallurgy	59.04
Extraction of petroleum	40.96
Manufacturing	100.00
Manufactures	97.29
Products of petroleum	2.71

Elementary series. The elementary series of relatives are based on quantities produced of 102 different commodities.

Weighting systems. The weights used at each stage of the calculation are proportional to value added in 1950, derived from the input-output matrix for that year.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1950)*
Mining and metallurgy	(10.0)
Non-ferrous metallurgy	8.9
Iron	0.1
Non-metallic minerals	1.0
Petroleum and coke	(9.0)
Petroleum and products	(8.7)
Extraction	6.8
Refining	1.9
Coke	0.3
Manufacturing	(67.7)
Food, beverages and tobacco	20.3
Textiles	10.2
Clothing and shoes	6.5
Wood and cork	4.0
Paper and paper products	1.5
Printing and publishing	1.7
Leather and leather products except shoes	2.0
Rubber products	1.2
Chemicals and chemical products	6.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.9
Iron and steel basic metals	5.2
Machinery	2.9
Transport equipment	2.1
Other industries	1.2
Construction	(10.3)
Electricity	(3.0)
TOTAL	100.0

References. The indexes are calculated by the Banco de México (Mexico City).

Morocco

Scope and coverage. Mining, excluding stone quarrying, clay and sand pits; manufacturing, excluding canning and preserving of food products, wearing apparel, except footwear, wood products and furniture, furs and fur products, jewellery, brushes; games, toys and certain other miscellaneous industries; electricity; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions.

The indexes cover, in principle, an establishment with 10 or more persons engaged and equipped with motor-driven machinery with a capacity of more than two horse-power. Handicraft establishments are excluded. Prior to 1958, the indexes relate to the southern regions only.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1958 = 100; the weight base is 1952, for years prior to 1958, and 1958 beginning with 1958. The indexes are linked at 1958 to indexes 1952 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of individual indicator of output.

Elementary series. The indicators are quantities produced of 82 individual commodities, prior to 1958, and of 88 individual commodities, beginning 1958.

Weighting systems. The weights used at each stage of the calculation are proportional to value added in 1952 for years up to 1958, and value added in 1958 for subsequent years.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1958)*
Mining	(37.5)
Metal mining	17.3
Non-metallic mining	20.2
Manufacturing	(51.5)
Metal products (including basic metals)	7.5
Non-metallic mineral products	3.0
Chemicals (including rubber products)	3.5
Oils and fats	2.0
Food, beverages and tobacco	21.5
Textiles	5.5
Leather (including shoes)	2.5
Paper and paper products	1.5
Other industries	4.5
Energy	(11.0)
TOTAL	100.0

References. For further details, see *Bulletin mensuel de statistique, Supplément trimestriel,* No. 2, August 1958, and *La situation économique du Maroc en 1961;* Service central des statistiques (Rabat).

Netherlands

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing: electricity, gas and water; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments including handicrafts.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1963 = 100; the weight base is 1963. The indexes are linked at 1956 to the indexes 1958 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for groups which in turn are combined into indexes for major groups. The major group indexes are then combined into indexes for divisions of industrial activity and into the general index. The annual indexes are averages of the corresponding final monthly indexes.

Elementary series. The types of indicator used and the proportion of value added at factor cost in 1963 represented by each type are as follows:

	Percentage
Quantum of output	51
Deflated value of sales	21
Input of raw materials	13
No separate indicators used	10
Estimate based on the trend of previous periods	5

Weighting systems. The weights at all stages now relate to 1963.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1963)*
Mining	(4.5)
Coal mining	3.1
Other mining (including petroleum extraction)	1.4
Manufacturing	(88.6)
Food	11.6
Beverages	1.7
Tobacco	1.0
Textiles	5.8
Footwear, clothing etc.	5.1
Wood and furniture	3.0
Paper and paper products	3.1
Printing and publishing	4.9
Leather and leather products	0.6
Rubber products	0.8
Chemicals	9.5
Petroleum refineries	1.3
Coal products	0.4
Non-metallic mineral products	3.8

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1963)*
Basic metals	3.9
Metal products (incl. part of miscellaneous manufacturing)	32.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	(6.9)
TOTAL	100.0

References. For further details, see "Hoeveelheids-indexcijfers van de industriële Produktie," *Statistische en econometrische onderzoekingen* No. 5, 1966; *Maandstatistiek van de industrie* Vol. 10, No. 1, 1968; and *Statistical studies No. 19*, Central Bureau of Statistics (The Hague).

New Zealand[9]

Scope and coverage. Manufacturing. The indexes cover, in principle, all registered factories with two or more persons engaged.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1 April 1956-31 March 1957 = 100; the weight base is 1 April 1956-31 March 1957.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from quantity relatives for individual products (or, in a few industries, for individual materials consumed) where such indicators are available. Adjustments are made for products which, generally, cannot be quantitatively distinguished, and indicators are estimated for industries by applying, in effect, the implicit price indexes (1956/57 = 100) of the value added in selected industries for which quantity data are available to the value added in current prices originating in industries for which quantity data are not available. This method is used at all stages of the aggregation.

Elementary series. For 50 industries, which represent 69 per cent of the base weight, elementary series of quantities produced, numbering 597 in total, are used as a basis for the indexes. For five industries, which make up 8 per cent of the base weight, elementary series of materials consumed, numbering 20 in total, are used. For an additional 36 industries, which represent 23 per cent of the base weight, the indicators of production are estimated by adjusting their value added, in current prices, for price changes.

Weighting systems. The weights used in combining the elementary series of relatives into indexes for individual industries are the gross value of production during the base year 1 April 1956–31 March 1957. The weights used to combine these indexes into indexes for major groups and divisions of industrial activity are values added during the base year, compiled from the annual censuses of industry.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1956/57)*
Food	26.04
Beverages	2.99
Tobacco	1.05
Textiles	5.35
Clothing	11.69
Wood and cork	10.59
Furniture[a]	0.70
Paper and paper products	6.33
Printing, publishing and allied industries	8.64
Leather and leather products	0.98
Rubber products	3.14
Chemicals and chemical products	5.92
Non-metallic mineral products except petroleum and coal	6.53
Metal products[b]	3.17
Electrical machinery	2.87
Transport equipment[c]	4.01
TOTAL	100.00

[a] Relates to mattresses and venetian blinds only.
[b] Relates to sheet metal and nail manufacturing only.
[c] Relates to motor assembly and perambulators only.

References. The indexes are calculated by the Department of Statistics (Wellington).

Nicaragua[10]

Scope and coverage. Manufacturing, covering food, beverages, tobacco, textiles, footwear and wearing apparel, wood and cork, furniture, leather and leather products, chemicals and chemical products non-metallic mineral products. The indexes cover, in principle, all industrial establishments with annual production of more than 12,000 córdobas in 1953.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1953 = 100; the weight base is 1953.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages.

Elementary series. The elementary series of relatives are, for the most part, based on quantities of individual commodities produced. Twenty-four series accounting for approximately 90 per cent of value added in 1953 are used in calculating the index.

Weighting systems. The weights used to combine group indexes into indexes of major groups and these, in turn, into the index for manufacturing as a whole are proportional to census value added in 1953.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1953)*
Food	34.8
Beverages	16.1
Tobacco	14.2
Textiles	3.7
Footwear and wearing apparel	7.2
Wood and cork	8.4
Furniture	4.0
Leather and leather products	4.2
Chemicals and chemical products	3.9
Non-metallic mineral products	3.5
TOTAL	100.0

References. The indexes are calculated by the Dirección General de Estadística y Censos (Managua).

Norway

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing; electricity and gas; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1961 = 100; the weight base is 1961. The indexes are linked at 1955 to indexes 1949 = 100 and at 1949 to indexes 1938 = 100.

Method of calculating. In the calculation of the annual indexes, the value of output and the value of raw

[9] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

[10] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

materials are deflated separately by different current-weighted price indexes in order to obtain value added relatives. The monthly indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of output in the detailed industry groups. These relatives are combined into indexes for broader classes of industry and then into indexes for the divisions and for total industrial activity.

The monthly indexes relating to each detailed category of industrial activity are adjusted to the level of the annual indexes by the ratio of the annual index to the average of monthly indexes for the latest year for which annual indexes are available. Where the monthly indexes are derived from relatives based on man-hour data, the indexes are corrected further by use of a five-year moving average of indexes of output per man-hour for the detailed categories of industrial activity, calculated from the annual industrial statistics. No correction of this kind is made, however, in the case of the printing and allied industries. The monthly indexes are adjusted for differences in the number of working days in each month. Seasonally adjusted indexes are also calculated.

Elementary series. The elementary series of annual indicators relate to gross domestic products at 1961 market prices. The indicators for the monthly series and the proportion of the 1961 gross domestic product at market prices of industrial activity represented in the monthly index by each type of indicator are as follows:

	Percentage
Quantum of output data	71.0
Man-hour data	24.2
Quantum of raw materials consumed	4.8

These indicators together account actually for 69 per cent of the contribution of industrial activity to the 1961 gross domestic product at market prices.

Weighting systems. The weights used to derive the monthly indexes for detailed industry groups are based on the value of gross output at market prices in 1961. The indexes for 87 such detailed groups are combined into indexes for broader categories, with weights based on the contribution of each group to the gross domestic product at market prices in 1961.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1961)*
Mining	(2.97)
Coal	0.18
Metals	1.63
Stone and earth	0.69
Other non-metallic minerals	0.47
Manufacturing	(87.66)
Food, beverages and tobacco	13.63
Textiles	3.67
Footwear, clothing and made-up textile goods	4.58
Wood and cork	2.98
Furniture and fixtures	3.15
Paper and paper products	6.81
Printing and allied industries	5.04
Leather and leather products	0.42
Rubber products	0.79
Chemicals and allied products	8.05
Petroleum and coal products	0.84
Non-metallic mineral products	3.53
Basic metals	8.63
Metal products	5.67
Machinery, except electrical	3.76
Electrical machinery and apparatus	4.18
Transport equipment	10.34
Miscellaneous	1.59
Electricity and gas	(9.37)
TOTAL	100.00

References. For further details, see *Statistisk Månedshefte* No. 6, 1965, Central Bureau of Statistics (Oslo).

Pakistan

I. GENERAL INDEX

A general index, which is a combination of the indexes of mining and manufacturing, is calculated by the Central Statistical Office of Pakistan as a base-weighted arithmetic average of the two indexes with weights proportional to value added in 1963/64.

II. INDEX OF MINING

Scope and coverage. The index is an annual index covering 21 items.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1964/65; the base is 1963/64.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages for individual items, groups and for mining as a whole.

Elementary series. The elementary series of indicators are based on quantities of minerals produced.

Weighting systems. The weights used are based on gross value added as obtained from the Census of Mining Industries for 1963/64.

Industry groups	*No. of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1963/64)*
Coal	1	33.99
Metal	3	1.06
Crude petroleum and natural gas	2	50.34
Other Mining	15	14.61
TOTAL	21	100.00

III. INDEX OF MANUFACTURING

Scope and coverage. The indexes cover, in principle, 100 per cent of output in manufacturing for West Pakistan.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1964/65 =100; the weight base is 1964/65.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages for 50 manufacturing items which represent 67 per cent of value added in manufacturing for West Pakistan. For rest of the industries (covering 33 per cent value added for West Pakistan), estimates are made by using regression method.

Elementary series. The elementary series of relatives are based on quantities of 50 items produced.

Weighting systems. The weights used to combine the quantity relatives into group indexes are based on the census value added at factor cost for the year 1964/65. While deriving the weights, the total value added for West Pakistan is taken to be 100 and the weights of different industries are derived as percentages of this total.

References. The indexes are calculated by the Central Statistical Office (Karachi).

Panama[11]

Scope and coverage. Manufacturing, excluding textiles, metal products, machinery, electrical machinery and transport equipment. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments with five or more persons engaged.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1958 = 100; the weight base is 1958.

Method of calculation. The indexes for major groups are relatives of aggregates of gross values of output or values of raw materials consumed at 1960 prices. The index for total manufacturing is calculated as a base-weighted arithmetic average of the component major group indexes.

Elementary series. The elementary series are mainly based on gross values of output at 1960 prices of more than 64 commodities. Values of raw materials consumed at 1960 prices are used for bread products, clothing and other textile products, printing and allied industries.

Weighting systems. The weights for combining the major group indexes into the index for total manufacturing are proportional to the gross value of production in the major groups in 1958.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1960)*
Food	30.91
Beverages	13.70
Tobacco	4.78
Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textiles	9.79
Wood and wood products	1.34
Furniture	2.96
Paper products	1.22
Leather and leather products	0.78
Rubber products	0.36
Chemicals and chemical products	2.11
Petroleum products	25.10
Basic metals	0.09
Non-metallic mineral products	5.39
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.47
TOTAL	100.00

References. The indexes are calculated by the Statistics and Census Office (Panama).

Peru[12]

Scope and coverage. Manufacturing. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1963 = 100; the weight base is 1963.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages.

Elementary series. The elementary series of relatives are based on quantities of individual commodities produced.

Weighting system. The weights used for combining the elementary series into indexes for detailed categories are based on gross value of production in 1963. These indexes are combined into indexes for broader classes of industrial activity by the use of value added at market prices in 1963.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1963)*
Food	30.2
Beverages	7.9
Tobacco	1.1
Textiles	12.5
Footwear and clothing	5.0
Wood and wood products	1.6
Paper and paper products	2.5
Printing and publishing	2.5
Leather and leather products	0.8
Rubber products	1.4
Chemicals and chemical products	9.1
Coal and petroleum products	2.2
Non-metallic mineral products	4.6
Basic metals	8.9
Metal products	7.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0
TOTAL	100.0

References. The indexes are calculated by the Instituto Nacional de Promoción Industrial (Lima).

Philippines

I. GENERAL INDEX

The general index which is a combination of the indexes for mining, manufacturing and electricity, is calculated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations as a base-weighted arithmetic average of these indexes with weights proportional to value added in 1965. The weighting coefficients are as follows:

	Percentage
Mining	7.9
Manufacturing	88.5
Electricity	3.6
TOTAL	100.0

II. INDEX OF MINING PRODUCTION

Scope and coverage. Mining.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1965 = 100; the weight base is 1965.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from elementary series of relatives based on quantities of individual commodities produced. No adjustments are made for seasonal variation or for differences in the number of working days.

Elementary series. The elementary series of relatives are based on quantities produced as reported by the Bureau of Mines. These series cover approximately 100 per cent of total value of mineral production in 1965.

Weighting systems. The weights used in combining the elementary series into indexes for mining as a whole, are based on the weight distribution of net value added in 1965.

Mining and quarrying	*Weighting coefficients (1965)*
Coal	0.77
Iron ore	12.39
Chromium ore	8.77

[11] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[12] *Ibid.*

Mining and quarrying	*Weighting coefficients (1965)*
Copper	43.36
Gold	19.36
Other metal minerals	4.43
Stone quarrying	6.89
Other non-metallic mining and quarrying	4.03
TOTAL	100.00

III. INDEX OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

Scope and coverage. Manufacturing, excluding basic metals. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1965 = 100; the weight base is 1965.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages. No adjustments are made for differences in the number of working days or for seasonal variation.

Elementary series. The series cover the output at 2-digit level of 134 firms from a sampling of 1 116 manufacturing establishments.

Weighting systems. The weights used in combining the elementary series of relatives into indexes for manufacturing as a whole are based on the value added computed by the Bureau of Census and Statistics in connexion with its input-output analysis for 1965.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1965)*
Food manufacturing industry, except beverage industries	40.1
Beverage Industries	2.6
Tobacco manufacturing	3.1
Manufacture of textiles	5.2
Manufacture of footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	2.3
Manufacture of wood, cane and cork except manufacture of furniture	3.7
Manufacture of furniture and fixtures	0.6
Manufacture of paper and paper products	2.5
Printing, publishing and allied industries	2.0
Manufacture of leather and fur products except fur and other wearing apparel	0.3
Manufacture of rubber products	1.8
Manufacture of chemical products	12.5
Manufacture of products of petroleum and coal	6.7
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products except products of petroleum and coal	1.1
Basic metal industries	2.2
Manufacture of metal products, except machinery and transport equipment	4.8
Manufacture of machinery except electrical machinery	0.4
Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances supplies	2.5
Manufacture of transport equipment	4.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	0.9
TOTAL	100.0

References. The indexes are compiled by the Central Bank of the Philippines (Manila).

Poland

Scope and coverage. Mining (quarterly indexes cover coal mining only); manufacturing, including fishing and repair services (quarterly indexes include also extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas, metal ore mining and mining of other minerals); electricity; and a general index which is the combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all socialized industrial establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1963 =100 in the case of annual indexes, and 1960 = 100 in the case of quarterly indexes. The weights used in calculating the indexes are derived from quantities of output in the comparison base year multiplied by constant enterprise prices (i.e., excluding turnover taxes) as of 1 January 1956 for years 1956-1960, 1 January 1960 for years 1961-1970, and 1 January 1971 for 1971 and subsequent years.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as ratios of aggregate value of gross industrial output at constant enterprise prices (i.e., excluding turnover taxes) for the current year and for the base year. The value of gross output at constant enterprise prices is determined by multiplying data on quantities produced for all elements of gross output by constant enterprise prices. This method of calculation is equivalent to calculating indexes from weighted arithmetic averages of relatives of quantities produced in the current period and in the comparison base period.

Weighting systems. Weights are essentially the quantities produced in the comparison base year multiplied by constant enterprise prices as of 1 January 1956 for years 1956-1960, 1 January 1960 for years 1961-1970 and 1 January 1971 for 1971 and subsequent years.

References. For further details, see *Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland, 1972* (Warsaw).

Portugal

I. ANNUAL INDEX

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing, excluding printing and publishing; electricity; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1958 = 100; the weight base is 1953 for 1958 and previous years and 1958 for subsequent periods. The indexes are linked at 1958.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity, and then through successive stages of combination into indexes for the divisions and for total industrial activity.

Elementary series. The elementary series of indicators are quantities of individual commodities produced. These series accounted for 60 per cent of total value added in industry in 1958.

Weighting systems. The weights used in combining the elementary series of relatives into indexes for major groups are based on unit value added in 1958, estimated from the annual industrial statistics. The resulting indexes are combined into indexes for broader classes of industrial activity by the use of 1958 value added data derived from the results of the industrial inquiry relating to the years 1957 to 1959.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1958)*
Mining	(4.0)
Coal	0.9
Metal	1.4
Other mining (except petroleum)	1.7
Manufacturing	(92.5)
Food, beverages and tobacco	16.2
Textiles, clothing and footwear	21.0
Wood, cork and furniture	8.5
Paper and paper products	4.7
Leather and leather products (except footwear)	1.8
Rubber products	1.9
Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	10.0
Non-metallic mineral products	7.0
Basic metal industries	7.2
Metal products	12.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.4
Electricity	(3.5)
TOTAL	100.0

References. For further details, see "A Medida de Produção Industrial Portuguesa", *Estudos de Economia Aplicada*, No. 15, Associação Industrial Portuguesa (Lisbon 1962).

II. MONTHLY INDEX

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing, excluding printing and publishing, leather and leather products and miscellaneous manufacturing industries; electricity; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1953 = 100; the weight base is 1953.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity and then through detailed categories of industrial activity and then through successive stages of combination into indexes for the divisions and for total industrial activity. The monthly indexes are revised to the levels indicated by the annual indexes as soon as the latter become available.

Elementary series. The elementary series of relatives are based entirely on quantities of individual commodities produced. A total of 94 separate series representing 31 industries and accounting for about 47 per cent of the gross value of industrial production in 1953 are used in compiling the monthly indexes.

Weighting system. The weights used for combining the elementary series into indexes for individual industries, and these indexes into indexes for major groups of industrial activity, are based on gross values of production in 1953. The weights for deriving the indexes for the divisions and for total industrial activity from the major group indexes are based on value added data in 1953.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1953)*
Mining	(7)	(3)
Manufacturing	(85)	(92)
Food and beverages	14	16
Textiles, clothing and footwear	2	18
Wood, cork and furniture	10	9
Chemicals and oil	15	18
Non-metallic mineral products	17	6
Basic metals, machinery and electrical equipment	13	16
Other manufacturing industries	14	9
Electricity	(2)	(5)
TOTAL	94	100

References. For further details, see "Monthly index numbers of industrial production", *Estudos de Economia Aplicada*, No. 5, Associação Industrial Portuguesa (Lisbon).

Romania

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing, including fishing and logging but excluding publishing; electricity and water supply; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all industrial enterprises—privately-owned as well as publicly-owned enterprises and co-operatives in the case of the annual indexes, and publicly-owned enterprises and co-operatives only in the case of the monthly or quarterly indexes. The construction index covers building construction and assembly output and relates to publicly-owned enterprises and co-operatives.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1960 = 100. The weights are in effect quantities of output during the comparison base year multiplied by constant enterprise prices (i.e., excluding turnover taxes) as of 1 January 1955 for periods up to 1965 and as of 1 January 1963 for subsequent periods.

Method of calculation. Ratios of aggregates of value of gross output at constant enterprise prices (i.e., excluding turnover taxes) for the current year and for the base year. The value of gross output at constant enterprise prices is determined by multiplying data on quantities produced for all elements of gross output by constant prices. This method of calculation is equivalent to calculating indexes from weighted arithmetic averages of relatives of quantities produced in the current period and in the comparison base period.

Elementary series. In effect, quantity relatives for all elements of gross industrial output. Gross industrial output includes the production of all industrial commodities and the processing of goods for, as well as the rendering of other kinds of industrial services to, other enterprises.

Weighting systems. Weights are essentially the quantity of gross output in the comparison base year multiplied by constant prices as of 1 January 1955 for periods up to 1965 and as of 1 January 1963 for subsequent periods.

	Weighting coefficients (1966)
Electric and thermal power	2.8
Fuel	6.6
Ferrous metallurgy (including ferrous ore mining)	8.1
Non-ferrous metallurgy (including non-ferrous ore mining)	3.5
Engineering and metal processing	21.6
Chemical industry	7.3
Mining of non-metalliferous ores and products of abrasive substances	0.3
Building materials	3.2
Forestry operation and timber processing	7.7
Cellulose and paper (including exploitation of reed)	1.4
Glass, chinaware, faience	0.5
Textiles	7.3
Clothing	4.4
Leather goods, furs and footwear	2.4
Food	21.4
Soap and cosmetics	0.3
Printing	0.4
Miscellaneous	0.8
	100.0

References. For further details, see *Anuarul Statistic al Republicii Socialiste România, 1967*, Central Statistical Board (Bucharest).

Senegal

Scope and coverage. Mining, including the extraction of phosphates; manufacturing, covering food, beverages, tobacco and matches, textiles, shoes, chemicals, non-metallic mineral products, and a miscellaneous group of products; including beds, mattresses, and some metal products; electricity; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes of individual groups.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is quarterly average 1959 = 100; the weight base is 1959.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated quarterly as base-weighted arithmetic averages. The index for manufacturing is calculated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations by subtracting mining and electricity from the general index.

Elementary series. The principal indicator is quantity produced. In the case of electricity, the indicator is quantity sold. In all, 41 elementary series are used.

Weighting systems. In combining the indexes for industry groups into the General Index, the weights used are proportional to value added in these industries in 1959.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1959)*
Mining	(1)	(1.5)
Manufacturing	(36)	(84.7)
Grains, flour, biscuits	5	6.3
Drinks, confectionery, sugar	7	4.8
Preserves	1	1.0
Oils	1	35.6
Tobacco and matches	2	13.0
Textiles	7	6.4
Shoes	2	3.6
Chemicals	5	4.5
Non-metallic mineral products	2	5.7
Miscellaneous products	4	3.8
Electricity	(1)	(13.8)
TOTAL	38	100.0

References. For further details, see *Calcul d'un indice de la Production Industrielle au Sénégal, Bulletin Statistique et Economique Mensuel*, Supplément au No. 7, Année 1963, Service de la statistique et de la mécanographie (Dakar).

Singapore

Scope and coverage. Manufacturing, excluding rubber processing, granite quarrying and manufacturing activities in public sector (i.e., Public Utility Board and Government Printing Office). The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments with ten or more persons engaged.

Original comparison and weight base. The original comparison base is 1968 = 100; the weight base is 1968. The indexes are linked at 1968 to indexes 1966 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages starting from elementary series of relatives. These relatives are combined into indexes for broader classes of industry and then into indexes for manufacturing as a whole. No adjustments are made for differences in the number of working days in each month or for seasonal variations.

Elementary series. One hundred and ninety-eight elementary series are used. Of these, 160 refer to the quantum of output of individual products, 13 to quantities of raw materials consumed, and 25 to current values of output. It is estimated that these series together account for approximately 85 per cent of the gross value of manufacturing output of those establishments with ten or more persons engaged covered in the annual censuses.

Weighting system. Value of gross output in 1968 is used in the initial weighting of the elementary series and value added in 1968 is used in weighting the resulting indexes. These weights are derived from the 1968 Census of Industrial Production.

Industry groups	*Number of elementary series*	*Weighting coefficients (1968)*
Food	28	10.14
Beverages	7	4.84
Tobacco	3	3.66
Textiles and clothing	22	4.80
Wood and cork	6	7.02
Furniture and fixtures	2	1.47
Paper and paper products	3	1.51
Printing	4	6.14
Leather and leather products	4	0.49
Rubber products	12	2.03
Chemicals and chemical products	22	6.35
Products of petroleum and coal	6	16.41
Non-metallic mineral products	11	4.64
Basic metals	10	3.52
Metal products	18	7.15
Machinery, except electrical machinery	7	2.91
Electrical machinery	11	2.85
Transport equipment	8	10.49
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14	3.58
TOTAL	198	100.00

Reference. Further details, see *Memorandum on the index of production of manufacturing establishments, Singapore*, published by the Department of Statistics (Singapore).

South Africa

Scope and coverage. Mining, excluding crude petroleum and natural gas, and manufacturing. The mining indexes cover all establishments. The manufacturing indexes cover, in principle, all privately-owned and publicly-owned establishments. A manufacturing establishment refers to any premises used for or in connexion with the manufacture, processing, making or packing of goods or commodities, installation, assembly, completion, repair and other work.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1963/64 = 100; the weight base is 1963/64.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. These relatives are combined into indexes for industry groups, then into indexes for major groups of industry, and finally into indexes for total mining and total manufacturing.

Elementary series. The elementary series of indicators are mainly quantities produced of individual commodities. Other indicators are raw materials consumed, man-hours worked, deflated value of gross output, and for the pharmaceutical industry, deflated value of sales. These indicators relate to the most important commodities produced. The basic data are collected from a sample of establishments selected so that at least 75 per cent of the total output of each industry group is covered.

Weighting systems. The weights used at all stages of combination of the mining index are based on gross value of output. The weights used to combine the relatives of individual indicators of output in manufacturing into indexes for industry groups are based on gross value of sales. For combining industry group indexes into indexes for major groups and for total manufacturing, the weights are estimates of value added at factor cost.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1963/64)*
Manufacturing	
Food	12.6
Beverages	2.8
Tobacco	1.3
Textiles	4.9
Clothing and footwear	7.7
Wood and wood products	2.1
Furniture	2.1
Paper and paper products	4.1
Printing	4.2
Leather and leather products	0.5
Chemicals	9.3
Non-metallic mineral products	6.4
Basic metals	9.2
Metals products	10.3
Machinery	5.8
Electrical machinery	3.8
Transport equipment	5.3
Miscellaneous	5.0
TOTAL	100.0

References. The indexes are calculated by the Department of Statistics (Pretoria) and published in the following publications compiled by the Department: *South African Statistics* and *Bulletin of Statistics.*

Southern Rhodesia

I. GENERAL INDEX

The general index, which is a combination of the indexes for mining, manufacturing and electricity, is calculated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations as a base-weighted arithmetic average of these indexes with weights proportional to the value of net output in 1966 as reported in the Census of Production, 1970/71. The weighting coefficients are as follows:

	Percentage
Mining	21.38
Manufacturing	66.84
Electricity	11.78
TOTAL	100.00

II. INDEX OF MANUFACTURING

Scope and coverage. Manufacturing, excluding non-ferrous metallurgy.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1966 = 100; the weight base is 1966.

Method of calculation. The index is calculated as a base-weighted Laspeyre index.

Elementary series. The principal type of indicator used is quantity of output adjusted to represent production per working day. Other types of indicator used consist of deflated value of sales, deflated value of production, quantity of materials used and man or machine hours worked.

Weighting systems. The weights used to combine the quantity relatives of each group are proportional to that group's net output in relation to the net output of total manufacturing as determined in the 1966 Census of Production.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1966)*
Foodstuffs	13.8
Drink and tobacco	11.5
Textiles	7.6
Clothing and footwear	8.7
Wood and furniture	4.4
Paper and printing	8.2
Chemical and petroleum products	11.7
Non-metallic products	4.6
Metals and metal products	20.4
Transport equipment and workshops	7.9
Other manufacturing groups	1.2
TOTAL	100.0

References. A brief description of the index is published in *The Monthly Digest of Statistics,* Central Statistical Office (Salisbury).

Spain

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing; electricity and gas; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. Salt mining and quarrying; canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables; distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits; wine industries; soft drinks and carbonated water industry; made-up textile goods; shipbuilding and repairing; leather manufacturing; furniture; printing and publishing; and manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware are excluded in the monthly series of index numbers. The annual indexes cover 95 per cent of the

net domestic industrial product while the monthly series cover 50 per cent.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1962 = 100; the weight base is 1962.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages. Starting from relatives of quantities produced of individual commodities, sub-indexes are formed. These are combined into indexes for major groups and the major group indexes, in turn, are combined into indexes for divisions. Finally, the division indexes are brought together to form the general index. The monthly indexes are adjusted to the level of the annual indexes.

Elementary series. For the annual indexes, quantities produced of 545 individual commodities are used. The indicators for the monthly series are quantities produced of 241 commodities.

Weighting systems. The weights used are based on contribution to net domestic product at factor cost in 1962, with the exception of certain subgroups and the individual commodities for which value of gross output in 1962 is used in weighting.

	Annual		*Monthly*	
Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1962)*	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1962)*
Mining	(25)	(6.0)	(14)	(6.0)
Coal mining	3	3.6	3	4.0
Metal mining	7	1.0	7	1.2
Stone quarrying	7	0.5	—	—
Other non-metallic mining	8	0.9	4	0.8
Manufacturing	(514)	(87.9)	(224)	(87.9)
Food, beverages, tobacco	97	4.9	40	15.7
Textiles	88	20.0	15	15.9
Chemicals and products of petroleum and coal	99	9.3	58	9.9
Basic metals	32	6.0	33	6.3
Metal products	81	20.0	27	21.3
Other manufacturing industries	117	17.7	51	18.8
Electricity and gas	(3)	(6.1)	(3)	(6.1)
Electricity	1	6.0	1	6.0
Gas	2	0.1	2	0.1
TOTAL	542	100.0	241	100.0

References. For further details, see description *Systems of index numbers of industrial production (base 1962)*, 1968 Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Madrid).

Sri Lanka[18]

Scope and coverage. Manufacturing. The indexes cover, in principle, all major industrial establishments.

Original base is 1966 = 100; the weight base is 1966. The indexes are linked at 1966 to indexes 1952-1956 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from elementary series of relatives of quantities of individual commodities produced. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for major groups. The major group indexes are then combined into the index for total manufacturing.

[18] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Elementary series. The indicators used in calculating the indexes are quantities of individual commodities produced or industrially processed.

Weighting systems. The weights used at each stage of the calculation are proportional to average value added during the period 1966.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficient 1966*[a]
Food	9.61
Animal feed and food products n.e.c.	3.02
Beverage industries	6.96
Tobacco	6.95
Textiles	10.84
Manufacture of wearing apparel except footwear	6.45
Leather products except footwear and wearing apparel	1.45
Footwear	2.91
Wood and wood products including furniture	0.88
Paper and paper products printing and publishing	4.19
Industrial chemicals	0.84
Other chemical products	13.13
Petroleum refining[a]	1.40
Linseed products of petroleum and coal	0.39
Rubber products	2.45
Plastic products	2.20
Pottery, china and earthenware	0.55
Glass and glass products	0.51
Other non-metallic products	5.78
Basic metal industries	0.66
Falsicated metal products except machinery and equipment	4.38
Machinery except electrical	7.86
Electrical machinery apparatus appliances and suppliers	1.90
Transport equipment	3.25
Professional and scientific and measuring and controlling equipment	0.21
Other manufacturing industries	1.23
TOTAL	100.00

[a] The weights were slightly altered in the year 1970 in order to include petroleum refining which hitherto had not entered the computation. The refining of petroleum commenced in October 1969.

References. The indexes are calculated by the Department of Census and Statistics (Colombo).

Sweden

Scope and coverage. The monthly indexes relate to mining and manufacturing. The annual indexes cover electricity, gas and water in addition. The monthly indexes are currently adjusted to the annual series, which are based on production produced by establishments with an average of at least five persons engaged during the year. In a few sectors, however, all establishments are included irrespective of size.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1968 = 100. In the annual indexes individual commodities are weighted by their prices in the preceding year, but all aggregates are weighted by 1968 value added ratios. The indexes are linked at 1968 to indexes 1959 = 100.

Method of calculation. The annual computations are based on complete production data analysed by approximately 5,000 commodity groups and distributed by industry. In the first stage a Paasche price index is computed on the basis of the commodity quantities and corresponding sales values with the preceding year

as base. Some commodities are reported by value only. In these cases deflators by product are estimated by means of indexes especially constructed for this purpose. The gross value of production by industry is revaluated in the prices of the preceding year, chained to the 1968 base and aggregated with the 1968 census value added as weights.

As previously noted the annual indexes are used to bench-mark monthly series.

Basic data in the monthly indexes are physical output of individually important products, physical input of materials, man-hours worked and deflated values of output.

Aggregation of the basic indicator series is made with weights proportionate to the output they represented in the base year.

Elementary series. The elementary series are based mainly on quantities of individual commodities produced. The other types of indicators that are used include deflated value of output, man-hours worked and raw materials consumed.

Weighting systems. The weights used for calculating the monthly indexes are shown in the following table. In the case of the annual indexes, the individual commodity groups are weighted by their gross value but all aggregates are given weights proportionate to their value added in the base year.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1968)*
Mining and quarrying	3	3.2
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	13	10.3
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	9	6.5
Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	6	7.1
Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	6	13.1
Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	6	8.7
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, except products of petroleum and coal	7	4.8
Basic metal industries	4	7.4
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment	6	38.3
Other manufacturing industries	1	0.6
TOTAL	61	100.0

References. For further details see *Statistisk Tidskrift,* No. 5, 1964 (annual index), and No. 4, 1967 (monthly index), and *Statistiska Meddelanden,* No. 1 1972: 4, National Central Bureau of Statistics (Stockholm).

Switzerland

Scope and coverage. Manufacturing; electricity, gas and water; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the two divisions. Handicrafts are excluded. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments covered by the Factory Law, that is, the larger establishments generally having 10 or more employees.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1958 = 100; the weight base is 1958.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages. The series are combined into indexes for groups which, in turn, are combined into indexes for major groups. The major group indexes are combined to form the general index. The indexes are not adjusted for differences in the number of working days in each quarter nor for seasonal variations.

Elementary series. The series used as indicators for the annual indexes and the proportion of value added represented by each are as follows:

	Percentage
Quantum of output	68.2
Quantum of exports	16.5
Raw materials consumed	5.7
Deflated value of output	5.1
Deflated value of sales	3.9
Man and machine-hours worked	0.4
Sales in terms of number of units	0.2

In 1958 these series accounted, on the average, for 87 per cent of value added in the industry groups covered by the index.

Weighting systems. The weights used are based on value added (net of transport and insurance costs) except in the combination of the detailed series into group indexes, where the weighting coefficients may be based on volume of goods sold, value of gross output or number of workers.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1958)*
Manufacturing	(93.4)
Food, beverages and tobacco	6.9
Textiles	7.5
Footwear, clothing, etc	5.8
Wood and furniture	5.5
Paper and paper products	2.7
Printing and publishing	5.2
Leather and rubber	1.2
Chemicals, petroleum and coal products	9.9
Non-metallic mineral products	3.2
Metal products (including basic metals)	12.0
Machinery, equipment and musical instruments	24.9
Watches, clocks and jewellery	8.6
Electricity, gas and water	(6.6)
TOTAL	100.0

References. For further details, see "Indice suisse de la production industrielle", Supplément 75 de *La Vie économique,* Commission de recherches économiques du Département fédéral de l'économie publique, 1965 (Berne).

Syria[14]

Scope and coverage. Mining, covering raw petroleum, salt and natural asphalt; manufacturing, including non-manufactured metallic products; electricity and water; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all major industries in Syria.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1965 = 100; the weight base is 1965.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as weighted arithmetic averages of quantity relatives.

Elementary series. The basic indicators used are quantities produced in 78 main industries in Syria.

Weighting systems. The weights used to combine the quantity relatives are based on value added in 1965.

[14] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1965)*
Mining and quarrying	(3)	(0.95)
Manufacturing	(73)	(91.40)
Food, beverages and tobacco	21	34.77
Ginning, textiles and hides	18	34.60
Wood and wood products	4	3.81
Paper and printing	4	1.16
Chemical and chemical products	11	7.33
Non-metallic products	4	5.71
Basic mineral industries	2	0.50
Manufactured mineral	9	3.52
Electricity and water	(2)	(7.65)
Electricity	1	5.02
Distribution of drinkable water	1	2.63
TOTAL	78	100.00

References. The indexes are calculated by the Central Bureau of Statistics (Damascus).

Tunisia

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing, electricity and gas; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover 76 per cent of industrial production in 1966.

Original comparison and weight bases. The original comparison base is 1966 = 100; the weight base is 1966.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. These relatives are combined into indexes for broader classes of industry and then into indexes for divisions and for total industrial activity. No adjustments are made for differences in the number of working days in each month or for seasonal variations.

Elementary series. The indicators used in calculating the indexes are quantities of individual commodities produced.

Weighting systems. The weights used in combining the indicators into indexes are based on estimates of census value added at factor cost in 1966, derived from the industrial census of 1966.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1966)*
Energy	(13.0)
Electricity and gas	7.3
Petroleum and motor fuel	5.7
Capital goods	(39.7)
Mining industries	21.3
Mechanical and electrical industries	8.8
Building materials	9.6
Consumer goods	(47.3)
Chemical industries	9.8
Food industries and tobacco	20.5
Textiles	11.9
Leather and footwear	1.9
Paper and paperboard	3.2
TOTAL	100.0

Reference. A brief description of the index is published in *Statistiques industrielles* (Série Mai 1968), Secrétariat d'etat au plan et à l'economie nationale (Tunis).

Turkey[15]

Scope and coverage. Mining, excluding crude petroleum prior to 1955; manufacturing, including food, beverages, tobacco, textiles, paper, non-metallic mineral products and basic metals only; electricity; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, production in both publicly-owned and privately-owned establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1948 = 100; the weight base is 1948.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages of quantity relatives.

Elementary series. The indicators are quantities produced of 22 commodities.

Weighting systems. The weights are generally derived from production values in 1948 estimated by the National Income Division of the Turkish State Institute of Statistics; in the case of crude petroleum the average annual value of production in the period 1955 to 1959 is used. The 1948 weights are adjusted to include crude petroleum beginning with 1955.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (excluding crude petroleum)*	*Weighting coefficients (including crude petroleum)*
Mining	(38.7)	(39.3)
Coal (including lignite)	30.6	30.3
Crude petroleum	.	0.9
Metal mining	7.9	7.9
Other mining	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	(52.4)	(51.9)
Food, beverages and tobacco	19.0	18.8
Other manufacturing industries	(33.4)	(33.1)
Textiles	19.0	18.8
Paper	3.0	2.9
Non-metallic mineral products	3.7	3.7
Basic metals	7.7	7.7
Electricity	8.9	8.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

References. The indexes are calculated by the Turkish Ministry of Commerce and published in *Konjönktür,* Ticaret-Konjonktür ve Yayin Müdürlüğü (Ankara).

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Scope and coverage. Mining, including the extraction and enrichment of natural ores and minerals but excluding prospecting and drilling of oil and gas; manufacturing, excluding publishing, but including logging, fishing (including fish catching and on-board processing of fish), maintenance and repair of passenger cars and household machines and appliances, repair of footwear and knitted goods, film processing, dry cleaning and dyeing, and secondary processing of ferrous metals; electricity and gas, excluding the distribution of gas; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1963 = 100. The weights are quantities produced during the comparison base year 1963 multiplied by comparable wholesale enterprise prices (excluding turnover tax).

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as ratios of aggregate value of gross output at comparable wholesale enterprise prices for the current year and for the base year. This method of calculation is equivalent to calculating indexes from weighted arithmetic averages of relatives of quantities produced in current year and in comparison base year.

[15] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Elementary series. The elementary series are, in effect, quantity relatives for all elements of gross industrial output. Gross industrial output covers finished and semi-finished goods produced during the reporting period, but excludes the production on own account used to meet the internal needs of a given enterprise.

Weighting systems. The weights for combining the different branches of industry into general indexes of industrial output are quantities produced in the reporting period multiplied by the comparable wholesale enterprise prices.

References. For further details, see *Narodnoe Khozyaistvo SSSR* (the economy of the USSR) (Statistical Yearbook).

Ukrainian SSR[16]

References. A general index with comparison base 1958 = 100 is published in *Narodne Gospodarstvo Ukrainskoi RSR* (National Economy of the Ukrainian SSR), Central Statistical Office of the Ukrainian SSR (Kiev).

United Kingdom

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing, excluding slaughtering, fish curing and bottling by wholesalers, coffee roasting, custom tailoring and dressmaking, repair of motor-cars, motor cycles and bicycles, repair of musical instruments, jewellery and plate and other repair work and manufacturing at retail; construction, including open-cast coal mining; electricity, gas and water; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the four divisions. A general index excluding construction is also published in the United Nations publication *Statistical Yearbook*. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1963 = 100; the weight base is 1963. The indexes are linked at 1963 to indexes 1958 = 100 and at 1958 to indexes 1954 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages (monthly averages in 1963 =100), starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. The starting points for calculation of these relatives are the corresponding relatives for the last month for which complete information is available.

The latter relatives are extended to the current month by means of the ratio of output for respondent establishments during the current month to their output during the last month for which complete information is available. The adjusted relatives are combined into indexes for detailed groups of industrial activity, and these indexes, in turn, are combined into indexes for major groups. The major group indexes are then combined into indexes for the broader classes and for total industrial activity.

Annual indexes are arithmetic averages of the twelve monthly indexes.

Each series is adjusted for the varying number of working days and at major group level is then further adjusted to take account of annual and public holidays and for seasonal variations.

Elementary series. Approximately 890 series are used as indicators of current output. The basic indicators are series of physical quantities delivered or produced or the value of sales or deliveries deflated by an appropriate price index. For some industries for which output figures are not available, alternative series, such as the use of raw materials or numbers of persons employed, have been used.

Weighting system. The weights used at each stage of the calculation are proportional to contribution to the gross domestic product at factor cost in 1963, estimated by using the results of the 1963 Census of Production.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1963)*
Mining	5.6
Manufacturing	(74.9)
Food, beverages and tobacco	8.4
Textiles	5.6
Clothing and footwear	2.7
Wood and furniture	2.1
Paper, printing and publishing	5.9
Leather and leather products	0.4
Chemicals and allied industries	7.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.	2.9
Basic metals	6.0
Metal products	(31.3)
Shipbuilding	1.5
Vehicles	8.1
Engineering and electrical goods	16.8
Other metal goods	4.9
Other manufactured industries	2.5
Construction	12.7
Electricity, gas and water	6.8
TOTAL	100.0

Reference. For further details, see "Index of production: rebasing on 1963," *Economic Trends*, August 1969, Central Statistical Office (London).

United States

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing; electricity and gas; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for these divisions.

The index for manufacturing excludes establishments selling most of their products on the premises at retail, doing custom work to the order of households, or custom milling, cotton ginning and similar works, performing repairs and related services except specified services "for the trade". On the other hand, jobbers of textiles, apparel and leather products who contract out all manufacturing activities are included.

The indexes for manufacturing cover, in principle, all manufacturing establishments (as defined above) with one or more employees except those in educational, penal and most government institutions (government-owned and operated defence plants and Atomic Energy Commission manufacturing plants are included). The mining indexes cover, in principle, all establishments employing one or more persons and with at least $500 annually for either value of shipments or production expenditure or capital expenditure. The electricity and gas index covers production and distribution activities of all establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1967 = 100; the current weight base is the year 1967. The indexes are linked at January 1947, 1954, 1958, at full-year 1963 and at January 1967 to indexes 1967 = 100. The weight bases for the

[16] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

1967 = 100 series are 1963, for the year 1963 through 1966; 1958, for 1958 through 1962; 1954, for 1954 through 1957; 1947, for 1947 through 1953; and 1937 for 1938.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. These relatives are combined into major group and division indexes, and finally into the index for total industrial activity.

In a number of instances, the indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity calculated from the monthly series of indicators are adjusted to the levels of the indexes for corresponding categories calculated from annual data. In particular, this is done where data on man-hours worked or electric power consumed are used as the basis for monthly indicators, or when annual inquiries furnish more appropriate or complete data than are available on a monthly basis. Adjustments are also made to the monthly indexes for differences in the number of working days in each month.

The annual indexes for census years are adjusted to the level of bench-mark indexes calculated from the quinquennial censuses of manufactures and mining.

The combined monthly electricity and gas index is a seasonally adjusted index, because the monthly gas data are derived as interpolations based on seasonally adjusted quarterly data. Seasonally adjusted indexes are also calculated for other industry groups.

Elementary series. The elementary monthly series of indicators for the General Index are based on quantities of individual commodities produced or shipped, quantities of electricity or materials consumed, and production-worker man-hours adjusted for changes in output per man-hour.

In calculating the general index, 227 individual monthly indicators are used. These indicators are compiled from the records of various government agencies and private trade and other associations.

Weighting systems. The weights used to combine the elementary series of relatives into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity, and also aggregates of these detailed categories are proportional to the 1967 value added. In the case of manufacturing, the estimates are based on value added in 1967 calculated from the results of the 1967 Census of Manufactures. The Census of Manufactures generally shows value added data by industry. Therefore, in most industries, value added is distributed to each product within the industry on the basis of the gross value of the product. For mining, value added is based on data from the 1967 Census of Mineral Industries. For electricity and gas, estimates of value added are based on Federal Power Commission and American Gas Association, data for 1967, adjusted to exclude all activities except electricity and gas output and distribution.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1967)*
Mining	(6.38)
Coal	0.70
Oil and gas extraction	4.42
Metal mining	0.51
Stone and earth minerals	0.76
Manufacturing	[88.55]
Durable manufactures	(52.33)
Primary metals	6.61
Fabricated metal products	5.94
Non-electrical machinery	9.17
Electrical machinery	8.22
Transportation equipment	9.29
Instruments	2.07
Ordnance, Private and Government	3.69
Clay, glass and stone products	2.79
Lumber and products	1.65
Furnitude and fixtures	1.38
Miscellaneous manufactures	1.52
Non-durable manufactures	(36.52)
Textile mill products	2.69
Apparel products	3.33
Leather and products	0.88
Paper and products	3.18
Printing and publishing	4.74
Chemicals and products	7.86
Petroleum products	1.80
Rubber and plastic products	2.26
Foods	8.81
Tobacco	0.67
Electricity and gas	(5.08)
Electricity	3.90
Gas	1.17
TOTAL	100.00

References. For further details, see *Industrial Production: 1971 Edition; Industrial Production, 1959 Revision*; *Industrial Production, 1957-59 Base*; and *Industrial Production Measurement in the United States,* Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Washington, D.C.); *Census of Manufactures 1963,* vol. IV, *Indexes of Production,* U.S. Bureau of the Census and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Washington, D.C.); *Construction Reports,* Series C 30, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (Washington, D.C.).

Uruguay[17]

Scope and coverage. The general index covers manufacturing only. The indexes cover, in principle, all industrial establishments with gross value of output of more than 25,000 pesos in 1956.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1961 = 100; the weight base is 1961.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages.

Elementary series. The elementary series of relatives are based on quantities of individual commodities produced.

Weighting systems. The weights used to combine the series of relatives into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity are derived from gross value of output in 1961. The weights used for other stages of combination are based on value added in 1961.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1961)*
Food	21.4
Beverages	9.4
Tobacco	3.8
Textiles	14.6
Clothing and footwear	5.7

[17] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1961)*
Wood and cork	1.7
Furniture and fixtures	1.5
Paper and paper products	1.7
Printing and publishing	3.2
Leather and leather products	1.3
Rubber	2.8
Chemicals and allied products	7.0
Petroleum and coal products	5.4
Non-metallic minerals	4.2
Basic metals	1.2
Metal products	3.1
Machinery, except electrical machinery	3.5
Electrical machinery	5.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2.9
TOTAL	100.0

References. Starting March 1967, the indexes are calculated by the Departamento de Investigaciones Económicas del Banco Central del Uruguay (Montevideo).

Venezuela

The general index, which is a combination of the indexes for mining, manufacturing and electricity, is calculated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations as a base-weighted arithmetic average of these indexes with weights proportional to value added at market prices in 1957. The weighting coefficients are as follows:

	Percentage
Mining	74.36
Manufacturing	24.07
Electricity	1.57
TOTAL	100.00

INDEX OF MINING PRODUCTION

Scope and coverage. The index relates to all major groups of mining except stone quarrying, clay and sand pits, and covers all producing units.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1953 = 100. There is no specified weight-base year; the weights are obtained by multiplying quantities produced during 1953 by unit value added in 1957.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated by applying to the gross value of production at 1957 prices coefficients representing, for each mineral, the ratio of value added at market prices to gross value of production in 1957 and summing the resulting series into aggregates for the current period and for the comparison base period for major groups and for mining as a whole. The indexes are the ratios of the aggregates for the current period to those for the comparison period. This is equivalent, in effect, to calculating the indexes as base-weighted arithmetic averages of relatives of the quantity of minerals produced.

The monthly indexes are not adjusted for the number of working days in each month.

Elementary series. The elementary series of indicators are quantities of minerals produced.

Weighting systems. The weights used are, in effect, quantities of minerals produced in 1953 multiplied by the corresponding values added at market prices in 1957.

References. For further details, see *Indices de Producción de las Industrias Extractivas,* Departamento de Cuentas Nacionales, Banco Central de Venezuela (Caracas).

INDEX OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

Scope and coverage. Manufacturing, including cold storage, production of motion pictures and manufacture of phonograph records but excluding leather footwear, basic metals, and machinery. The monthly index excludes, in addition to the above, clothing, wood products, furniture, paper and paper products and metal products. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments except handicrafts.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1953 = 100; the weight base is 1953.

Method of calculation. The index for total manufacturing is calculated as a base-weighted arithmetic average of the component major group indexes. The major group indexes are calculated, in effect, as base-weighted arithmetic averages of detailed component indicators; although the method actually used is as follows. Values of gross output at 1957 prices are calculated for each component of a major group and adjusted by ratios of value added to the value of gross output in 1953 to provide estimates of value added for each component in any year. The index for any major group is then obtained as the ratio of the sum of the value added estimates for the same components in the base year.

The monthly indexes are not adjusted for differences in the number of working days in each month.

Elementary series. The elementary series of indicators are based mainly on quantities of individual commodities produced. The other types of indicator that are used include raw materials consumed (bakeries, furniture, newspaper printing) and gross receipts adjusted for price changes (clothing, pharmaceutical industries).

Weighting systems. The weights used to calculate indexes for major groups from detailed indicators are, in effect, proportional to quantities produced during 1953 times unit value added at market prices (ex-factory) in 1957. The weights used for combining major group indexes into the index for total manufacturing are based on value added in 1953.

Industry groups	*Number of series*		*Weighting coefficients (1953)*	
	Index		*Index*	
	annual	*monthly*	*annual*	*monthly*
Food (including vegetable oil crushing)	33	20	19.8	24.8
Beverages	6	6	14.5	18.2
Tobacco	3	3	2.9	3.6
Textiles	37	19	7.2	9.0
Clothing (including mattresses)	4	—	4.0	—
Wood and cork products	2	—	2.2	—
Furniture (excluding mattresses)	2	—	3.8	—
Paper and paper products (excluding cardboard)	17	—	1.0	—
Printing and publishing (including motion pictures)	3	—	5.6	—
Leather and leather products	4	4	1.1	1.3

Industry groups	*Number of series*		*Weighting coefficients (1953)*	
	Index annual	monthly	*Index* annual	monthly
Rubber products ...	9	4	2.6	3.2
Chemicals (excluding vegetable oil crushing, including in the annual index only, plastics products ..	33	10	7.6	9.5
Petroleum products ..	6	6	12.8	16.0
Non-metallic mineral products	10	6	8.7	10.9
Metal products, except machinery	4	—	2.1	—
Machine repair	1	—	0.4	—
Transport equipment.	7	4	2.8	3.5
Miscellaneous industries	9	—	0.9	—
TOTAL	190	82	100.0	100.0

References. For further details, see *Indices de Producción de la Industria Manufacturera*, Departamento de Cuentas Nacionales, Banco Central de Venezuela (Caracas).

Viet-Nam, Republic of[18]

Scope and coverage. Mining, covering coal mining only; manufacturing, excluding furniture and fixtures, printing, publishing and allied industries, products of petroleum and coal and basic metal industries; electricity and gas; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes exclude handicrafts and relate, in principle, to all establishments with production of more than 2 000 000 Viet-Nam piastres in 1962. These establishments accounted for approximately 75 per cent of total industrial production in 1962.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1962 = 100; the weight base is 1962.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from elementary series of relatives of quantities of individual commodities produced. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for major groups, the major group indexes into division indexes, and the division indexes into the index for total industrial activity.

Elementary series. The indicators used in calculating the indexes relate to the production of 119 commodities.

Weighting systems. The weights used at each stage of the calculation are proportional to value added in 1962.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1962)*
Mining	(1.28)
Coal mining	1.28
Manufacturing	(93.48)
Food	14.48
Beverages	45.08
Tobacco	13.75
Textiles	10.79
Clothing and footwear	0.25
Wood and wood products	0.52
Paper and paper products	1.05
Leather and leather products excluding footwear	0.03
Rubber products	0.47
Chemicals and chemical products	1.88
Non-metallic mineral products	0.39
Metal products	1.12
Machinery, except electrical machinery...	0.36
Electrical machinery	0.81
Transport equipment	0.22
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2.28
Electricity and gas	(5.24)
TOTAL	100.00

[18] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

References. For further details, see *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, November 1963, National Institute of Statistics (Saigon).

Yugoslavia

Scope and coverage. Mining; manufacturing; electricity and gas production of all state-owned enterprises; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The industrial production of handicraft enterprises, small manufacturing plans of non-industrial enterprises and the production of military equipment and goods, are excluded from the scope of the indexes; the non-manufacturing activities of manufacturing enterprises are excluded.

Original comparison and weight bases. After 1958, the comparison base of the indexes for each year is the preceding year. These indexes are linked at 1958 to indexes 1953 = 100 and at 1953 to indexes 1939 = 100. Beginning 1957, the indexes for each year have the preceding year at weight base. For the period 1954 to 1956, the weight base is 1953 and from 1939 to 1953, the weight base is 1951.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from elementary series of the quantity of output of finished products. In classifying these products according to industrial activity, the criterion used is the character of products rather than the main industrial activity of the enterprises in which they were made. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for groups of industrial activity and subsequently into indexes for broader classes of industrial activity.

No adjustments are made to the monthly indexes for differences in the number of working days in each month, or for seasonal variation.

Elementary series. Annual and monthly elementary series of relatives are based on quantities of output of more than 700 individual finished product groups, representing more than 90 per cent of total industrial production. The basic data from which the series are derived are compiled from the monthly reports of enterprises.

Weighting systems. The weights used in combining the elementary series into indexes for groups of industrial activity, and subsequently into indexes for the broader classes of industrial activity, are proportional to the sum of wages and salaries and payments into a central depreciation fund associated with each kind of production in the appropriate weight-base year. This system was used up to 1969. For the later years, the weighting coefficients have been established on the basis of value added.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1971)*
Electricity	1	685
Coal and coal products (including gas)	9	323
Crude petroleum and petroleum products	17	196
Ferrous metallurgy	43	327
Non-ferrous metallurgy	58	368
Metal products, machinery (except electrical) and transport equipment	94	1 907
Non-metallic mineral products	50	291
Shipbuilding[a]	26	162
Electrical machinery and apparatus	50	602
Chemicals	129	786
Building materials	29	465
Wood and furniture	47	777
Paper and paper products	24	206
Printing[a]	6	389
Textiles and ready-made clothing	57	1 072
Leather and footwear	22	230
Rubber products	18	118
Food and beverages	53	950
Tobacco and tobacco products	3	77
Film industry[a]	1	16
Other industry	12	53
TOTAL	749	10 000

[a] Included in the index from 1956 only.

References. For further details, see *Indeks*, No. 9, 1954; *Metodoloski Materigali*, Series No. 82, 122, 168 and 181, Yugoslav Federal Institute for Statistics (Belgrade).

Zambia

Scope and coverage. Mining, including non-ferrous metallurgy; manufacturing, excluding non-ferrous metallurgy; electricity; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases. The comparison base is 1969 = 100; the weight base is 1969. The indexes are linked at 1970 to indexes 1961 = 100.

Method of calculation. The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages. In the case of mining, the indexes are derived from the combination of relatives of sales for the principal minerals in 1969. The manufacturing indexes are derived in successive stages, sub-indexes are first built up from series of relatives of individual commodities produced. These are combined into indexes for groups and subsequently combined into an index for manufacturing as a whole. The index for electricity production is derived directly from output relatives.

The monthly indexes are adjusted for differences in the number of working days in each month.

Elementary series. Approximately 127 series are used. The principal type of indicator is quantity of output adjusted to represent production per working day. Other types of indicator used are deflated value of gross output; deflated value of sales; and quantity of materials used. Data are supplied monthly by 174 firms representing approximately 94 per cent of total production in the base period.

Weighting systems. The weights used at each stage of the calculation are proportional to value added for the year 1969 of the establishments covered in the Census of Production for this year. In combining the elementary series of relatives where two or more series are used for one manufacturing establishment, the weights are proportional to the value of gross output of the respective products reported in the Census of Production.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1969)*
Mining	(79.0)
Coal	0.2
Non-ferrous ore (including copper refining)	78.5
Stone quarrying	0.3
Manufacturing	(18.3)
Food, beverages and tobacco	6.3
Textiles and clothing	2.1
Wood and wood products	0.9
Paper and paper products	0.8
Chemicals, rubber and plastic products	2.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.6
Basic metal industries (excluding copper refining)	0.5
Metal products and other industries	3.4
Electricity	(2.7)
TOTAL	100

References. Index of Industrial Production—New Series, 1971, Central Statistical Office (Lusaka).

MINING, QUARRYING

Output and employment in mining and quarrying

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to basic data on mining and quarrying activity defined by Major Division 2 of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC) (ST/STAT/SER.M/4/Rev.2).[1]

Mining and quarrying is defined in a broad sense to include the extraction, dressing and beneficiating of minerals occurring naturally: solids, such as coal and ores; liquids, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. Mining includes underground and surface mines, quarries and wells and all supplemental activities for dressing and beneficiating ores and other crude materials which are needed to render the material marketable. Excluded from this major division are (i) works performed on a contract or fee basis in the development and preparation of mineral properties and sites or in prospecting for minerals, (ii) the crushing, grinding or otherwise treating certain earths, rocks and minerals not carried on in conjunction with mining and quarrying activities and (iii) the operation of pipelines for crude and refined petroleum and natural gas as an independent service.

The information presented in the table has been obtained by means of the United Nations Questionnaire on General Industrial Statistics distributed annually among countries or from official publications of national statistical authorities. The data for individual countries are derived from national statistical inquiries, periodic reports or infrequent censuses covering mining and quarrying.

The scope and coverage of the data provided in the table may differ considerably from country to country and, in some cases, from one item to another for a particular country. The nature and size of the statistical units to which the figures relate are indicated in the column "Field covered and other remarks". The general definitions of the tabulated items, that is, number of statistical units, number of persons engaged, number of employees, wages and salaries paid to employees, value added and value of gross output are those set out in *International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics* (ST/STAT/SER.M/48).[2] A summary of the pertinent definitions is given at the end of the table. Ancillary units such as warehouses, garages, central administrative offices, electric power plants etc. are, as a general rule, either included as an integral part of the activities of the parent statistical unit or treated as a separate statistical unit which they serve. For individual countries, major deviations from the international recommendations are indicated in foot-notes to the table.

For more detailed information and national published sources of data, readers should consult volume I of *The Growth of World Industry*[3] issued annually by the United Nations.

[1] United Nations publication, Sales No. 68.XVII.8.

[2] United Nations publication, Sales No. 68.XVII.10.

[3] *The Growth of World Industry, 1970 Edition*, vol. I, General Industrial Statistics (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/72.XVII.4), and previous issues.

Fuels

Coal

General statement

The series refer in general to reserves and total production of all grades of anthracite and bituminous coal and coal fines. Lignite is excluded unless otherwise stated in the country descriptions below. Production data relate to quantities extracted from surface and underground workings; they normally exclude wastes removed at mines or associated preparation plants, but include coal used at collieries and associated works and coal issued to miners.

Reserve data, published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only, as reported by the World Power Conference Survey of Energy Resources, 1968 (London), refer to measured and inferred amounts of coal in the countries where this information is available. Definitions of measured and inferred reserves are as follows:

Measured reserves represent the total amounts accruing within certain limits (seams containing not less than 30 centimetres of coal and situated not more than 1 200 metres below the surface) and with respect to which there exist reliable data of thickness and extent of seams.

Inferred and indicated reserves represent reserves, in addition to the measured reserves and within the limits of thickness and depth of seam specified for measured reserves, as may, from uncompleted investigations or from relation to measured reserves, be reasonably assumed to exist.

Total reserves represent the aggregate of the measured, indicated and inferred reserves.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Afghanistan[1]
Algeria
Argentina
Austria[1]
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma[1]
Canada
Chile
Colombia[1]
Czechoslovakia
France
German Democratic Republic
Greenland[1]
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran[1]
Ireland
Italy
Korea, Dem. People's Republic of[1] [2]
Korea, Republic of
Madagascar[1]
Mexico
Mongolia[1]
Morocco
Mozambique
New Zealand
Nigeria
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia[2], [3]
Spain
Swaziland[1]
Turkey
Ukrainian SSR[3]
United Republic of Tanzania[1]
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Dem. Republic[1], [2]
Viet-Nam, Republic of[1]
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia

Australia Annual data conform to the general statement. Monthly figures include about 8 per cent of waste.

Botswana[1] Only reserve data are shown.

China[1], [2] The data include lignite.

Germany, Federal Republic of The data include the production of low-grade coal (middlings and slurry) at its hard-coal equivalent. The average factor used to convert this low-grade production into its hard-coal equivalent is 0.65. Monthly figures cover only the production of mines employing ten or more persons; these mines produced 99.8 per cent of the total production in 1971.

Japan The data include brown coal (about 7 per cent of total production).

Netherlands The data include low-grade coal (middlings and slurry) at its hard-coal equivalent.

Norway The data refer to the production of coal in Svalbard (Spitzbergen) from Norwegian mines only, representing about 42 per cent of the total production in Svalbard in 1964.

Pakistan The data include lignite.

Southern Rhodesia The data for 1968 and 1969 refer to sales.

Sweden[1] Almost entirely low-grade coal. This low-grade coal may be converted into hard-coal equivalent at an average coefficient of 0.7.

USSR Annual data conform to the general statement. Monthly figures include lignite, about 34 per cent of the total production in 1971. Separate series for the Ukrainian SSR are published in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

United Kingdom Excluding Northern Ireland. The data include open-cast coal and slurry recovered and sold at mines, but exclude a small amount of coal produced at quarries where coal is ancillary to the production of other minerals.

United States Annual data conform to the general statement. The monthly figures are estimated on the basis of coal transported, supplemented by direct reports from a number of mining companies and other bodies. They are revised annually on the basis of actual reported production.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.
[3] See below for further explanations.

Lignite and brown coal

General statement

The series refer to reserves and total production of lignite and brown coal.

Reserve data (published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only), as reported by the World Power Conference Survey of Energy Resources, 1968 (London), refer to measured and inferred amounts of lignite and brown coal in the countries where this information is available. Definitions of measured and inferred reserves are as follows:

Measured reserves[1] represent the total amounts occurring within certain limits (seams containing not less than 30 centimetres of lignite or brown coal and situated not more than 500 metres below the surface) and with respect to which there exist reliable data, of thickness and extent of seams.

Inferred and indicated reserves[1] represent reserves, in addition to the measured reserves and within the limits of thickness and depth of seam specified for measured reserves, as may, from uncompleted investigations or from relation to measured reserves, be reasonably assumed to exist.

Total reserves[1] represent the aggregate of the measured indicated and inferred reserves.

Production data include quantities used by producers and quantities issued to miners. The following average conversion factors can be used to express the data for these series in terms of hard coal:

	Coal equivalent
New Zealand	0.67
Czechoslovakia, France, Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	0.6
Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Spain, USSR, Yugoslavia	0.5
Other countries	0.3–0.33

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

For the following countries, which are published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* only reserve data are shown:

Burma
China[2]
Indonesia
Korea, Republic of[2]
Madagascar
Nigeria
Pakistan[2]
Peru
Philippines

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Albania[3]
Australia
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
Czechoslovakia
Denmark[3]
France
German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of
Greece
Hungary
India
Italy
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of[3]
Mongolia[3]
New Zealand[2]
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Spain
Thailand
Turkey
United States
Yugoslavia

[2] See below for further explanation.
[3] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Austria About one-fifth of the production is a high-quality brown coal (Glanzkohle), only slightly lower in calorific value than bituminous coal. The remainder consists of lignite, which has an average calorific value of about one-half that of bituminous coal.

China Data for production of lignite are included in the data for coal.

Japan The series excludes the production of brown coal amounting to 3 100 000 metric tons in 1969.

Korea, Rep. of Data for production of lignite, prior to 1968, are included in the data for coal.

New Zealand Approximately 90 per cent of the data shown consists of subbituminous coal.

Pakistan Data for production of lignite are included in the data for coal.

USSR Annual data conform to the general statement. Monthly data are included in the coal production table. Separate series for the Ukrainian SSR are published in the *Statistical Yearbook.*

Natural gas

General statement

The series refer to the reserves and production of any combustible gas of natural origin consisting primarily of hydrocarbons. The data for production cover, to the extent possible, gas obtained from gas fields, petroleum fields or coal mines actually collected and utilized as a fuel or raw material. They thus exclude gas used for repressuring, as well as gas flared, vented or otherwise wasted, whether or not it has been processed for the extraction of natural gas liquids (including natural gasoline). The figures are expressed in units of millions of cubic metres at standard sea-level atmospheric pressure (760 mm of mercury). The calorific values intend to show for each country an approximation in kilocalories per cubic metre of gases measured at standard sea-level atmospheric pressure from 0°C to 15.6° C, in the most recent years.

The data for reserves, shown in the *Statistical Yearbook,* as reported by *World Oil* (Houston, Texas), represent the aggregate amount of natural gas within the reporting country that have been proved by surveying, drilling, or other recognized method of investigation, and would be in the form of gas if released from the earth, but excludes liquids recoverable from gas.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries, relating to reserves and production of gas obtained from gas and petroleum fields, conform to the general statement. Where known, the figures in parentheses give an indication of the calorific value, in kilocalories per cubic metre, measured in recent years:

Afghanistan[1]
Algeria
Argentina (8 400-9 300)
Australia (8 900)
Bahrain[1]
Barbados (8 900-9 040)
Bolivia
Brunei (9 920)[1]
Bulgaria (8 400)[1]
Burma[1]
Canada (9 210)[2]
Chile
Colombia (10 680)
Congo
Ecuador[1], [3]
Gabon
German Democratic Republic (3 300)
Germany, Federal Republic of[2]
India
Iran (8 000-8 800)
Iraq[1]
Israel (9 000)
Italy (8 250)
Japan[2]
Kuwait
Morocco
Netherlands[2]
Neutral Zone[1], [3]
New Zealand (10 240)[1]
Nigeria
Pakistan (8 675)
Peru (8 900)[1]
Qatar[1]
Rwanda[1]
Spain[1]
Trinidad and Tobago (8 900)
Tunisia (11 200)
United Arab Emirates[1]
United Kingdom[2]
United States (9 211)
Venezuela (10 265)
Yugoslavia (7 200-9 700)

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

For the following countries, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* only reserve data are shown:

Angola
Libyan Arab Republic
Norway
Oman

Austria The data for the gas from gas fields and petroleum fields (9 600) and that for the gas from coal mines (8 700-8 900) are shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook.* The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the total of gases from all sources.

Belgium (8 500) The series refers to the production of natural gas from coal mines only.

[2] See below for further explanation.
[3] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Brazil (8 600-9 600) The data include gas used for repressuring and gas wasted.

Canada Monthly data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* include gas used for repressuring.

Czechoslovakia[1] The data for the gas from gas fields and petroleum fields and that for the gas from coal mines are shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

France The volume is measured at an average calorific value of 9 000 kilocalories per cubic metre before processing or impoverishing.

Germany, Federal Republic of The data for the gas from gas fields and petroleum fields (8 450-10 850) and that for the gas from coal mines (8 000) are shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook*. Monthly data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* exclude natural gas from coal mines (3.77 per cent of the total production in 1971).

Hungary (8 570) The data include the gas used for repressuring and gas used for the recovery of gasoline (0.4 per cent of production in 1968).

Indonesia The data include gas used for repressuring and gas wasted.

Japan The data for the gas from gas fields and petroleum fields (9 500) and that for the gas from coal mines (9 100) are shown separately in both the *Statistical Yearbook* and the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

Mexico (9 470) The series include gas used for repressuring and gas wasted. Approximately 85 per cent of the total production was utilized in 1960.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Netherlands The data for the gas from gas fields and petroleum fields (8 420) and that for the gas from coal mines (4 160-4 460) are shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

Poland The series includes gas used for repressuring. The data for the gas from gas fields and petroleum fields (9 000) and that for the gas from coal mines (9 000) are shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook*. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the total of gases from all sources.

Romania (9 500-10 600) The series represents a combination of net methane gas (68 per cent) and gross casing-head gas (32 per cent in 1962). The combined net production is about 90 per cent of the total gross production.

USSR (10 150-10 970) The annual data conform to the general statement. The monthly data refer to the gross production, including gas consumed by own needs of enterprises and also the gas used for repressuring; but gas wasted and flared is not included in the gross output. Manufactured gas from coal and shale (not including oven coke gas as well as gas from underground gasification) is also included in the total output of gas. The figures are expressed in units of volume at a temperature of 20° C at atmospheric pressure.

Ukrainian SSR[1] (9 500) The data are included with those for the USSR.

United Kingdom The data for the gas from gas fields and petroleum fields (10 000) and those for the gas from coal mines (8 900) are shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

Crude petroleum

General statement

Unless otherwise stated, the series refer to reserves and total production of crude petroleum, excluding natural gasoline. Since accurate data on month-to-month and year-to-year variations in the density of crude petroleum produced are not available, the figures for capacity or volume (noted below) are converted on the basis of the constant specific gravities shown in the respective column headings of the *Statistical Yearbook* and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* table. Data in thousands of cubic metres can be derived by dividing the figures shown in the table by the specific gravity indicated. These volume data, in turn, can be converted to thousands of barrels by multiplying by 6.2898. The data so derived will be accurate for countries reporting in units of capacity or volume and approximate for those reporting in units of weight.

The data for reserves, shown in the *Statistical Yearbook* only, as reported by *World Oil* (Houston, Texas), represent the aggregate amount of crude petroleum remaining in the ground which geological and engineering information indicates, with reasonable certainty, to be recoverable in the future from known oil reservoirs, under existing economic and operating conditions.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] Original data in cubic metres or litres.
[3] Original data in imperial gallons (1 barrel =34.97 imperial gallons).

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Albania[1]
Algeria
Angola
Argentina[2]
Australia[3]
Austria
Bahrain[4,5]
Bolivia[2]
Brazil[2]
Brunei[1]
Bulgaria
Burma[3]
Canada[4, 5]
Chile[2]
China[1, 6]
Colombia[4]
Congo
Cuba[1]
Czechoslovakia
Denmark[1, 7]
Ecuador[4]
Egypt[2]
France
Gabon
Germany, Federal Republic of
Hungary
India
Indonesia[5]
Iran[4]
Iraq
Israel[2]
Italy
Japan[2]
Kuwait[5]
Libyan Arab Republic[4]
Malaysia East: Sarawak
Mexico[2]
Mongolia[1]
Morocco
Netherlands
Neutral Zone[4, 5]
New Zealand

[4] Original data in barrels.
[5] See below for further explanations.
[6] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.
[7] Reserves only are shown.

Nigeria
Norway
Oman[4, 5, 6]
Pakistan[3, 5]
Peru[4, 5]
Poland
Qatar[5]
Romania
Saudi Arabia[5]
Spain[5]
Sweden[1, 5]
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand[1, 4, 6]
Trinidad and Tobago[4]
Tunisia
Turkey
USSR[5]
United Arab Emirates[5]
United Kingdom[1]
United States[4]
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

Bahrain[4] Source: annual data, Bahrain Petroleum Company; monthly data, *Oil and Gas Journal* (Tulsa, Oklahoma).

Canada[4] In the *Statistical Yearbook,* separate series are shown for the production of synthetic crude petroleum.

Indonesia Separate series for West Irian are published in the *Statistical Yearbook.*

Kuwait Monthly data, source: *Petroleum Press Service* (London).

Neutral Zone[4] The production is jointly shared by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Source for the monthly data: *Oil and Gas Journal* (Tulsa, Oklahoma).

Oman[4] Monthly data, source: *Petroleum Press Service* (London).

Pakistan[3] Monthly data, source: *Oil and Gas Journal* (Tulsa, Oklahoma).

Peru[4] Monthly data, source: *Oil and Gas Journal* (Tulsa, Oklahoma).

Qatar Monthly data, source: *Petroleum Press Service* (London).

Saudi Arabia Source: annual data, Arabian American Oil Cimpany; monthly data, *Petroleum Press Service* (London).

Spain Monthly data, source: *Oil and Gas Journal* (Tulsa, Oklahoma).

Sweden[1] Data refer entirely to the production of shale oil.

USSR Separate series for Ukrainian SSR and Byelorussian SSR are published in the *Statistical Yearbook.*

United Arab Emirates Monthly data, source: *Oil and Gas Journal* (Tulsa, Oklahoma). In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics,* separate series are published for Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[4] Original data in barrels.
[5] See below for further explanations.
[6] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Uranium (U_3O_8)

General statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* as reported by the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the International Atomic Energy Agency, refer to reserves and current production of uranium oxide (U_3O_8).

Reserve data relate to the U_3O_8 content of ores at a market price of less than $ [US] 10.00 per pound.

Production data refer to the U_3O_8 content of ores mined.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Argentina
Australia
Brazil
Canada
Central African Republic
France
Gabon
Italy
Japan
Madagascar
Mexico
Niger
Portugal
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Turkey
United States
Yugoslavia

Metalliferous ores

Iron ore

General statement

The series published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* relate to the production of marketable iron ores in the state (crude or beneficiated) in which they leave the mine. The figures refer to the gross weight of the ores as marketed, including magniferous iron ores, but excluding pyrites.

The approximate iron content of these ores can be calculated from the percentages shown immediately below the country headings in the monthly table. Actual iron content may vary somewhat from period to period.

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the iron content of marketable ores.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries published either in the *Statistical Yearbook* and/or in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* conform to the general statement. Iron content percentages shown in the monthly table are given in parentheses;

Algeria (54)
Angola (62.5)
Argentina (44)
Australia (65)
Austria (30)
Belgium (30)
Brazil[1] (68)
Bulgaria (32)
Burma[3]
Canada[1] (55)
Chile (65)
China[2, 3] (55)
Colombia[3]
Czechoslovakia (30)
Denmark[3]
Egypt (50)
Finland (66)
France (32)
German Democratic Republic (25)
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (28)
Greece (43)
Guinea[1, 3]
Hong Kong (56)
Hungary (25)
India (61)
Iran[3]
Italy (50)
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of[2, 3]
Korea, Rep. of (50)
Liberia (68)
Luxembourg (30)
Malaysia: West (56)
Mauritania[1] (65)
Mexico[1] (60)
Morocco (57.5)
New Caledonia[1, 3]
New Zealand[3]
Norway (65)
Pakistan[3]
Peru (60)
Philippines (57.5)
Portugal (50)
Romania (32.5)
Sierra Leone (60)
South Africa (62.5)
Southern Rhodesia[1, 3]
Spain (50)
Sudan[3]
Swaziland
Sweden (62.5)
Switzerland[3]
Thailand (58)
Tunisia (55)
Turkey (57.5)
USSR (60)
Ukrainian SSR[3]
United Kingdom (28)
Venezuela (64)
Yugoslavia (35)

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.
[3] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Brazil Monthly figures relate to exports (about 60 per cent of the total gross weight production).

Canada Figures relate to shipments from mines.

Guinea Source: *Statistical Summary of the Mineral Industry* (London).

Japan Data include the production of pyrites and iron sand (57 per cent iron content of iron sand in 1966).

Mauritania Prior to 1969, figures relate to exports.

Mexico Monthly data refer to metal content.

New Caledonia Beginning 1969, production has been discontinued.

Poland Figures include iron content of iron pyrites.

Southern Rhodesia Beginning 1966, source: United States Bureau of Mines.

United States Excluding manganiferous iron ores containing 5 per cent or more of manganese. Data refer to production measured as mine shipments. Approximate iron content of the ores mined: 57.5 per cent.

Antimony ore (Sb content)

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the antimony (Sb) content of ores (including mixed ores) mined.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Algeria
Argentina
Austria
China[1]
Czecoslovakia[1]
Guatemala[1]
Iran[1]
Italy
Malaysia: East: Sarawak[1]
Morocco
Pakistan
Spain
Turkey
USSR[1]
Yugoslavia

Australia The series refers to the total antimony (Sb) content of antimony ores, antimony concentrates and lead concentrates.

Bolivia The series relate to the content of all antimony-bearing materials in the form they are exported.

Burma Beginning 1963, the series, as reported by the United States Bureau of Mines, relate to the content of antimonial lead.

Canada The series refers to the antimony (Sb) content of antimonial lead produced at primary smelter and antimony in flue dust and slags.

[1] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

France The series refers to the antimony (Sb) content of concentrates.

Japan The series refers to the antimony (Sb) content of concentrates.

Mexico The series refers to the total antimony (Sb) content of all antimony-bearing materials in the form they are to be used or exported.

Peru The series refers to the total antimony (Sb) content of all antimony-bearing materials in the form they are to be used or exported.

Portugal The series refers to the antimony (Sb) content of antimony concentrates.

South Africa The series refers to the antimony (Sb) content of antimony concentrates.

Southern Rhodesia The series refers to the antimony (Sb) content of concentrates.

Thailand The data refer to the content of all antimony-bearing materials in the form they are to be used or exported.

United States The series includes antimony (Sb) content of antimony-bearing concentrates, obtained largely as a by-product of processing silver-lead ores, and antimony content of any antimony ore produced. Antimony recovered as a by-product by primary lead refineries is excluded.

Bauxite

General statement

The series refer to the production of crude bauxite ore.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Australia
Austria
Brazil
France
Germany, Federal Republic of[1]
Ghana
Greece
Guinea[2]
Guyana
Hungary
India
Italy
Malaysia:
East: Sarawak[1]
West
Mozambique[1]
Romania
Sierra Leone
Southern Rhodesia[1]
Spain
Surinam
Turkey
USSR[1, 2]
Yugoslavia

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

The series for the following countries relate to the dried equivalent of crude bauxite ore:

Dominican Republic

Indonesia

China[1] The series, as reported by the United States Bureau of Mines, refers mostly to diasporic bauxite. Data include only the bauxite for aluminium manufacturing; in addition, 100 000 to 200 000 tons are reported to be produced each year for the manufacture of refractories.

Haiti Data relate to exports.

Jamaica Beginning 1966, the series relate to the dried equivalent of crude ore.

United States In the *Statistical Yearbook* the series conforms to the general statement. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refers to the dried equivalent of crude ore.

Chromium ore (Cr_2O_3 content)

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3) content of chromium ores mined. In some cases the figures are only of an approximate nature.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement.

Albania
Brazil
Cuba
Cyprus
Finland
Greece
India
Iran
Madagascar
New Caledonia
Pakistan
Philippines
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia[1]
Sudan
Turkey
Yugoslavia

[1] Source: *Statistical Summary of the Mineral Industry* (London).

Japan The series refer to the chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3) content of chromium concentrates.

USSR The series refer to the estimated chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3) content of chromium ores mined. Production data for ores are taken from the United States Bureau of Mines' *Mineral Yearbook*.

United States The series refer to the chromium oxide (Cr_2O_3) content of chromium ores shipped from mines.

Copper ore (Cu content)

General statement

The series refer to the copper (Cu) content of copper ores (including mixed ores) mined. In some cases the figures are only of an approximate nature.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Albania[1, 2]
Angola[1]
Argentina[1]
Austria
Brazil[1]
Bulgaria[2]
China[1, 2]
Congo[1]
Czechoslovakia[1]
Finland[2]
France[1]
German Democratic Republic
India
Iran[1]
Israel[1]
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of[1, 3]
Korea, Rep. of[1]
Malaysia: West[1, 2]
Nicaragua[1]
Peru[2]
Poland
Portugal[1]
Spain
Turkey
Uganda[1, 2]
Yugoslavia

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.

The series for the following countries relate to the copper (Cu) content of concentrates produced:

[3] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Algeria[1]
Australia
Cuba[1]
Germany, Federal Republic of
Haiti[1, 3]
Hungary[1]
Ireland[1]
Italy[1]
Japan
Morocco
Namibia[2]
Norway
Philippines
Sweden[1]
Zambia[2]

The series for the following countries relate to the copper (Cu) content of all copper-bearing materials in the form they are to be used or exported.

Bolivia[1, 2]
Canada
Chile
Cyprus[1, 2]
Mexico
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia[2]
Zaire

Albania Estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Bolivia The data relate to exports.

Bulgaria In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refers to the content of concentrates, whereas in the *Statistical Yearbook* it conforms to the general statement.

Burma[1] The series refers to the copper (Cu) content of matte.

China Estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Cyprus The data relate to exports and exclude copper content of iron pyrites.

Finland In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refers to the content of concentrates, whereas in the *Statistical Yearbook* they conform to the general statement.

Kenya[1] The series refers to the copper (Cu) content of cement copper.

Malaysia: West The data relate to exports.

Namibia Source: World Metal Statistics (London).

Peru The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* conforms to the general statement, whereas in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* it refers to the content of all copper-bearing materials in the form they are to be used or exported.

Southern Rhodesia Source: *World Metal Statistics* (London).

Uganda Source: *World Metal Statistics* (London).

USSR The series as reported by the Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft (Frankfurt), refers to the estimated content of the utilizable ore (concentrates) calculated by assay.

United States The series relates to the copper (Cu) content of ores mined calculated to be recoverable by conventional metallurgical processes.

Zambia Source: *World Metal Statistics* (London).

Gold[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the fine gold content of gold ores (including mixed ore) mined.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement and refer to:

(*a*) Fine gold content:

Argentina
Australia
Botswana
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Chile
Colombia
Congo
Ecuador
Ethiopia
Fiji
France
Gabon
Ghana
Guyana
India
Kenya
Liberia
Madagascar
Malaysia, West
Mexico
Mozambique
New Zealand
Nigeria
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia
Spain
Sudan
Surinam
Swaziland
Uganda
United Rep. of Tanzania
United States[2]
Upper Volta
Venezuela
Zaire
Zambia

(*b*) Fine gold concentrates:

Finland

Bolivia The series refers to exports of fine gold.

Brazil Gold bullion from domestic mines. Production of alluvial gold is not reported.

El Salvador The series refers to the gold imports into the United States.

French Guiana Beginning 1963, exports.

Germany, Federal Republic of Gold refined, including gold recovered as a by-product.

Honduras Prior to 1964, exports of fine gold content.

Indonesia Fine gold content produced by the government sector.

Japan Refined gold from domestic and imported ores. Gold content in domestic ores accounts for about 50 per cent of the total refined output.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the Bureau of Statistics of the International Monetary Fund (Washington, D.C.).

[2] See below for further explanation.

Korea, Republic of Refined gold.

Malaysia: East: Sarawak Refined gold.

Nicaragua The series refers to exports.

Peru Gold content in the smelter production, including gold recovered as a by-product.

Portugal Gold content including a small amount of refined gold.

Sweden Refined gold.

United States Mine production only.

Yugoslavia Refined gold.

Lead ore (Pb content)

General statement

The series relate to the lead (Pb) content of lead ores (including mixed ores) mined. In some cases the figures are only of an approximate nature.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Austria
Brazil[1, 2]
Bulgaria[2]
Canada
Chile
China[1, 2]
Czechoslovakia[1]
Finland[1]
German Democratic Republic[1, 2]
Honduras[1, 2]
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of[1, 2]
Mexico
Nigeria[1]
Peru[1]
Poland
Turkey[1]
Yugoslavia
Zambia[1, 2]

The series for the following countries relate to the lead content of concentrates produced:

Algeria
Argentina[1]
Australia
Burma[1]
Congo[1]
France
Germany, Federal Republic of
Greece[1]
Hungary[1]
India
Iran[1, 2]
Ireland[1]
Italy
Japan
Korea, Republic of
Morocco
Namibia[1]
Norway
Philippines[1]
Portugal[1]
Spain
Sweden[1]
Thailand
United Kingdom

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.

Bolivia Exports of the lead content of all lead

Brazil Source: American Bureau of Metal Statistics (New York).

Bulgaria Data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* relate to the lead content of concentrates.

China Data estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

German Dem. Rep. Data estimated by the Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft (Frankfurt).

Guatemala[1] The series relates to the lead content of ores mined calculated to be recoverable by conventional metallurgical processes. Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Honduras Source: American Bureau of Metal Statistics (New York).

Iran Data estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of Data estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Romania[1] Data estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines. Prior to 1968, the data refer to production of primary metal.

Tunisia Data refer to the content of lead concentrates produced, but exclude the content of mixed ore or concentrates.

USSR[1] Production of primary metal. Data estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

United States The series relates to the lead content of ores mined calculated to be recoverable by conventional metallurgical processes.

Zambia[1] Source: *World Metal Statistics* (London).

Magnesite

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of natural, impure magnesium carbonate ($MgCO_3$) in the crude state.

Calcinated magnesite, which consists largely of impure magnesium oxide, is excluded.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Australia
Austria
Brazil[1]
China
Colombia
Czechoslovakia
Greece
India
Iran
Italy[1]
Kenya
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of[1]
New Zealand[1]
Pakistan
Poland
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia[1]
Spain
Sudan[1]
Turkey
USSR[1]
Yugoslavia

United Republic of Tanzania Including calcinated magnesite. Data refer to exports.

[1] Source: United States Bureau of Mines (Brazil: beginning 1969; Italy: 1968 and 1969; New Zealand: 1969; Pakistan: 1969 and 1970; Southern Rhodesia: 1966 and 1967).

Manganese ore (Mn content)

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* refer to the manganese (Mn) content of manganese ores mined, normally at a marketable stage of production. Ferruginous manganese ores are included; manganiferous iron ores are excluded. In many cases the figures are of an approximate nature.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Angola
Argentina
Australia
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Chile
China[1]
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Egypt
Fiji
France
Gabon
Ghana
Guyana
Hungary
India
Indonesia[1]
Iran
Italy
Ivory Coast
Korea, Republic of
Malaysia, West
Mexico
Morocco
Namibia
New Hebrides
New Zealand
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Romania
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Thailand
Turkey
USSR
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia

[1] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Greece The series refers to the manganese (Mn) content of manganese concentrates.

Japan The series refers to the manganese (Mn) content of concentrates.

United States The series refers to the manganese (Mn) content of manganese ore shipped.

Mercury

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* refer to the total production of mercury or quicksilver (Hg) extracted fom mercury ores.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Canada[2]
Chile
China[1]
Colombia[1]
Czechoslovakia[1]
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Peru
Philippines
Romania
Spain
Tunisia
Turkey
USSR[1]
United States
Yugoslavia

[2] See below for further explanation.

Bolivia Data refer to exports.

Canada Beginning 1968, source: United States Bureau of Mines.

[1] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Molybdenum ore (Mo content)

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* refer to the molybdenum (Mo) content of ores (including mixed ores) mined.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

China[1]
Mexico
Peru
USSR[1]

The series for the following countries refer to the molybdenum (Mo) content of molybdenum concentrates:

Australia
Japan
Korea, Republic of
Norway
Philippines

[1] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Canada The series refers to the molybdenum (Mo) content of molybdenum concentrates (oxides and sulphides) shipped from mines.

Chile The series refers to the molybdenum (Mo) content of molybdenite concentrates obtained as a by-product in the copper-concentrating process.

United States The series refer to the molybdenum (Mo) content of concentrates which includes molybdenite recovered as a by-product from copper and tungsten mines.

Nickel ore (Ni content)

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the nickel (Ni) content of nickel ores (including mixed ores) mined.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Brazil
Finland
German Democratic Republic[1]
Indonesia[1] ..
Korea, Republic of
Mexico
New Caledonia
Poland
USSR[1]
Venezuela

Albania[1] The series refers to the nickel (Ni) content of nickelliferous ores.

Australia Content of concentrates.

Burma The series refers to the nickel (Ni) content of speiss.

Canada The data include refined nickel, nickel in nickel oxides and salts sold, nickel in matte exported and recoverable nickel in concentrates shipped to smelters.

Cuba[1] The series includes estimated nickel (Ni) content of oxide and content of sulphide.

Morocco Nickel (Ni) content of cobalt ore.

South Africa The series includes nickel (Ni) content of matte and refined nickel.

Southern Rhodesia The series refers to the nickel (Ni) content of concentrates.

United States The data include nickel (Ni) content of ores and nickel recovered as a by-product of copper refining.

[1] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Silver

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to fine silver content of silver ores (including mixed ores) mined.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Canada
Chile
China[1]
Colombia
Ecuador
Fiji
France
German Democratic Republic[1]
Greece
Haiti
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Italy
Japan
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of[1]
Korea, Republic of
Mexico
Morocco
Namibia
Nicaragua
Papua New Guinea
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Romania[1]
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia[1]
Spain
Sweden
Tunisia
USSR[1]
United Republic of Tanzania
United States
Zaire

Bolivia The series refers to exports of content of concentrates.

Brazil The data refer to the fine silver recovered.

Burma Refined silver.

Finland Data relate to the content of concentrates and to refined silver from copper, lead and zinc ores.

Germany, Federal Republic of Refined silver. Including silver recovered as a by-product.

Yugoslavia Silver refined from lead, zinc and copper ores.

Zambia Silver recovered from refined slimes and blister copper.

[1] Data estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Tin concentrates (Sn content)[1]

General statement

The series relate to the tin content of tin concentrates as stated by the reporting authorities or as calculated on the basis of a chemical assay or as estimated by the secretariat of the International Tin Council. The tin content of mixed concentrates is included.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Tin Council (London).

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement, the reporting authority normally having been responsible for converting the tin concentrates data into tin metal content:

Australia
Bolivia[3]
Canada
Czechoslovakia[2]

[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

France
Indonesia
Japan
Laos
Malaysia
Mexico
Niger[2]
Nigeria
South Africa
Spain
Thailand
United Kingdom[3]
Zaire

Bolivia Beginning 1970, the data relate to exports of the metal content of tin concentrates plus tin metal.

United Kingdom Tin content of tin concentrates delivered to smelters from mines.

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement, the secretariat of the International Tin Council normally having been responsible for converting the reported concentrate data into tin metal content on the basis of estimated assay percentages for most years:

Argentina
Brazil
Burma
Namibia
Portugal
Rwanda
Uganda[3]
United Republic of Tanzania[3]

Uganda Exports.

United Republic of Tanzania Exports.

For the following countries, figures for the most recent years are usually nominal estimates:

Cameroon[2]
Burundi[2]
Congo[2]
Korea, Republic of[2]
Morocco[2]
Peru[2]
Southern Rhodesia[2]
Swaziland[2]
United States[2]
Zambia[2]

[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[3] See below for further explanation.

Tungsten concentrates (WO₃ content)

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the tungsten trioxide (WO_3) content of tungsten concentrates (including mixed concentrates) produced. In many cases the figures are of an approximate nature.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Argentina
Australia[1]
Brazil[1]
Burma
China[2]
France
Guatemala[2]
Hong Kong
India
Italy
Japan
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of
Korea, Republic of
Malaysia, West[1]
Mexico
Namibia
New Zealand
Peru
Portugal
Rwanda
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia
Spain
Sweden
Thailand
Uganda[3]
USSR[2]
United Republic of Tanzania
Yugoslavia
Zaire

[1] Tungsten trioxide (WO_3) content of scheelite and wolfram.
[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.
[3] Tungsten trioxide (WO_3) content of wolfram.

Austria The series refers to the tungsten trioxide (WO_3) content of tungsten ores mined.

Bolivia The series refers to the tungsten trioxide (WO_3) content of wolfram exported.

Canada The series refers to the tungsen trioxide (WO_3) content of tungsten concentrates shipped from mines.

United States The series refers to the tungsten trioxide (WO_3) content of tungsten concentrates produced or shipped from mines. Part of the production is obtained as a by-product.

Vanadium ore (V content)

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the vanadium (V) content of ores (including mixed ores) mined.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Argentina
Finland
Norway[1]
South Africa

[1] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

France The series refers to the vanadium (V) content recovered as a by-product by aluminium plants.

Namibia Content of lead-vanadate concentrates. Beginning 1966, data are estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

United States The series refers to the recoverable vanadium measured by receipts of uranium and vanadium ores and concentrates at mills. Vanadium recovered as a by-product of phosphate rock mining is also included.

Zinc ore (Zn content)

General statement

The series refer to the zinc (Zn) content of zinc ores (including mixed ores) mined. In some cases the figures are only of an approximate nature.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Austria
Brazil[1, 2]
Canada
China[1, 2]
Congo[2]
Finland[1]
German Democratic Republic[1, 2]
Honduras[1, 2]
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of[1, 2]
Poland
Thailand[1, 2]
Turkey[2]
Yugoslavia

The series for the following countries relate to the zinc content of concentrates produced:

Algeria
Argentina[1]
Australia
Burma
Chile
France
Germany, Federal Republic of
Greece[2]
Greenland[2]
Hungary[2]
India
Iran[1, 2]
Ireland[2]
Italy
Japan
Korea, Republic of
Morocco
Namibia[1, 2]
Norway
Philippines[3]
Portugal[2]
Spain
Sweden[2]
Tunisia
United Kingdom[2]
Zaire
Zambia[1]

Argentina Monthly figures in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are reported by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics (New York).

Bolivia[2] Exports of zinc content of concentrates produced.

Brazil[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Bulgaria Annual figures conform to the general statement; monthly data relate to zinc content of concentrates.

China[2] Estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Finland Annual figures conform to the general statement; monthly data, as published by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics (New York), relate to the zinc content of zinc concentrates excluding zinc content of pyrites.

German Dem. Rep. Source: Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft (Frankfurt).

Guatemala[2] Calculated as recoverable. Source: American Bureau of Metal Statistics (New York).

Honduras[2] Exports of zinc content of zinc ores mined.

Iran[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Mexico Zinc content of all zinc-bearing materials in the form they are to be used or exported.

Namibia[2] Beginning 1967, source: *World Metal Statistics* (London).

Peru[2] Content of all zinc-bearing materials in the form they are to be used or exported.

Thailand[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

USSR[2] Estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines. The series relate to recoverable metal content of domestic ores.

United States Zinc content of ores mined, calculated to be recoverable by conventional metallurgical processes.

Zambia Annual figures, source: *World Metal Statistics* (London); monthly figures, source: American Bureau of Metal Statistics (New York).

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[3] See annex 2.

Non-metallic minerals

Salt

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of sodium chloride or common salt (NaCl), irrespective of the source from which it is obtained and its degree of purity or concentration. More specifically, the series refer to rock salt extracted either in the solid form from mines or by underground solution salt obtained by the evaporation of the water of salt marshes and salt springs, and salt extracted from sea water (sea salt). Where available, separate series are shown for the production of rock salt and evaporated salt including brine.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement and relate to:

(*a*) Production of rock and evaporated salt including brine:

Argentina
Austria
Colombia
Dominican Republic
Ethiopia
France[1]
German Democratic Republic

[1] See below for further explanation.

Germany, Federal Republic of[1]
India
Iran
Iraq
Italy[1]
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Pakistan[1]
Peru
Poland[1]
Portugal
Spain[1]
Turkey
United Kingdom[1]
United States[1]

(*b*) Production of evaporated salt only:

Angola
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Cape Verde Islands
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Ghana
Greece
Indonesia
Japan[1]
Kenya
Khmer Republic
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of[2]
Korea, Republic of
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libyan Arab Republic
Madagascar
Malta
Mauritius
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Panama
Philippines
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Thailand
Tunisia
Turks and Caicos Islands
United Republic of Tanzania
Venezuela
Yemen, Democratic
Yugoslavia

(*c*) Total production of salt (sources from which it is obtained are not specified):

Afghanistan
Algeria[2]
Australia
Bolivia
Canada
Chad
China[2]
Costa Rica[2]
Jordan
Mali
Mexico[2]
Mongolia
Puerto Rico
Romania
Senegal
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Uganda
USSR
Ukrainian SSR
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic of[2]
Viet-Nam, Republic of

Bahamas Data refer to exports. However, production figures are estimated to be equivalent to exports.

Chile The series refers to rock salt.

Denmark The series refers to rock salt.

France Separate series are shown for rock, evaporated (brine) and sea salt.

Germany, Federal Republic of Separate series are shown for rock and evaporated salt.

Guatemala Data derived from tax paid on the sale of exported salt.

Israel Data refer to the quantity of salt marketed.

Italy Separate series are shown for rock and evaporated salt. Brine is included with rock salt.

Japan Data refer to the salt production in government-licensed plants only.

Pakistan Separate series are shown for rock and evaporated salt.

Poland Separate series are shown for rock and evaporated salt.

Ryukyu Islands The series refers to the production of evaporated salt and relates to shipments rather than production.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla The series refers to rock salt.

Spain Separate series are shown for rock and evaporated salt.

United Kingdom Separate series are shown for rock and evaporated salt.

United States Separate series are shown for rock and evaporated salt.

[2] Source: United Stattes Bureau of Mines (Mexico: 1964 and 1965).

Natural phosphates

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to P_2O_5 content of natural calcium phosphates, natural aluminium calcium phosphates, apatite and phosphatic chalk. Guano is excluded.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Algeria
Australia
Belgium[2]
China[2]
Christmas Island
Egypt
French Polynesia
Indonesia
Israel[3]
Italy[3]
Jordan
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of[2]
Mexico
Morocco
Nauru[1]
Philippines[3]
Poland[3]
Senegal
South Africa
Togo
Tunisia[3]
Uganda
USSR[1]
United States
Viet-Nam, Dem. Rep. of[2]

Brazil Data refer to crude phosphates.

Chile Beginning 1966, figures refer to guano. Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

France Data refer to crude phosphates.

[1] See below for further explanation.

[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines (Belgium: beginning 1965).

[3] Content unknown (Israel: beginning 1966).

Gilbert and Ellice Islands. The series relates to exports.

India Prior to 1969, data refer to apatite.

Nauru 1969 and 1970 data refer to exports. Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Netherlands Antilles The series relates to exports.

Peru Data relate to guano only. Beginning 1967, source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Seychelles Data relate to exports of guano.

USSR Separate series are shown for apatite and phosphate rock. Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Potash

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the K_2O content of potash (crude natural potassium salts) mined.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Canada
Chile[1]
German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of
Italy
Spain
USSR[1]
United States

France Recovered quantities of K_2O.

Israel Data are reported in gross weight of production with 61 per cent of K_2O content.

[1] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Sulphur

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the producion of sulphur derived from three major sources:

(*a*) Sulphur content of iron and copper pyrites including pyrites concentrates obtained from copper, lead and zinc ores;

(*b*) Elementary sulphur occurring in a free state including unrefined sulphur extracted from mineral sulphur by smelting. Sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur are excluded.

(*c*) Sulphur recovered as by-products in the purification of coal-gas, petroleum refineries, natural gas plants and from copper, lead and zinc sulphide ores.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement and relate to:

(*a*) Sulphur production from pyrites:

Algeria
Australia
Bulgaria
China[2]
Cuba[2]
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Finland
France
German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of
Greece[2]
India
Italy
Japan
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of[2]
Morocco[2]
Norway
Philippines[2]
Poland[1, 2]
Portugal
Romania
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia
Spain
Sweden
Turkey
USSR[2]
United States
Yugoslavia[1]

[1] See below for further explanation.

[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines (Greece: beginning 1967; Indonesia: 1964; 1968-1970; Philippines: 1966 and 1970; Poland: beginning 1965).

(*b*) Production of elementary sulphur:

Algeria
Argentina
Bulgaria
Canada[1]
Chile
China[2]
Colombia
Czechoslovakia
Ecuador
France
Indonesia
Iran
Italy
Japan
Mexico[1]
Netherlands Antilles
Poland
Turkey
USSR[2]
United States[1]

(*c*) Production of sulphur recovered as a by-product:

Belgium[2]
Brazil[2]
Canada[1]
China[2]
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of[1]
Hungary
Iran[2]
Japan
Mexico
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Romania
South Africa[2]
Spain
Sweden
Trinidad and Tobago[2]
USSR[2]
United Kingdom
United States

Bolivia Data refer to exports of elementary sulphur.

Canada (*b*) Data refer to producers' shipments. (*c*) Production of sulphur in smelter gases and elementary sulphur produced from natural gas.

Germany, Federal Republic of Sulphur recovered as by-product includes sublimed, precipitated and colloidal sulphur.

Mexico Production of native sulphur obtained mainly by the Frasch process.

Poland Sulphur content of pyrites only.

United States Production of native sulphur obtained mainly by the Frasch process.

Yugoslavia Sulphur content of pyrites only.

Asbestos

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of crude asbestos (or amianthus) in the form of non-fabricated fibres, flakes and powders.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Australia
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria[2]
Canada
China[1]
Congo[2]
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Egypt[2]
Finland
France
Guyana
India
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Namibia
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia[1]
Swaziland
Turkey
USSR[1]
United Rep. of Tanzania
United States[2]
Yugoslavia[2]

[1] Source: United States Bureau of Mines (Southern Rhodesia, beginning 1966).
[2] See below for further explanation.

Bulgaria Asbestos fibre only.

Congo Data refer to exports.

Egypt Beginning 1966, figures include vermiculite.

United States Figures refer to the quantity sold or used by producers.

Yugoslavia Excluding asbestos powder.

Diamonds

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to mine and alluvial production of uncut diamonds and cover both gem and industrial stones.

Industrial diamonds are small and impure diamonds, bort, carbonado etc., suitable only for industrial use as abrasives, in cutting tools etc. Where known, separate industrial diamond production data are shown in the table.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Angola[1]
Botswana
Central African Rep.
Ghana
Guinea[1]
Guyana
India[1]
Indonesia[1]
Ivory Coast
Lesotho[1]
Namibia[1]
Sierra Leone[1]
South Africa
USSR[1]
United Rep. of Tanzania[1]
Venezuela
Zaire

Angola Industrial diamonds, source: United States Bureau of Mines.

[1] See below for further explanation.

Brazil Data relate to exports.

Congo Both series for total and for industrial diamonds refer to exports.

Guinea Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

India The industrial diamonds series accounts for about 15-20 per cent of the total production.

Indonesia 1964 figure refers to gem diamonds only. Beginning 1968, source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Lesotho Data relate to exports. However, production (recorded) and export figures are nearly equal for all years. Industrial diamonds represent approximately 80 per cent of total diamond exports.

Liberia Data refer to exports.

Namibia Source: United States Bureau of Mines. (Total diamonds series, beginning 1969; industrial diamonds series, beginning 1967.)

Sierra Leone 1964-1969, source: United States Bureau of Mines.

USSR: Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

United Republic of Tanzania Industrial diamonds series, source: United States Bureau of Mines.

MANUFACTURING

Output and employment in manufacturing

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to basic data on manufacturing activity as defined by Major Division 3 of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC) (ST/STAT/SER.M/4/Rev.2).[1]

Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical or chemical transformation of organic or inorganic substances into new products irrespective of whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand in a factory or in the worker's home and whether the products are sold at wholesale or retail.

The assembly of the component parts of manufactured products is considered manufacturing, except in cases where the activity is appropriately regarded as construction. For example, the assembly on the site of prefabricated integral parts into bridges, water tanks, structures etc. is classified as construction. The assembly and installation of machinery and equipment in mining, manufacturing, commercial and other establishments, when carried on as a specialized activity, is classified in the same group of manufacturing as the manufacture of the item installed.

Establishments specializing in the repair of industrial, commercial, office and similar machinery and equipment are, in general, classified in the same group of manufacturing as establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing the goods. Units, the principal activity of which is the repair of household appliances, equipment and furnishings, motor vehicles and other consumer goods, are, as a general rule, not regarded as manufacturing. The substantial alteration, renovation or reconstruction of any type of goods is considered to be manufacturing and not repair.

The information presented in the table has been obtained by means of the United Nations Questionnaire on General Industrial Statistics distributed annually among countries or from official publications of national statistical authorities. The data for individual countries are derived from national statistical inquiries, periodic reports or infrequent censuses covering manufacturing activity.

The scope and coverage of the data provided in the table may differ considerably from country to country and, in some cases, from one item to another for a particular country. The nature and size of the statistical units to which the statistics relate are indicated in the column "Field covered and other remarks". The general definitions of the tabulated items, that is, number of statistical units, number of persons engaged, number of employees, wages and salaries paid to employees, value added and value of gross output are those set out in *International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics* (ST/STAT/SER.M/48).[2] A summary of the pertinent definitions is in the general note given at the end of the table on output and employment in mining and quarrying. Ancillary units such as warehouses, garages, central administrative offices, electric power plants etc. are, as a general rule, either included as an integral part of the activities of the parent statistical unit or treated as a separate statistical unit classified to the main activity of the statistical unit which they serve. For individual countries, major deviations from the international recommendations are indicated in foot-notes to the table.

For more detailed information and national published sources of data, readers should consult volume I of *The Growth of World Industry*,[3] issued annually by the United Nations.

[1] United Nations publication, Sales No. 68.XVII.8.

[2] United Nations publication, Sales No. 68.XVII.10.

[3] See *The Growth of World Industry, 1970 Edition*, vol. I, *General Industrial Statistics* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.72.XVII.4) and previous issues.

Food

Meat[1]

General statement

The table on meat published in the *Statistical Yearbook* aims at ascertaining the total national production of meat per year using either of two different concepts of production as applicable to each country, namely:

(*a*) The total production of meat obtained from animals slaughtered within the national boundaries, irrespective of the origin of the animals, thus including meat from imported live animals;

(*b*) The total production of meat from slaughterings of indigenous, or home-bred, animals only plus, where applicable, the meat equivalent of exported live animals, thus excluding the meat from slaughterings of imported live animals.

Differences between these two concepts of meat production are notable to the extent of net trade in live animals of each country. Therefore, in several cases, data of individual countries are identical in both concepts because trade in live animals was not significant.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome).

The indigenous meat production concept is preferred because it embodies the true national meat output or productivity of the livestock industry. However, in several cases where the other concept is used, the production of meat from indigenous animals alone is not ascertainable, or to a lesser extent, production under both concepts is the same. The world totals given in the table are estimates of total indigenous meat production.

In principle, therefore, the data relate to total production of beef and veal, including buffalo meat where applicable; pork, including bacon and ham; and mutton and lamb, including goat meat, where applicable; all expressed in terms of dressed carcass weight, which excludes offals and slaughter fats, or tallow and lard. Deviations from the general principle of the table are indicated to the extent of available information under the country descriptions below.

Country descriptions

Concept and coverage. The table indicates the coverage applying to each series defined as follows:

Total production: Production of meat from both commercial slaughterings that take place in public slaughterhouses and meat packing plants and farm slaughterings which does not pass through commercial channels, since it is consumed in farm households or is directly sold to consumers.

Commercial production: Total meat production excluding meat from farm slaughterings.

Inspected production: Meat production from slaughterings that take place under governmental supervision whether in slaughterhouses or on farms, for veterinary inspection or for fiscal control for taxation purposes.

For obvious reasons, the data relating to commercial and inspected meat production are of deficient coverage, but wherever practicable, such figures have been inflated so as to correspond to total production in making up the world totals on the basis of reported or assumed quantitative relation between reported and unreported production. The countries for which the data relate to total or to commercial or to inspected production are indicated in the stub of the table.

For the United Kingdom, beef and veal production includes the meat equivalent of imported store cattle.

Data on beef and veal include buffalo meat, and those on mutton and lamb include goat meat.

The meat production data are in terms of dressed carcass weight which excludes edible offals and slaughter fats. There are, however, a few exceptions: the data include slaughter fats for Poland; both slaughter fats and edible offals for Austria and Czechoslovakia; pork includes lard for Cyprus and Netherlands.

Methods and sources: Reliable information in the majority of the countries relate to commercial and inspected production of meat, based on returns from public slaughterhouses and inspection centres. Few countries obtain farm meat production statistics from individual farms in addition to those from slaughterhouses by the use of objective methods. These countries include the following:

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Canada
Czechoslovakia
Finland
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Hungary
Ireland
Luxembourg
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Switzerland
USSR
United Kingdom
United States

The rest of the countries, when they do estimate meat production from farm slaughterings use subjective methods, based on the number of hides and skins marketed, estimate of off-take of animals for slaughter, proportion of farm slaughter to estimated total slaughter etc.

Butter[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* generally refer to the total production of natural butter, including ghee (clarified butter) in very few exceptional cases as indicated by the foot-notes to the table. The table on butter presents to the extent possible the total butter production per year, comprising of butter produced both in factories and on farms of each country listed. There are a number of exceptions, however, to this principle, as the data available for some countries relate only to butter produced in factories. For this reason intra-country comparisons are valid in most cases; between country comparisons should, however, be made with caution and with reference to the definition. Because of these reservations and substantial gaps in information, no estimate of world totals is possible. The table indicates the coverage applying to each series.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculutre Organization of the United Nations (Rome).

Country descriptions

Coverage. As indicated in the stub of the table, the data relate to:

(*a*) Total production which is the sum of the butter produced in factories and on farms;

(*b*) Factory production.

For some countries (e.g., Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Germany, Fed. Rep. of, France, Ireland, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Sweden, the USSR, United Kingdom and United States) data are shown both for total production and factory production, while for others only total production is shown, as farm production is either considered negligible (e.g., Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Switzerland) or no information has been reported on farm or factory butter but only on the total of the two, e.g., Australia, Chile, Egypt, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, India, Italy, Namibia, New Zealand, Peru, Spain, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. The figures for Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria,

Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Portugal, Romania and Venezuela etc. relate to factory production only.

Methods and sources. Apart from a few countries e.g., Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Switzerland where butter is entirely produced at milk plants, it is produced partly on farms and partly at milk plants. As concerns factory butter, current production data are obtained from the records of dairy plants in the majority of countries and total butter production is calculated by adding to this quantity the estimated production on farms based on a variety of methods such as sample surveys, family budget surveys, farm records, or by treating farm butter production as a residual item, after all other disposals have been estimated.

Cheese[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of cheese made by coagulating animal milk either from a natural process or by addition of rennet or other curdling agents, and then removing the whey.

Production of cheese relates generally to the following kinds:

(*a*) Cheese from whole and partly skimmed milk of cows and buffaloes;

(*b*) Cheese from sheep milk;

(*c*) Cheese from goat milk;

(*d*) Cheese from skim milk.

Processed cheese is excluded.

Data relate to the total quantity of cheese produced both in factories and on farms. However, figures for some countries relate only to the cheese produced in factories as indicated in the country description below. For this reason, no estimate of world totals is possible.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries refer to the total production (the different types of cheese produced, as listed in the general statement, are given in parentheses):

Albania (*a*)
Algeria (*b*) + (*c*)
Argentina (*a*)
Australia (*a*)
Austria (*a*) + (*d*)
Belgium (*a*) and (*d*)
Burma (*a*)
Canada (*a*) and (*d*)
Chile (*a*)
Costa Rica (*a*)
Cyprus (*b*) + (*c*)
Denmark (*a*) + (*d*)
Dominican Republic (a)
Egypt (*a*) + (*b*) + (*d*)
El Salvador (*a*)
Finland (*a*)
France (*a*) + (*b*) + (*c*)
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (*a*) + (*d*)
Greece (*a*) and (*b*) + (*c*)
Guatemala (*a*)
Honduras (*a*) + (*d*)
Iran (*a*)
Iraq (*a*) + (*b*) + (*c*)
Italy (*a*) + (*b*) + (*c*) + (*d*)
Kenya (*a*)
Lebanon (*a*) + (*b*) + (*c*)
Luxembourg (*a*) + (*d*)
Mexico (*a*)
Morocco (*a*)
Netherlands (*a*) + (*d*)
New Zealand (*a*)
Nicaragua (*a*)
Norway (*a*) and (*d*)
Peru (*a*)
Poland (*a*) + (*b*) + (*d*)
Portugal (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*)
South Africa (*a*)
Spain (*a*) + (*d*), (*b*) and (*c*)
Sweden (*a*)
Switzerland (*a*) and (*d*)
Syrian Arab Rep. (*a*) + (*b*) + (*c*)
Tunisia (*b*) + (*c*)
Turkey (*a*) + (*b*) + (*c*) + (*d*)
USSR (a)
United Kingdom (*a*)
Uruguay (*a*) + (*d*)
Venezuela (*a*)
Yugoslavia (*a*) + (*b*) + (*c*) + (*d*)

The series for the following countries refer only to the factory production (the different types of cheese produced, as listed in the General Statement, are given in parentheses):

Brazil (*a*) and (*d*)
Bulgaria (*a*) and (*b*)
Cuba (*a*)
Czechoslovakia (*a*) + (*d*)
German Dem. Rep. (*a*) and (*d*)
Hungary (*a*) + (*d*) and (*b*)
Ireland (*a*)
Israel (*a*) + (*b*)
Japan (*a*)
Romania (*a*) + (*d*)
USSR (*a*)
United States (*a*) and (*d*)

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculutre Organization of the United Nations (Rome).

Canned fish[1]

General statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer in general to the net weight of the annual production of canned products, i.e., fish products and preparation in airtight containers—mostly tins, cans or bottles, usually heat sterilized produced not only from nominal catches made by commercial fishermen operating in freshwater, brackish-water and marine areas but also from imported raw material.

The statistics include the output of products processed on board fish factory ships and other fishing craft belonging to the reporting country. Totals cover 85 to 95% of the world (excluding USSR) production.

The three series shown in this table refer in particular to the products made from the following species categories:

Pacific salmons (i.e., salmonoids belonging to the genus Oncorhynchus);

Herrings, sardines, anchovies, etc. (*Clupeidae, Engraulidae* etc);

Tunas, bonitos, skipjacks, (*Auxis* spp., *Euthynnus* and *Katsuwonus* spp., *Thunnus* spp. and *Sarda* spp.).

These statistics exclude canned fish products made from species other than those listed above.

Country descriptions

Portugal Data refer to legal weight, i.e., include the weight of the fish, oil and cans.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome).

Salted fish[1]

General statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer in general to the net weight of the annual production of dried or salted fish produced not only from nominal catches made by both commercial and subsistence fishermen operating in freshwater, brackish-water and marine areas, but also from imported raw material.

The statistics include dried-unsalted, dried-salted, wet-salted, brine-packed and other salt-cured products. "Stockfish" (cod and similar species dried, unsalted) is excluded.

The statistics include the output of products processed on board mother-ships and other fishing craft belonging to the reporting country.

The two series shown in this table refer in particular to the products made from the following species categories:

Cods, hakes, haddocks etc. (*Gadidae, Merluccidae* etc.);

Herrings, sardines, anchovies, etc. (*Clupeidae, Engraulidae* etc.).

These statistics exclude dried or salted fish products made from species other than those listed above.

Country descriptions

United Kingdom Beginning 1963, the series on herring is based on export data.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculutre Organization of the United Nations (Rome).

Wheat flour

General statement

The series refer to the production of sifted (bolted) flour, that is, the pulverized product of varying degrees of extraction obtained by milling soft and hard wheat, and spelt, a type of wheat with a small brown grain which retains the husk even after threshing.

Bran and offal produced by the milling process, as well as wheat groats, meal and flours obtained by milling cereals other than wheat, are excluded.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Angola
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium[2]
Bolivia[1]
Brazil[2]
Burma[1]
Canada
Central African Rep.
Chile[2]
Colombia[1]
Congo[1]
Cuba[1]
Czechoslovakia
Denmark[1]
Dominican Republic[1]
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia[1, 2]
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras[1]
Hungary
India[2]
Iran[1, 2]
Iraq[1]
Ireland
Israel
Italy[1, 2]
Jamaica
Japan
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Lebanon[1]
Luxembourg[1]
Malaysia: West[2]
Malta[1]
Mexico
Mongolia[1]
Mozambique
New Zealand
Nicaragua[1]
Nigeria[1]
Norway[1]
Paraguay[1]
Peru[1]
Philippines
Senegal[2]
Sierra Leone[1]
South Africa
Spain[2]
Sri Lanka[1]
Switzerland[1]
Tunisia
Turkey[1]
United Kingdom
United Rep. of Tanzania[1]
United States
Uruguay[1]
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.

Algeria[1] Including flour from other grains.

Belgium Data relate to net industrial production.

Brazil Beginning 1966, data relate to a quarterly survey of main establishments.

Bulgaria Including rye and sorgo.

Ecuador[1] Including flour from other grains.

Ethiopia[1] Limited coverage; in 1967, 395 establishments were covered.

German Democratic Republic[1] Including wheat groats.

Greece The series relates to the production of flour mills working for trading purposes and on commission.

India Data relate to the production of three types of wheat flour ground by large establishments for defence and civil consumption, excluding the production of small power mills.

Iran[1] Prior to 1965, the figures refer to sales including value of contract services.

Italy[1] Source: *World Wheat Statistics*, International Wheat Council (London).

Jordan[1] Including flour from other grains.

Libyan Arab Republic Including flour from other grains.

Malaysia: West Data relate to 98 per cent of total production, and to establishments employing more than five workers.

Morocco[1] The data refer to industrial milling of wheat flour including flour from other grains. Source: *World Wheat Statistics*, International Wheat Council (London).

Netherlands Including flour from mixed grains.

Poland Data relate to commercial grinding and represent approximately 85 per cent of total production.

Portugal Including flour from other grains.

Romania Including flour from rye and mixed grains. Monthly data refer to production by the State, about 85 per cent of the total production in 1971.

Senegal Flour produced from imported wheat.

Spain Milling on commission is included. Monthly data represent 95 per cent of total production.

Sweden Wheat flour produced for sale by commercial establishments.

USSR[1] Production of all types of flour including flour from other grains. Separate series are shown for Byelorussian and Ukrainian SSR.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Sugar[1]

General statement

For the purposes of the International Sugar Agreement, "sugar" means sugar in any of its recognized commercial forms derived from sugar cane or sugar beet, including edible and fancy molasses, syrups and any other form of liquid sugar used for human consumption, except final molasses and low-grade types of non-centrifugal sugar produced by primitive methods. The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* represent the domestic production of sugar, produced from domestic beet and/or cane and imported beet and/or cane, expressed in raw value, at 92 parts refined to 100 parts of raw sugar, polarizing at 96°. The only exception to this rule is where the specific terms and quantities are unknown or cannot be distinguished, in which case the term *tel quel* (t.q.) is used.

Production figures in this table represent the amount of sugar produced by individual countries in each of the calendar years mentioned. In some countries the calendar year and the crop year coincide. In all other countries, however, where the crop year differs from the calendar year, as in most of the European beet-producing countries where the crop year is from September to August of the following year, the calendar year production is made up of two different crops.

Country descriptions

The following list shows the beet sugar, cane sugar and beet/cane sugar producing countries in separate groups. The letter "E" in parentheses indicate that in the absence of official figures the production of these countries has been estimated by the International Sugar Council secretariat; and t.q. indicates that the quality of the quantity produced, whether raw or refined, cannot be determined.

BEET PRODUCING COUNTRIES

Albania
Algeria
Austria
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile (E)
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Finland
German Dem. Rep. (E)
Greece
Hungary
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Lebanon
Morocco
Poland
Portugal:
Azores (t.q.)
Romania
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia
Turkey
USSR
United Kingdom
Yugoslavia

CANE PRODUCING COUNTRIES

Angola (t.q.)
Antigua
Argentina
Australia
Bahamas
Barbados
Bolivia
Brazil
British Honduras
Burma
Cameroon
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica (E)
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Fiji
Ghana (E)
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti (E)
Hawaii
Honduras (E)
India
Indonesia (t.q.)
Jamaica
Kenya
Leeward and Windward Il.
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali (E)
Mauritius
Mexico
Mozambique (t.q.)
Nepal
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal:
Madeira (t.q.)
Puerto Rico
Rwanda
Somalia (E)
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Surinam
Swaziland (t.q.)
Thailand (E)
Trinidad and Tobago (t.q.)
Uganda (t.q.)
United Rep of Tanzania (t.q.)
U.S. Virgin Islands
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Zaire
Zambia

BEET AND CANE-PRODUCING COUNTRIES

Afghanistan
China (E)
Iran
Japan
Pakistan
Spain
United States (mainland)
Uruguay

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the International Sugar Organization (London).

Animal feedingstuffs of aquatic animal origin[1]

General statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the production of fish meals and solubles, and whale meals, liver meals and solubles.

Fish meals and solubles

These statistics refer to the annual production of quantities of fish meals, fish solubles, fish silages, homogenized condensed fish products, and similar products valued in particular for their protein content in the preparation of feeds for livestock. They exclude fish flour prepared for human consumption. These products are made not only from catches made by both commercial and subsistence fishermen operating in freshwater, brackish-water and marine areas, but also from imported raw material.

The statistics include the output of products processed on board fish factory ships and other fishing craft belonging to the reporting country.

The series shown in this table refer to products made from whole fishes or part of fishes belonging mainly to the following species categories:

(*a*) Oily and non-oily diadromous and marine fishes;

(*b*) Crustaceans, molluscs and other invertebrates;

(*c*) Seals and miscellaneous aquatic mammals (except whales).

Meal products from whales are shown separately.

Whale meals, liver meals and solubles

These statistics refer in general to the net weight of the annual production of quantities of meat meals, liver meals, solubles and similar products obtained not only from catches made by national whaling fleets but also from imported raw materials.

The statistics include the output of products processed on board whale factory ships as well as shore stations.

The series shown in this table refer to products made from the following species:

(*a*) Blue-whales, fin-whales, sperm-whales etc.;

(*b*) Minke-whales, pilot-whales etc.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome).

Margarine

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of margarine, a solid edible preparation of fats made to resemble butter in appearance, consistency and colour. Margarine is a mixture of natural or hydrogenated animal and vegetable fats and oils, and may contain added lecithin, starch, colouring, flavourings or vitamins.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Afghanistan
Australia
Austria
Barbados
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Egypt
El Salvador
Finland
France
German Dem. Rep
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Guyana
Hungary
Iceland
Indonesia
Iran
Ireland
Israel
Jamaica
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Nigeria
Norway
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Syrian Arab Rep.
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
USSR
Byelorussian SSR
Ukrainian SSR
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zaire

Italy Data refer to margarine for direct food consumption only. Source: European Economic Community.

Beverages and tobacco

Wine[1]

General statement

In most of the major wine-producing countries, wine production is generally estimated on the basis of the yield of natural fermented wine obtained from the quantity of grapes crushed at harvest time; consequently it corresponds to the amount of "grapes for wine" for the same crop year and represents total output at wine presses, irrespective of whether it is consumed as wine, vinegar, or used as distilling material.

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate, as far as possible, to the production of total natural fermented wine obtained from the quantity of

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculutre Organization of the United Nations (Rome).

grapes crushed. The data on wine production do not refer to wine produced from other fruits.

Country descriptions

Method and coverage. As mentioned in the general statement, data for important wine-producing countries, particularly for countries in Europe, generally represent the total production of natural fermented wine obtained from the corresponding amount of grapes crushed. These countries include the following:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Canada
Chile
France
Hungary
Italy
Luxembourg
Morocco
New Zealand
Peru
Portugal
South Africa
Spain
Tunisia
Uruguay
USSR
Yugoslavia

Production data for the following countries are reported in terms of must, and they are converted at certain percentages to obtain the natural fermented wine equivalent.

Germany, Fed. Rep. of Must converted into wine at 92 per cent.

Greece Must converted into wine at 92 per cent.

Switzerland Must converted into wine at 93 per cent.

In **Brazil** and **Romania**, data on wine are estimated by converting the figures on grapes for wine by using conversion factors 65-70 per cent wine yield.

In the **United States** wine production has been obtained by converting the figures on tonnage of grapes crushed for wine, juice etc. at 70 per cent.

Beer

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of beer (ale, stout, porter) obtained by fermenting a liquor prepared from malted grain (especially barley), water and hops. The alcoholic strength may vary from one country to another.

Excluded from the series are certain beverages which, although they are sometimes described as beers, are non-alcoholic (e.g., beverages prepared from water and caramelized sugar).

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Albania
Algeria
Angola
Argentina[1]
Australia
Austria
Barbados
Belgium
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil[1]
Bulgaria
Burma
Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Rep.[1]
Chile
Colombia
Congo[1]
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark[1]
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia[1]
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guyana
Honduras
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
  Ryukyu Islands[1]
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Liberia
Libyan Arab. Rep.
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritius[1]
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco[1]
Mozambique
Namibia
Netherlands[1]
Netherlands Antilles
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Romania
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Surinam
Sweden
Switzerland[1]
Syrian Arab Rep.
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
USSR
  Byelorussian SSR
  Ukrainian SSR
United Kingdom
United Rep. of Tanzania
United States
Upper Volta
Uruguay[1]
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Yugoslavia
Zaire

Argentina Excluding liquid malt.

Brazil Production by main establishments.

Central African Rep. Prior to 1964, sales by breweries.

Congo Prior to 1964, data refer to the quantity submitted for taxation.

Denmark Sales by breweries.

Ethiopia Beginning 1965, scope of series revised.

[1] See below for further explanation.

Mauritius Excluding a type of stout which is imported in the form of concentrate and bottled locally.

Morocco Including some carbonated drinks.

Netherlands Sales by breweries.

Ryukyu Islands Excluding liquid malt.

Switzerland Sales by breweries.

Uruguay Source: UN Economic Commission for Latin America.

Tobacco products

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of various types of manufactured tobacco grouped as follows:

(*a*) *Cigarettes.* Any roll of tobacco wrapped in paper or in any substance and containing tobacco. Where production was reported by weight, a conversion rate of 1 million cigarettes per metric ton has been used;

(*b*) *Manufactured tobacco.* Manufactured tobacco, other than cigarettes, cigars and cigarillos. Included are (i) smoking tobacco for pipes and for hand-rolled cigarettes; (ii) chewing tobacco, consisting of plug, twist, fine-cut, and scrap chewing; (iii) snuff;

(*c*) *Cigars.* Any roll of tobacco wrapped in leaf tobacco or in any substance containing tobacco, including cigarillos and cheroots.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conforms to the general statement and relate to:

(*a*) Production of cigarettes, cigars and manufactured tobacco:

Algeria[2]
Argentina[2]
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada[1]
Colombia
Czechoslovakia
Egypt
Finland
German Dem. Rep.[1]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[1]
Greece
Hungary[1]
India
Indonesia
Israel
Italy[2]
Japan
Libyan Arab Rep.
Malaysia: West[1, 2]
Morocco
Netherlands
Norway
Peru
Philippines
Poland
South Africa[1, 2]
Spain[1]
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Switzerland[1]
Thailand[1]
Turkey
USSR[1]
United Kingdom[1]
United States
Viet-Nam, Rep. of[2]
Yugoslavia

(*b*) Production of cigarettes and cigars only:

Burma
Chile
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Guatemala
Jamaica
Paraguay
Singapore
Venezuela

(*c*) Production of cigarettes and manufactured tobacco only:

Angola
Byelorussian SSR
Ethiopia[1]
Fiji[1]
Ghana
Iran
Iraq
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Madagascar
Mozambique
New Zealand
Portugal
Syrian Arab Rep.
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Uganda[1]
Ukrainian SSR[1]
United Rep. of Tanzania
Zaire

(*d*) Production of cigarettes only:

Albania
Bangladesh
Barbados
Bolivia
Cameroon
Congo
Costa Rica
Cyprus[1]
El Salvador
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Ivory Coast
Khmer Rep.
Laos
Macao[3]
Malawi[1, 3]
Malta
Mauritius
Mexico
Nepal[3]
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Pakistan
Panama
Ryukyu Islands
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Southern Rhodesia[1, 3]
Sudan
Surinam
Uruguay
Zambia[1, 3]

(*e*) Production of manufactured tobacco only:

Cape Verde Islands
Iceland[1]
Liberia

Australia Beginning in 1963, the cigarette series includes cigars. The manufactured tobacco series does not include snuff.

Bulgaria Cigars are included with cigarettes. The manufactured tobacco series conforms to the general statement.

Canada Prior to 1969, data refer to shipments.

Cyprus Prior to 1967, data refer to metric tons of net tobacco content.

Denmark Cigarillos are included with cigarettes. The manufactured tobacco series conforms to the general statement.

Ethiopia Cigarette series: beginning 1965, scope of series revised.

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Data for cigars are expessed in terms of weight rather than in units for which no conversion factor has been established.
[3] Source: United States Department of Agriculture.

Fiji A conversion rate of 400 cigarettes to a pound is applied.

France Cigarillos are included with cigarettes. The manufactured tobacco series conforms to the general statement.

German Dem. Rep. Manufactured tobacco relates to smoking tobacco only.

Germany, Federal Republic of Manufactured tobacco excludes chewing tobacco.

Honk Kong Cigarillos are included with cigarettes. The manufactured tobacco series conforms to the general statement.

Hungary Beginning 1964, manufactured tobacco relates to smoking tobacco only.

Iceland Data refer to snuff tobacco only.

Ireland The cigarette series conforms to the general statement. Cigars are included with manufactured tobacco.

Lebanon The cigarette series conforms to the general statement. Data for manufactured tobacco refer to sales.

Malawi 1963-1965, data are included with Southern Rhodesia.

Malaysia: West Beginning 1968, scope of series revised.

Romania Cigars are included with cigarettes. The manufactured tobacco series conforms to the general statement.

South Africa A conversion rate of 780,000 cigarettes per metric ton is applied. Manufactured tobacco relates to pipe tobacco only.

Southern Rhodesia 1963-1965: data include Malawi and Zambia.

Spain Manufactured tobacco excludes snuff tobacco.

Switzerland Manufactured tobacco relates to smoking tobacco only.

Thailand Manufactured tobacco relates to smoking tobacco only.

Uganda Manufactured tobacco relates to pipe tobacco only.

USSR Manufactured tobacco relates to smoking tobacco only.

Ukrainian SSR Manufactured tobacco relates to smoking tobacco only.

United Kingdom The series are calculated by deducting imports from the domestic consumption and adding on re-exports and exports of national products.

Zambia 1963-1965: data are included with Southern Rhodesia.

Textiles

Cotton yarn

General statement

The series refer to the production of pure cotton yarn, including yarn from cotton waste, spun for sale, on commission or for further processing. When available, the table includes mixed yarn in which cotton or cotton waste is predominant material by weight, containing less than 10 per cent by weight of silk, noil or other waste silk or any combination thereof spun for sale, on commission or for further processing.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement and relate to pure or pure and mixed yarn. In some cases, series relating to mixed yarn are shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

Afghanistan[1]
Algeria[1]
Angola[1]
Argentina
Austria
Bangladesh[1]
Bolivia[1]
Colombia[1]
Cuba[1]
Czechoslovakia
Denmark[1]
Dominican Republic[1]
Ecuador[1]
Egypt
El Salvador
Finland
Greece
Hong Kong
Indonesia[1]
Iran[1]
Iraq[1]
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan[2]
Khmer Rep.[1]
Korea, Rep. of
Madagascar
Mexico[1]
Morocco[1]
Netherlands
Nigeria[1]
Norway
Paraguay[1]
Sri Lanka[1]
Sweden[2]
Switzerland[1]
Syrian Arab Rep.[1]
USSR[2]
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Yugoslavia

Australia Yarn for weaving includes towel-weaving and machine knitting, accounting for approximately 95 per cent of the total production. Tire cord yarn is included in the mixed yarn.

Belgium Pure cotton yarn includes rayon spun yarn. Mixed yarn represented about 14 per cent of the total output in 1971.

Brazil[1] Production in São Paulo only.

Bulgaria Pure and mixed cotton yarn includes vicuña and yarn spun on commission.

Burma Production of pure cotton yarn by the Government Spinning and Weaving Mill in Thaimaing, Rangoon, the only mechanized factory in Burma which spins cotton yarn.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

[2] See below for further explanation.

Canada Series includes tire cord yarn. Prior to 1969, excludes yarn produced in carpet mills.

Chile[1] Beginning 1964, estimated on the basis of mill consumption data supplied by the International Cotton Advisory Committee allowing an average waste rate of about 8 per cent.

China[1] Beginning 1963, estimated on the basis of mill consumption data supplied by the International Cotton Advisory Committee allowing an average waste rate of about 8 per cent.

France Tire cord yarn is included.

German Democratic Republic Including tire cord yarn, excluding yarn made from cotton waste.

Germany, Federal Republic of The series refers to the production of local units employing ten or more persons and includes cord yarn.

Hungary Pure and mixed cotton yarn exclude thread waste. Mixed yarns represented 29.2 per cent of the total production in 1971.

India Data refer to pure and mixed yarn of cotton and other staple fibre produced by cotton spinners and composite mills only.

Japan The series shown for mixed yarns are those having a cotton content of 50 per cent or more by weight; yarn which contains 30 per cent or more of wool, synthetic fibres or acetate is not included. When the cotton content is equal to the content of another fibre the yarn is classified as wool, silk, jute, synthetic fibre, acetate, cotton or viscose. In 1971, 94.6 per cent of the total output refers to pure cotton yarn.

Mozambique Production of pure cotton yarn, excluding yarn made from waste and used in blanket weaving.

Pakistan Factory production of pure cotton yarn, that is, excluding cottage-industry output.

Peru[1] Production of cotton yarn for industrial use containing 94 per cent of pure cotton fibres.

Philippines Pure cotton yarn excludes yarn made from waste.

Poland Includes artificial cotton-type and tire cord yarn.

Portugal Mixed yarn includes tire cord yarn.

Romania Pure and mixed cotton yarn includes tire cord yarn and cotton-type yarns made of cellulosic and non-cellulosic fibres. Yarn spun from cotton waste is excluded.

Senegal Production of pure cotton yarn for sale only.

South Africa[1] The series shown for mixed yarn includes yarn of fibres other than cotton, irrespective of whether the yarns are subsequently used in weaving or not.

Spain The series shown refer to yarn produced by establishments employing 10 or more persons.

Sweden Mixed cotton yarns represented 4.7 per cent of the total output of cotton yarns in 1970. No cotton tire cord yarns were produced. The data for 1953 is not strictly comparable with those for subsequent years.

Thailand[1] Pure cotton yarn excludes yarn spun from cotton waste. Data for 1953, government production only.

Turkey The series relates to the factory production of pure and mixed cotton yarn by establishments employing ten or more persons in the government and private sectors. Monthly data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production of government-owned mills only which accounted for approximately 25 per cent of the total output in 1968.

USSR Separate series for the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR are published in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

United Kingdom The series refer to the total conditioned weight of single pure and mixed cotton yarn.

United States The series includes tire cord yarn.

Woven cotton fabrics

General statement

The series relate to the total production of woven pure cotton fabrics before undergoing finishing processes (such as bleaching, dyeing, printing, mercerizing, glazing etc.). Cotton fabrics which have been mixed with other textile materials are included. The series published are grouped according to the metric equivalent of the units of measure in which they are reported.

Country descriptions

The following series conform to the general statement and relate to:

(*a*) Production of pure and mixed cotton fabrics:

Angola
Argentina
Austria
Brazil[1, 2]
Czechoslovakia[2]
Dominican Republic[1, 2]
Finland
German Dem. Rep.
Greece[1]
India[2]
Italy
Jamaica
Japan[2]
Madagascar
Morocco[1]
South Africa
Sweden
Switzerland[1]
United States[2]
Yugoslavia[2]

(*b*) Production of pure cotton fabrics only:

Afghanistan[1]
Albania[1]
Bangladesh[1]
Bolivia[1]
Burma[1]
Central African Rep.
China[1]
Cuba[1]
Ethiopia[1, 2]
Haiti[1]
Hong Kong
Iraq[1]
Mozambique
Nicaragua
Paraguay[1]
Peru
Senegal
United Kingdom[2]
Viet-Nam, Rep. of[2]

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.

Australia Pure and mixed cotton fabrics include finished fabrics.

Belgium The series includes cotton blankets and carpets.

Brazil[1] Beginning in 1965, the series for pure and mixed fabrics is the result of a sample survey based on the gross value of production, covering establishments with at least five persons engaged.

Bulgaria Finished pure and mixed cotton fabrics. Monthly data exclude weaving on commission although the amount is not significant.

Canada Factory shipments of pure cotton finished fabrics.

Chile Pure and mixed cotton fabrics. Data cover about 90 per cent of total output.

Colombia Pure cotton fabrics. Finished fabrics represented almost 90 per cent of the total output in 1964.

Czechoslovakia Beginning 1966, finished cotton fabrics.

Denmark[1] Pure and mixed cotton fabrics include finished fabrics.

Dominican Republic[1] Production of fabrics of pure cotton conforms to the general statement and includes a small quantity of fabrics of pure rayon not separately recorded.

Ecuador[1] Finished fabrics of pure and mixed cotton.

Egypt Production of pure and mixed cotton fabrics by establishments which also engage in spinning.

El Salvador Production of pure finished cotton fabrics in industrial looms. Handloom output is nil or negligible.

Ethiopia[1] Pure cotton fabrics exclude cottage production known as Shemma cloth.

France Pure and mixed cotton fabrics include those produced in the linen industry. Some fabrics contain over 50 per cent of artificial and synthetic fibres.

Germany, Federal Republic of Data refer to production of local units employing ten or more persons.

Ghana[1] Finished fabrics of pure cotton.

Honduras[1] Pure cotton fabrics include finished fabrics.

Hungary Pure and mixed finished cotton include cotton-type cellulosic fibres.

India Pure and mixed fabrics by the organized mills and by the decentralized sector of power-looms and handlooms. Monthly data published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to organized mill production only.

Iran[1] Including linen fabrics.

Ireland Pure and mixed cotton finished fabrics.

Israel Pure and mixed cotton finished fabrics.

Japan Production of all woven cotton fabrics having a cotton content of 50 per cent or more by weight, but those which contain 30 per cent or more of wool, synthetic fibre or acetate are not included. When the cotton content is equal to the content of another fibre, the fabrics are classified as silks, synthetic acetate, cotton or viscose.

Korea, Republic of Pure cotton fabrics after undergoing finishing processes.

Mexico[1] Pure and mixed cotton fabrics including finished fabrics.

Netherlands[1] Pure and mixed cotton finished fabrics.

Nigeria[1] Pure and mixed cotton fabrics including finished fabrics.

Norway Pure and mixed cotton finished fabrics.

Pakistan Production of pure cotton fabrics by mechanical mills only; finished fabrics are included.

Philippines Finished fabrics of pure and mixed cotton, accounting for about 90 per cent of the total output.

Poland Finished cotton and cotton-type fabrics.

Portugal The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refers to pure and mixed cotton fabrics. The series in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refers to pure cotton fabrics only.

Romania Finished pure and mixed cotton fabrics including cotton-type rayon and synthetic fabrics.

Spain Production by units employing ten or more persons which represents almost the total output. Data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to pure cotton fabrics.

Sri Lanka[1] Pure and mixed cotton finished fabrics.

Syrian Arab Republic[1] Beginning 1967, includes silk.

Thailand[1] It is believed that the series relates to pure cotton finished fabrics.

Togo Pure cotton finished fabrics.

Turkey Factory production of pure cotton fabrics by enterprises employing ten or more persons in the public and private sectors. Monthly data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* relate to the production by public sector only.

Uganda[1] Pure cotton fabrics including cellulosic fabrics after undergoing finishing processes.

USSR Finished fabrics include a negligible amount of artificial and other fibre materials. Separate series for the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR are published in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

United Kingdom Production of fabrics 18 inches or more in width.

United States Entire production of cotton broad-woven fabrics over 12 inches wide by weaving mills regardless of their primary activity. In so far as they produce tire cord or wool fabrics as secondary pro-

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

ducts, the yarn consumption or loom activity for such fabrics is included.

Venezuela The series refers to pure and mixed finished cotton fabrics.

Viet-Nam, Republic of Annual data cover large plants and small cottage enterprises. Monthly data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to production of large enterprises only.

Yugoslavia Pure and mixed cotton fabrics including fabrics of cellulosic fibres.

Zaire Pure coton fabrics including approximately 50 per cent of finished fabrics.

Vegetable textile yarns other than cotton

General statement

The series refer to the total production of processed and spun vegetable textile fibres other than cotton, grouped as follows:

(*a*) Yarns of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), true hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), and ramie (*Boehmeria nivea*);

(*b*) Yarns of jute or Calcutta hemp (*Corchorus olitorius* and *Corchorus capsularis*);

(*c*) Yarns of other vegetable textile fibres, mainly: Abaca or Manila hemp (*Musa textilis*), kenaf (*Hibiscus cannabinus*), henequen (*Agave fourcroydes*), sisal (*Agave sisalana*), Congo jute (*Urena lobata*), phormium (*Phormium tenax*) etc.

Twine, cordage, ropes and cables are excluded.

Country descriptions

Austria Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax and true hemp; (*b*) jute; and (*c*) sisal.

Belgium Separate series are shown for production of yarns of vegetable fibres grouped as follows: (*a*) flax, including yarn made from tow and prior to 1966, a very small amount of hemp; (*b*) jute, including Congo jute; and (*c*) single yarn mainly of Manila hemp and sisal.

Bulgaria[1] Yarns of flax and hemp, excluding work on commission.

Cuba[1] (*c*) Henequen.

Czechoslovakia Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax and hemp in the *Statistical Yearbook*. Monthly data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, flax only; (*b*) jute, including yarn made from tow; and (*c*)[1] sisal.

Denmark[1] Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax; and (*b*) jute.

Egypt[1] Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax; and (*b*) jute.

Finland[1] Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax; (*b*) jute; and (*c*) sisal.

France Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax and hemp; (*b*) jute including mixed yarn; and (*c*) sisal and Manila hemp, including yarn intended for agricultural binding-twine manufacture.

German Democratic Republic[1] Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax and hemp; and (*b*) jute.

Germany, Federal Republic of Separate series are shown for: (*c*) yarns of other vegetable textile fibres mainly of Manila hemp (abaca), kenaf, henequen, sisal, Congo jute, coir.

Greece[1] Yarns of flax, soft hemp and jute grouped together.

Hungary Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax and hemp; (*b*) jute; and (*c*) sisal. Proportion of vegetable fibres processed and spun in 1971: 12.6 per cent flax, 49.9 per cent hemp, 23.6 per cent jute and 13.9 per cent sisal.

India[1] (*b*) Jute only.

Israel[1] (*b*) Jute only.

Italy[1] Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax and hemp; and (*b*) jute.

Japan Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax and ramie; (*b*) jute; and (*c*)[1] yarns of other vegetable textile fibres. Prior to 1971, condenser cotton yarn and throstle yarn. Beginning 1971, throstle yarn only.

Korea, Republic of[1] (*a*) Flax only.

Mauritius[1] (*c*) Aloe fibres.

Mozambique[1] (*b*) Jute only.

Netherlands[1] (*b*) Jute only.

Peru[1] Jute including sorgo.

Poland Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax and hemp; and (*b*) jute.

Portugal Separate series are shown for: (*a*)[1] flax and hemp including yarn made from tow; and (*b*) jute.

Romania[1] Pure and mixed yarns of flax, hemp and jute grouped together.

Spain Separate series are shown for pure and mixed fibre yarns of: (*a*) flax, ramie and hemp; (*b*) jute; and (*c*) esparto-grass, abaca, and sisal.

Sweden[1] Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax, ramie and hemp; (*b*) jute; and (*c*) sisal and Manila hemp.

Switzerland[1] (*c*) Sisal and Manila hemp.

Thailand[1] (*b*) Jute only.

USSR[1] Flax, including processed pure flax, single-thread yarn and spun from mixtures of flax with natural

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

and artificial fibres. Flax-type staple yarn is not included. A separate series for Byelorussian SSR is published in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

United Kingdom (*a*)[1] The series refer to consumption of flax and flax tow by flax spinners; and (*b*) jute, including kenaf and allied fibres. Kenaf and allied fibres represent approximately 10 per cent of the total of raw jute and allied fibres consumed by jute spinners in 1971.

Viet-Nam, Republic of[1] (*b*) Jute only.

Yugoslavia Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax, ramie and hemp; (*b*) jute; and (*c*) several hard fibres.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Woven natural silk fabrics

General statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate to the production of woven silk fabrics with more than 10 per cent by weight of silk or of waste silk (noil silk and other) at loom stage.

The series are grouped according to the metric equivalents of the units of measurement in which they are reported.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement and relate to:

(*a*) Production of pure silk fabrics:

Austria
Czechoslovakia
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Hong Kong
Korea, Rep. of
Poland
Romania
Spain
Turkey
USSR
Yugoslavia

(*b*) Production of pure and mixed silk fabrics:

India
Iran
Iraq
Portugal
Switzerland
United States
Viet-Nam, Rep. of

Hungary The series relate to silk fabrics after undergoing finishing processes.

Italy Separate series are shown for pure and mixed silk fabrics.

Japan The series relates to pure and mixed silk fabrics including woven noil silk.

United Kingdom The series relates to deliveries of woven piece goods (other than narrow fabrics) of silk or of silk mixed with other materials.

Wool yarn

General statement

The series refer to the production of pure yarn of carded and combed (worsted) wool spun for sale (including retail sale), on commission or for further processing. When available, the table includes mixed yarn in which wool is predominant material by weight, containing less than 10 per cent by weight of silk, noil or other waste silk or any combination thereof, spun for sale (including retail sale), on commission or for further processing.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement and relate to pure or pure and mixed yarn. In some cases series relating to mixed yarn are shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook*:

Algeria[1]
Australia
Austria[2]
Belgium
Colombia[1]
Czechoslovakia[1]
Egypt[1]
Finland
German Dem. Rep.[1]
Greece
Hong Kong[1]
Hungary[2]
India[2]
Iran[1]
Iraq[1]
Ireland
Italy
Japan[2]
Korea, Rep. of
Mexico[1]
Morocco[1]
New Zealand[1, 2]
Norway
Peru[1, 2]
Poland
Portugal
South Africa[1]
Sweden[2]
Switzerland[1]
Syrian Arab Rep.[1]
Tunisia[1]
USSR[1, 2]
United States[2]

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.

Austria Monthly data include cellulosic yarn and reclaimed wool.

Bulgaria Data include yarn of man-made staple.

Canada[1] Prior to 1969, excluding yarn produced in carpet mills.

Denmark[1] Data refer to production for sale and for own use.

France Pure and mixed yarns including yarns containing over 50 per cent of other fibres.

Germany, Federal Republic of The series refer to production of local units employing ten or more persons.

Greece The series shown in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to pure wool yarn. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refer to pure and mixed yarn.

Hungary Mixed wool yarns represent 80.1 per cent of the total output in 1971.

Iceland[1] Pure and mixed wool yarn including tops.

India The wool content of mixed yarns is 40 per cent or more.

Israel Pure and mixed wool yarn including vicuña. Monthly data also include non-cellulosic yarn.

Japan The wool content of mixed yarn published separately in the *Statistical Yearbook* is 30 per cent or more. In 1971 approximately 34.4 per cent of carded yarn and 11.5 per cent of combed (worsted) yarn produced were mixed.

Netherlands Production of pure and mixed wool yarn by the wool, carpet, cotton, rayon and linen industries.

New Zealand[1] Production of the intermediate products, woollen and worsted yarns, plus the final products for sale, fingering and knitting yarn.

Peru[1] Data include mixed wool yarn containing an average of 76 per cent of wool.

Romania Pure and mixed wool yarn including wool-type yarns of cellulosic and non-cellulosic fibres.

Spain Production by establishments of ten or more persons representing over 95 per cent of the total production of which 35 per cent is pure wool yarn, 26 per cent is mixed yarn with a larger proportion of wool and 39 per cent is other mixed yarns.

Sweden The percentage of pure wool yarns is 25.6 per cent of the total production in 1971.

Turkey The data relate to the factory production of pure wool yarn by enterprises employing ten or more persons. Monthly figures refer to the production of government-owned mills only, representing approximately 10 per cent of the total output in 1970.

USSR[1] Separate series for the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR are published in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

United Kingdom Production of all yarn spun on the woollen system, estimated from the weight of fibre consumed by spinners, plus deliveries of all yarn spun on the worsted system.

United States The annual data refer to production of wool yarn and conform to the general statement. The monthly data relate to the weight of wool (scoured basis) and all other fibres consumed on the woollen and worsted systems.

Yugoslavia Excluding the home-industry production. Cellulosic yarns of wool-type are included.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Woven woollen fabrics

General statement

The series relate in general to the total production of pure woven woollen and worsted fabrics before undergoing finishing processes (such as bleaching, dyeing, making up etc.). Woollen fabrics which have been mixed with other textile materials are included. The series are grouped in the tables according to the metric equivalents of the units of measure in which they are reported.

Country descriptions

The following conform to the general statement and relate to:

(*a*) Production of pure and mixed fabrics:

Australia[2]
Austria
Brazil[1, 2]
Chile[1, 2]
Egypt[1]
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[2]
Japan[2]
Morocco[1]
Portugal
South Africa[1]
Spain
Sweden[2]
USSR[2]
Byelorussian SSR[1]
Ukranian SSR[1]
United States[2]
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

(*b*) Production of pure fabrics only:

Albania[1]
Bolivia[1]
Colombia[1]
Iran[1]
Iraq[1]
Italy
New Zealand[1]
Paraguay[1]
Switzerland[1]
Syrian Arab Rep.[1]
Turkey[2]

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.

Australia Production of woollen and worsted cloth over 12 inches (30.50 cm) wide. The series shown in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* exclude worsted fabrics.

Belgium The series include wool carpets.

Brazil[1] Data refer to the production of the main establishments. The sample survey was based on a distribution by classes of production value of the industrial units employing 5 or more persons.

Bulgaria Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool. Monthly data exclude a small amount of weaving on commission.

Canada Deliveries of finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool.

Chile[1] Data refer to approximately 90 per cent of production of woven fabrics of pure and mixed wool.

Czechoslovakia Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool.

Denmark[1] Production of fabrics of pure and mixed wool including finished fabrics.

Finland[1] Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool.

France Annual data refer to unfinished fabrics of pure and mixed wool including fabrics with a content of over 50 per cent of cellulosic and non-cellulosic fibres. Monthly data relate to finished fabrics.

Germany, Federal Republic of Production of local units employing 10 or more persons.

Greece[1] Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool.

Hungary Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool.

India The series covers all composite mills.

Ireland Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool.

Israel Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool.

Italy Prior to 1966 data refer to the output of the woollen industry. Beginning 1966, the data refer to wool fabrics and fabrics where wool is predominant.

Japan Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool.

Korea, Republic of Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool.

Mexico[1] Fabrics of pure and mixed wool including small quantities of finished fabrics.

Netherlands[1] Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool.

Norway[1] Finished fabrics of pure wool.

Peru[1] Finished fabrics.

Poland Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool. Wool-type fabrics are included.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Romania Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool. Wool-type cellulosic and non-cellulosic fabrics are included.

Sweden Production of woollen fabrics excluding narrow fabrics or bands. Data for 1953 is not comparable with those for subsequent years.

Turkey An additional series referring to the production by government-owned mills only is shown separately in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

USSR The series shown in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* relate to finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool.

United Kingdom Up to and including 1966, the series refer to deliveries of woollen and worsted fabrics (excluding blankets) containing more than 15 per cent by weight of wool or animal fibre. Subsequently, the data relate to total deliveries of all fabrics (excluding blankets) woven in the wool textile industry. The figures relate to finished (or estimated finished) fabrics delivered by actual weavers.

United States Felts are excluded.

Rayon and acetate filaments and fibres

General statement

The series refer to textile fibres produced by chemical transformation of natural organic polymers from cellulose. Fibres of this class are viscose rayon, cuprammonium rayon, acetate and triacetate. The data are grouped in two separate series, namely: continuous filaments and discontinuous fibres, shown in two tables in the *Statistical Yearbook* and in one table in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. Continuous filaments* refer to: (*a*) filament yarn, composed of two or more grouped, continuous, fine filaments, usually twisted together. Depending on production techniques, most filament yarns may be divided as industrial (high tenacity yarns for tires, hose and belting, ropes etc.) and textile (for apparel and household uses); (*b*) monofilament, a single, solid strand of great strength and smoothness (sometimes known as straw or millimetre rayon, rayon horsehair etc.). Monofilaments produced for use as bristles are excluded from the series. *Discontinuous fibres* refer to: (*a*) staple, which consists of short or discontinuous filaments ranging from around 2 cm. to 46 cm. in length depending on the spinning system on which they will be used. The staple may be used alone or in blends with other fibres; (*b*) tow, consisting of a collection of many parallel, continuous filaments without twist, grouped together in rope-like form. When available, acetate tow for use in cigarette filtration is shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook.*

Producers' waste for sale and spun yarn, that is, yarn spun from staple, are excluded from the series.

Country descriptions

Continuous filaments

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Argentina
Australia[2, 4]
Austria[2, 3, 4]
Belgium
Brazil[2]
Canada[2]
Chile[3]
China[2, 3, 4]
Colombia[2]
Cuba[2, 3, 4]
Czechoslovakia[3]
Egypt[2]
Finland[2, 3]
France
German Dem. Rep.[3]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece[3]
Hungary
India[1]
Iraq[2, 4]
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of[2]
Mexico[1]
Netherlands[3]
Norway[2, 3, 4]
Pakistan[2, 4]
Peru[2]
Poland[3]
Portugal[3]
Romania[1, 3]
Spain
Sweden[3]
Switzerland[3]
Turkey[2]
USSR[1, 2]
United Kingdom[1]
United States[4]
Uruguay[1, 2, 4]
Venezuela[1]
Yugoslavia[2, 3]

India Monthly data shown in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* exclude high tenacity yarn.

Mexico Monthly data shown in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* include waste.

Romania Monthly data for continuous filaments in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* include discontinuous fibres.

USSR Production of all types of artificial fibres (viscose, acetate and triacetate), in the form of continuous thread, that is, spun continuous filaments

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearboow* only.
[3] Production of acetate filaments and/or fibres is nil or negligible.
[4] Source: Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. (New York).

(rayon and cord rayon). Separate series for the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR are published in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

United Kingdom The series relates to "actual weight" basis. Prior to July 1967, data are on a "delivered weight" basis, about 3 per cent less than "actual weight".

Uruguay Production of acetate filament yarn only.

Venezuela Production of acetate filament yarn including spun yarn.

DISCONTINUOUS FIBRES

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Argentina[3]	**Italy**
Austria[2, 3, 4]	**Japan**[1]
Belgium[3]	**Mexico**[1]
Brazil[1, 2]	**Netherlands**
Canada[1, 2]	**Norway**[2, 3]
Chile[3]	**Poland**[3]
China[2, 3, 4]	**Portugal**[1, 3, 4]
Colombia[1, 2]	**Romania**[3]
Cuba[2, 4]	**Spain**[1]
Czechoslovakia[3]	**Sweden**[3]
Egypt[2]	**Switzerland**[1, 3]
Finland[2, 3]	**Turkey**[2, 3, 4]
France[1]	**USSR**[1, 2]
German Dem. Rep.[3]	**United Kingdom**[1]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[1]	**United States**[1, 4]
Hungary	**Venezuela**[1]
India[1]	**Yugoslavia**[2, 3]

Brazil Production of acetate cigarette filtration tow is excluded but forms part of the corresponding aggregate data for this commodity shown separately for South America.

Canada Production of acetate cigarette filtration tow is excluded but forms part of the corresponding aggregate data for this commodity shown separately for "other countries".

Colombia Including production of acetate cigarette filtration tow which also forms part of the corresponding aggregate data shown separately for South America.

France Including production of acetate cigarette filtration tow which also forms part of the corresponding data shown separately for Western Europe.

Germany, Federal Republic of Including production of acetate cigarette filtration tow which also forms part of the corresponding aggregate data shown separately for Western Europe.

India Prior to 1966, production of acetate fibres is nil or negligible.

Japan Including production of acetate cigarette filtration tow which also forms part of the corresponding aggregate data for this commodity shown separately for "other countries".

Mexico Including production of acetate cigarette filtration tow which forms part of the corresponding aggregate data for this commodity shown separately for "other countries".

Portugal Production of the artificial and synthetic fibre sector covering establishments operating under industrial régime.

Romania Monthly data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are included with continuous filaments.

Spain Data include waste.

Switzerland Data include schappe.

USSR Production of all types of artificial fibres (viscose, acetate and triacetate) in the form of clipped tuft (staple) fibre, before spinning. Separate series for Byelorussian SSR and Ukrainian SSR are published in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

United Kingdom The series is based on returns from producers and relate to "delivered weight" basis. Production of acetate cigarette filtration tow is included and also forms part of the corresponding aggregate data for Western Europe.

United States Production of acetate cigarettes filtration tow is shown separately. Monthly data refer to rayon discontinuous fibres and tow only.

Venezuela Data refer to acetate and include production of acetate cigarette filtration tow which also forms part of the corresponding aggregate data shown separately for South America.

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[3] Production of acetate filaments and/or fibres is nil or negligible.
[4] Source: Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. (New York).

Woven rayon and acetate fabrics

General statement

The series refer to the total production of woven rayon and acetate fabrics before undergoing finishing processes (such as bleaching, dyeing, printing etc.). Rayon and acetate fabrics which have been mixed with other textile materials are included. The series are grouped in the tables according to the metric equivalents of the units of measure in which they are reported.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement and relate to:

(*a*) Production of pure and mixed rayon and acetate fabrics:

Belgium	**Mexico**[2]
Canada[2]	**Spain**[2]
Cuba[1]	**United Rep. of Tanzania**[1]
El Salvador[1]	**United States**[2]
Hong Kong[1]	**Viet-Nam, Rep. of**[1]
Iraq[1]	

(*b*) Production of pure rayon and acetate fabrics:

Afghanistan[1]	**Italy**[1]
Bangladesh[1]	**Pakistan**
Colombia[1]	**Venezuela**

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.

Australia Pure and mixed rayon and acetate fabrics including finished fabrics.

Austria Pure and mixed rayon fabrics. Monthly data shown in *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* exclude cellulosic fabrics.

Brazil[1] Pure and mixed rayon and acetate fabrics including fabrics of non-cellulosic fibres.

Bulgaria Pure and mixed rayon finished fabrics including fabrics of natural silk and of non-cellulosic fibres.

Canada Pure and mixed rayon acetate fabrics. Monthly data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* includes fabrics of non-cellulosic fibres.

Chile[1] Pure rayon fabrics.

Czechoslovakia[1] Pure and mixed rayon fabrics.

Denmark[1] Pure and mixed rayon and acetate fabrics including finished fabrics.

Ecuador[1] Pure and mixed rayon finished fabrics.

Egypt[1] The series relates to pure and mixed rayon fabrics only. Beginning in 1965, the coverage was enlarged.

Finland[1] Pure and mixed rayon finished fabrics.

France Pure and mixed rayon and acetate fabrics including fabrics of natural silk and of non-cellulosic fibres.

German Democratic Republic[1] Pure and mixed rayon fabrics.

Germany, Federal Republic of Data refer to production of local units employing 10 or more persons.

Greece[1] Pure and mixed rayon finished fabrics.

Hungary Pure and mixed rayon and acetate finished fabrics. The series shown in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* relate to pure and mixed rayon and acetate finished fabrics excluding cotton and wool type pure spun rayon fabrics.

India Pure and mixed rayon and acetate fabrics including fabrics of non-cellulosic fibres.

Ireland Pure and mixed rayon finished fabrics.

Israel[1] Pure rayon fabrics including finished fabrics.

Japan Pure and mixed rayon and acetate fabrics including finished fabrics.

Korea, Republic of Pure and mixed rayon and acetate finished fabrics. Prior to 1968, including fabrics of non-cellulosic fibres.

Mexico Pure and mixed rayon and acetate fabrics. Data for 1953 refer to production of 14 establishments only. From 1963 to 1966, data represent approximately 90 per cent of total production collected from 42 establishments. Beginning 1967, the series refer to the production of more than 42 establishments.

Morocco[1] Pure and mixed rayon and acetate fabrics including fabrics of non-cellulosic fibres.

Netherlands[1] Pure and mixed rayon and acetate finished fabrics.

Norway[1] Pure rayon finished fabrics only.

Peru[1] Pure and mixed rayon and acetate finished fabrics.

Philippines[1] Pure rayon finished fabrics only.

Poland Pure and mixed rayon finished fabrics.

Portugal[1] Pure and mixed rayon fabrics.

Romania Finished fabrics made of pure and mixed rayon.

Spain Pure and mixed rayon and acetate fabrics. Monthly data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* relate to fabrics of pure rayon only.

Sweden Pure and mixed rayon finished fabrics including fabrics of non-cellulosic fibres.

USSR Finished fabrics of acetate. The series includes data for Byelorussian SSR and Ukrainian SSR which are also shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

United Kingdom Pure and mixed rayon and acetate fabrics including fabrics of non-cellulosic fibres.

United States Pure and mixed rayon and acetate fabrics. Beginning 1964, data are not strictly comparable with those of previous years since, under a new classification, the rayon and acetate components in velvets, upholstery and other fabrics are no longer included.

Yugoslavia Pure and mixed rayon fabrics including fabrics of non-cellulosic fibres.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Non-cellulosic filaments and fibres

General statement

The series refer to the production of non-cellulosic man-made textile fibres, excluding textile glass fibre. These fibres are either of non-cellulosic natural polymers, which are based on materials such as casein (azlon), or are made of synthetic polymers derived mainly from coal and oil distillation products.

Fibres of this class include polyamide or nylon (perlon, celon, silon, rilsan, dederon etc.); polyester (dacron, tesil, terylene, terital, grisuten, diolen, trevira, lavsan, okson, tergal etc.); acrylic (orlon, dralon, wolpryla, crylor, redon, nitron etc.); olefin including polyethylene and polypropylene (meraklon, herculon, ulstron etc.); azlon or regenerated protein (merinova, wipolan); modacrylic (dynel, saniv, verel, kanekalon, teklan); seran (harlan); spandex (lycra, dorlastan, rhodastic, opelon etc.); vinal (mewlon, alprona, vinol, mikron, letin etc.); vinyon (rhovyl, klorin, kurehalon, teviron); and alginate.

The data are grouped in separate series, namely: continuous filaments, and discontinuous fibres, shown

in two tables in the *Statistical Yearbook* and in one table in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

Continuous filaments refer to: (*a*) filament yarn composed of two or more grouped, continuous, fine filaments, usually slightly twisted together; (*b*) monofilament, a single filament ranging from 7½ denier for polyamide or nylon up to several hundred denier for olefin (a denier is the weight in grams of 9,000 metres of filament). Monofilaments produced for use as bristles are excluded from the series; (*c*) slit film, currently is mainly an olefin product made by slitting attenuated film to desired widths and often fibrillated by twisting.

Discontinuous fibres comprise: (*a*) staple, short or discontinuous filaments ranging from around 2 cm. to 46 cm. in length depending on the spinning system on which they will be used. The staple may be used alone or in blends with other fibres; (*b*) tow, consisting of a collection of many parallel, continuous filaments without twist, grouped together in ropelike form. This textile tow is cut or broken into short staples.

Producers' waste for sale, yarn spun from staple, fibres of glass, and synthetic rubber are excluded from the series.

Country descriptions

CONTINUOUS FILAMENTS

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Argentina	**Japan**
Australia[1, 2, 3]	**Korea, Rep. of**[1]
Austria[1, 3]	**Mexico**[1]
Belgium[1]	**Netherlands**[1, 3]
Brazil[1, 3]	**Norway**[1, 3]
Canada	**Pakistan**[1, 3]
Chile[1, 3]	**Peru**[1, 2]
China[1, 3]	**Poland**
Colombia[1]	**Portugal**[1]
Czechoslovakia	**Romania**[2]
Denmark[1, 3]	**South Africa**[1, 2, 3]
Egypt[1]	**Spain**
Finland[1]	**Sweden**[1, 3]
France	**Switzerland**[1, 3]
German Dem. Rep.[1]	**Turkey**[1]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	**USSR**[1, 2]
Greece[1]	**United Kingdom**[2]
Hungary	**United States**[3]
India[1]	**Uruguay**[1, 3]
Israel[1, 3]	**Venezuela**[1]
Italy	**Yugoslavia**[1]

Australia Beginning in 1965, data supplied by the Textile Economics Bureau include the production of New Zealand.

Peru Production of filaments in the forms described except slit film.

Romania Monthly figures include discontinuous fibres.

South Africa Production of filaments but not in all the forms mentioned in the general statement.

United Kingdom The series relates to "actual weight" basis. Prior to July 1967, data are on a "delivered weight" basis, approximately 3 per cent less than "actual weight".

USSR Data include the production of synthetic fibres (kapron, lavsan, nitron, chlorin etc.) as spun continuous filaments. A separate series for the Ukrainian SSR is published in the *Statistical Yearbook.*

DISCONTINUOUS FIBRES

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Argentina	**Italy**
Australia[1, 2]	**Japan**
Austria[1, 3]	**Korea, Rep. of**[1]
Belgium[1]	**Mexico**[1]
Brazil[1, 3]	**Netherlands**[1, 3]
Canada	**Peru**[1, 3]
Chile[1, 3]	**Poland**
China[1, 3]	**Portugal**[1]
Colombia[1, 3]	**Romania**
Czechoslovakia	**South Africa**[1, 3]
Denmark[1]	**Spain**
Egypt[1]	**Switzerland**[1, 3]
France	**USSR**[1, 2]
German Dem. Rep.[1]	**United Kingdom**[2]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	**United States**[3]
Hungary[2]	**Venezuela**[1, 3]
India[1]	**Yugoslavia**[1]
Israel[1, 3]	

Australia Beginning 1965, data supplied by the Textile Economics Bureau include the production of New Zealand.

Hungary Production of "danulon". Beginning in 1966, data include polypropylene.

USSR Production of synthetic fibres (kapron, lavsan, nitron, chlorin etc.) in the form of clipped tuft (staple) fibre, before spinning. A separate series for the Ukrainian SSR is published in the *Statistical Yearbook.*

United Kingdom The series is based on returns from producers and relates to the "delivered weight" basis.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.
[3] Source: Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. (New York).

Wood and paper

Sawnwood[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* refer in general to the industrial production of sawnwood including wood simply sawn lengthwise (e.g., planks, beams, joists, boards, rafters, scantlings, laths etc.) and wood planed, tongued or grooved, chamfered, rabbeted, beaded etc. Boxboards are included, but railway sleepers (cross-ties) are excluded.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculutre Organization of the United Nations (Rome).

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Afghanistan
Angola
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
British Honduras
Bulgaria[2]
Burma
Canada
Central African Rep.
Chile
Colombia
Congo
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Dominican Rep.
Fiji
Finland
France
French Guiana
Gabon
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Guyana[2]
Honduras
Hungary
Indonesia
Iran
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Khmer Rep.
Korea, Rep. of
Lebanon
Luxembourg
Malawi
Malaysia: West
Mexico
Morocco
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland[2]
Portugal
Romania
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia
Spain
Surinam
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
Uganda
USSR
United Kingdom
United Rep. of Tanzania
United States[2]
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Yugoslavia
Zambia

[2] Sawnwood production includes production of sleepers.

When countries fail to reply to questionnaires, or provide preliminary, incomplete or inconsistent data, the FAO secretariat endeavours to obtain information through other sources such as national statistics publications, other technical and industry reports or field experts. This usually is the situation for the following countries:

Brazil
Cameroun
China
Costa Rica
Cuba
Denmark
Ecuador
Ethiopia
German Dem. Rep.[2]
Hong Kong
India
Ivory Coast
Madagascar
Malaysia:
Sabah
Sarawak
Mozambique
Pakistan
Sri Lanka
Thailand

Wood-pulp[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer in general to the production of pulp prepared from wood by mechanical and/or chemical processes for further manufacture into paper, paperboard, fibreboard or other cellulose products. Data are in air-dry weights and include pulp produced as an intermediate product in integrated mills. Data on mechanical pulp (A) include exploded and defibrated pulp and mechanical screenings. Data on chemical pulp (B) include production of semi-chemical and chemi-mechanical pulp.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement and relate to (A) mechanical wood-pulp and/or (B) chemical wood-pulp.

Angola (B)
Australia (A), (B)
Austria (A), (B)
Belgium (A), (B)
Canada (A), (B)
Czechoslovakia (B)
Finland (A), (B)
France (A), (B)
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (A), (B)
Hungary (A), (B)
Italy (A), (B)
Japan (A), (B)
Korea, Rep. of (A)
Mexico (A), (B)
Morocco (B)
Netherlands (A), (B)
New Zealand (A), (B)
Norway (A), (B)
Pakistan (A)
Poland (A), (B)
Portugal (B)
Romania (A), (B)
South Africa (A), (B)
Spain (A), (B)
Sweden (A), (B)
Switzerland (A), (B)
Turkey (A), (B)
USSR (A), (B)
United Kingdom (A), (B)
United States (A), (B)
Yugoslavia (A), (B)

When countries fail to reply to questionnaires, or provide preliminary, incomplete or inconsistent data, the FAO secretariat endeavours to obtain information through other sources such as national statistics publications, other technical and industry reports, especially reports on the capacity of factories, field experts, or estimates production on the basis of the paper and board production after considering trade in wood-pulp. The following countries usually fall in this category:

Argentina (A), (B)
Brazil (A), (B)
Bulgaria (B)
Chile (A), (B)
China (A), (B)
Denmark (B)
German Dem Rep (A), (B)[2]
India (A)
Ireland (A)
Swaziland (B)

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome).

[2] Data obtained on an absolute dry basis (humidity 0 per cent). 10 per cent has been added to bring figures on an air-dry weight basis.

Newsprint[1]

General statement

The series refer to the production of newsprint defined as bleached, unsized or slack-sized printing paper, without coating, of the type usually used for newspaper; weight from 45 to 60 grams per square metre, usually with at least 70 percent of the weight of fibrous material derived from mechanical pulp.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Czechoslovakia
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
USSR
United Kingdom
United States
Yugoslavia

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome).

When countries fail to reply to questionnaires, or provide preliminary, incomplete or inconsistent data, the FAO secretariat endeavours to obtain information through other sources such as national statistics publications, other technical and industry reports, especially reports on the capacity of factories, and field experts. The following countries usually fall in this category:

Argentina
Brazil
Chile
China
German Dem. Rep.
India
Pakistan

Paper and paperboard (other than newsprint)[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate in general to the production of all paper and paperboard other than newsprint in rolls or in sheets, e.g., printing and writing paper, construction paper and paperboard, household and sanitary paper, special thin paper, wrapping and packaging paper and paperboard and other paper and paperboard.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Canada
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Hungary
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Romania
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
USSR
United Kingdom
United States
Yugoslavia

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome).

When countries fail to reply to questionnaires, or provide preliminary, incomplete or inconsistent data, the FAO secretariat endeavours to obtain information through other sources such as national statistics publications, other technical and industry reports, especially reports on the capacity of factories, and field experts. The following countries usually fall in this category:

Argentina
Brazil
Chile
China
Colombia
Cuba
Egypt
German Dem. Rep.
India
Ireland
Pakistan
Philippines
Venezuela

Rubber

Synthetic and reclaimed rubber[1]

General statement

The term "synthetic rubber" applies to unsaturated synthetic substances which can be irreversibly transformed into non-thermoplastic substances by vulcanization with sulphur, solenium or tellerium, and which, when so vulcanized as well as may be (without the addition of any substances as plasticizers, fillers or reinforcing agents not necessary for the crosslinking), can produce non-thermoplastic substances. Those substances at a temperature between fifteen and twenty degrees centrigrade, will not break on being extended to three

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the International Rubber Study Group (London).

times their original length and will return after being extended to twice their original length, within a period of two hours, to a length not greater than one and a half times their original length.

In principle, the country series are intended to show the production falling under the following substances: CIS polyisoprene (IR), polybutadiene (BR), polychlorobutadiene (GRM or CR), polybutadiene-styrene (GRS or SBR), polychlorobutadiene-acrylonitrile (GRN), polybutadiene-acrylonitrile (GRA or NBR), butyl rubber (GRI or IIR), thioplasts (GRP), ethylene-propylene (EPM), ethylene-propylene terpolymers (EPDM) and the oil-content of oil-extended rubbers, presented in the form of blocks, cakes, plates, powder, unworked sheets or in more or less viscous liquids (such as thioplasts) expressed in dry weight suitable for use solely as raw materials. Unless otherwise stated, the figures exclude reclaimed, waste and vulcanized rubber.

The series relating to "reclaimed" rubber, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of reclaimed rubber obtained from old articles or from waste or scrap of vulcanized natural and synthetic rubber.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Synthetic rubber

Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Czechoslovakia
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
India
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Netherlands
Poland
Romania
South Africa
Spain
United Kingdom
United States

Reclaimed rubber

Australia
Brazil
Canada
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
United Kingdom
United States

Tires

General statement

The data refer to the number of solid rubber tires, cushion tires, reinforced tires, tires not requiring inner tubes, tire cases (outer covers) produced for use in passenger cars and commercial vehicles. Data do not cover tires for vehicles operating off the road (such as industrial and agricultural vehicles, road and other construction machinery, aircraft), motorcycles, bicycles and animal-drawn road vehicles. Data also exclude the production of inner tubes.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Algeria
Argentina[1]
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
Colombia[2]
Cuba[2]
Czechoslovakia
Ecuador[2]
Egypt
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Hungary
India
Iran
Israel
Italy[2]
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Luxembourg[2]
Mexico
Morocco
Nigeria[2]
Peru
Philippines
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Tunisia
Turkey[2]
United Kingdom
Venezuela

Argentina 1964 data include tires for motorcycles.

Australia The series includes tires for motorcycles and vehicles operating off the road.

German Democratic Republic Beginning 1968, the series includes tires for motorcycles and animal-drawn road vehicles.

New Zealand The series includes tires for motorcycles and vehicles operating off the road.

Poland The series includes inner tubes and tires for animal-drawn road vehicles.

Portugal The series includes tires for motor scooters.

Romania The series includes tires for vehicles operating off the road.

USSR Annual data and monthly averages conform to the general statement, whereas monthly data include tires for vehicles operating off the road. Separate series for the Ukrainian SSR is published in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

United States[3] Beginning 1963, the series includes tires for motorcycles.

Yugoslavia The series includes tires for motorcycles and for vehicles operating off the road.

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[3] See annex 2.

Chemicals

Basic organic chemicals

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to pure organic chemicals recovered or derived either wholly or in part from petroleum or natural gas. They are used as primary materials in the petrochemical industry.

Ethylene (Ethene; Etherin) $H_2C = CH_2$. Ethylene, a colourless gas in the olefin family, is manufactured by ethane, propane or naphtha cracking processes (high severity naphtha cracking). It is used in the preparation of several other chemicals which themselves may have end uses or which may serve as intermediates for other chemicals.

Propylene (Propene; Methylethylene) $CH_3CH = CH_2$. Propylene, next colourless gas in the olefin family, is found in the steams from cracking processes, manufactured as a coproduct in naphtha cracking and by dehydrogenation of propane. Propylene gives isopropyl alcohol, and is used in the preparation of synthetic glycerine and of propylene trimer and tetramer for detergent use and of cumene for phenol.

Acetylene (Ethine) $HC = CH$. A raw material in the petrochemical industry, acetylene is obtained from calcium carbide, which is made by heating lime and coke, and in increasing quantities from methane, CH_4, which is the major constituent of natural gas. Acetylene is used to make acetic acid, which leads to acetate fibre and many other uses. Acetylene and acetic acid react to form vinyl acetate, used in adhesives, coatings and plastics. Vinyl chloride, which can also be made from ethylene, is another product derived from acetylene.

Benzene (Benzol; coal naphtha) C_6H_6. Benzene is the first hydrocarbon in the aromatic series which are basic intermediates for the production of a wide variety of chemicals. Some of the important chemicals derived from benzene are: styrene, phenol, dodecylbenzene and hexochloro benzene. Benzene is manufactured by dry distillation of coal tar and by various processes from petroleum.

Toluene (Toluol; Methylbenzene) C_7H_8 or $C_6H_5CH_3$. Toluene, the next hydrocarbon in the aromatic series, is obtained from either coal or petroleum. It is used in the preparation of trinitrotoluene—TNT—an explosive, phenol, benzoic acid, etc. Commercially excess *toluene,* obtained from petroleum and reacted with hydrogen "*hydro-dealkylation* process" to form benzene and methane *is excluded.*

Xylenes (Xylol; Dimethylbenzene) C_8H_{10} or $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$. Xylenes, another hydrocarbon in the aromatic series, is obtained, like benzene and toluene, from either coal or petroleum. Some of the chemicals which are obtained from xylenes are: terephthalic acid for polyesters and phthalic anhydride for paints and plastics. Data in the table refer to the total of three isomers: orthoxylene, metaxylene and paraxylene.

Methyl alcohol (Methanol; Wood alcohol) CH_3OH. The first of aliphatic alcohols, methanol, is obtained from "synthesis gas" which may be described as a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen and also by the destructive distillation of wood. The latter source has become a minor one. Methanol is a very important raw material in the chemical industry and a major portion of methanol production is used in the production of formaldehyde and methylmethacrylate. Data in the table, as far as possible, exclude wood naphtha.

Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol; Grain alcohol) CH_3CH_2OH. Another aliphatic alcohol, ethanol, is obtained by the fermentation of grains or of molasses and from ethylene, esterifying it with sulphuric acid and hydrolyzing the resultant ester with water. At present most of the ethanol production is of petrochemical origin. Ethanol is used in the preparation of acetaldehyde and acetic acid, via this route, in cellulose acetate and acetate rayon. Data in the table relate to the production of ethyl alcohol for all purposes, expressed in terms of 100 percent spirit.

Ethylene oxide $(CH_2)_2O$. Ethylene oxide, a colourless liquid or gas, is obtained from ethylene by oxidation or through intermediate production of ethylene chlorohydrin. It is used as a fumigant and reacted with water to form ethylene glycol which in turn can be used as anti-freeze, explosive, solvent for waxes, etc.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Algeria	**Jamaica**
Angola	**Japan**
Argentina	**Jordan**
Belgium	**Korea, Rep. of**
Brazil	**Mexico**
Canada[1]	**Netherlands**
Colombia	**Norway**
Cuba	**Panama**
Czechoslovakia	**Paraguay**
Denmark	**Peru**
Dominican Republic	**Philippines**
Ecuador	**Poland**
Egypt	**Portugal**
El Salvador	**Romania**
Ethiopia	**South Africa**
Finland	**Spain**
France[1]	**Sri Lanka**
German Dem. Rep.	**Sweden**
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[1]	**Syrian Arab Rep.**[1]
Greece[1]	**Turkey**
Hungary	**USSR**
India	**United Kingdom**[1]
Iran	**United States**
Israel	**Venezuela**
Italy	**Yugoslavia**

Canada Data for acetylene, benzene (1964 and 1965 only), toluene and xylenes relate to shipments.

France Data for ethyl alcohol expressed in weight.

Germany, Federal Republic of Data for ethyl alcohol expressed in weight.

Greece Data for ethyl alcohol expressed in weight.

Syrian Arab Republic Data relate to the production by public sector only.

United Kingdom Data for ethylene and propylene refer to the production from oil base, other than for use as fuel. Data for ethyl alcohol include industrial alcohol made from molasses and derived from other processes. Data for ethylene oxide include ethylene oxide used in the production of ethylene glycols.

[1] See below for further explanation.

Sulphuric acid

General statement

The series generally relate to the total production of sulphuric acid obtained by oxidation of sulphur dioxide (SO_2) to sulphur trioxide (SO_3) which combines with water (H_2O) to form sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4). Since sulphuric acid can be mixed with water in all proportions, it is necessary, for purposes of international comparability, to express the series in terms of pure (monohydrate) sulphuric acid (66° Baumé or 93-100 per cent H_2SO_4). Although in some cases the series refer to a slightly weaker acid, the following equivalent of degrees Baumé (bases): acid 20°C, water 4°C) have been adopted:

Baumé	50.3	53.0	55.0	60.5	65.1	65.5
Percentage H_2SO_4	63	67	70	79	90	92

The series reported as sulphuric trioxide (SO_3) is converted into sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) applying a coefficient of 122.5 per cent. Oleum or "fuming" ($H_2SO_4 + nSO_3$) are converted at 105 per cent of H_2SO_4).

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement. Where known, the figures in parentheses give an indication of the degree Baumé or percentages at which the acid is reported and published by the national authorities:

Algeria[1] (53° Bé and 98)
Argentina (100)
Australia (100)
Austria[3]
Bangladesh[1]
Belgium (100)
Brazil[2]
Bulgaria (66° Bé)
Canada (100)
Chile[1]
Colombia[1] (98)
Cuba[1] (98)
Czechoslovakia[2] (100)
Egypt (100)
El Salvador[1] (100)
Finland (100)
France (100)
German Dem. Rep. (122.5)
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (100)
Greece (100)
India (100)
Iran[1] (100)
Iraq[1] (100)
Israel (100)
Italy (100)
Jamaica[1] (100)
Japan (100)
Korea, Rep. of (98)
Mexico (100)
Morocco[1]
Mozambique[1] (98)
Netherlands (100)
Netherlands Antilles[1] (100)
Norway (100)
Pakistan (98)
Peru[1] (78)
Philippines (100)
Poland (100)
Portugal (100)
Romania (100)
Spain (100)
Sweden (100/105)
Switzerland[3]
Trinidad and Tobago[1] (100)
Tunisia (82-100)
Turkey[2] (100)
USSR (100)
Byelorussian SSR[1] (100)
Ukrainian SSR[1] (100)
United Kingdom (100)
United States[2] (100)
Uruguay[1, 2] (100)
Venezuela[1]
Yugoslavia (66° Bé)
Zaire[1] (100)
Zambia[1]

Brazil Figures represent about 90 per cent of the total national output.

Czechoslovakia Excluding 60 per cent oleum.

Denmark[1] (98.5) Data refer to sales. Excluding sulphuric acid consumed in the superphosphate industry, estimated at approximately 200,000 metric tons annually.

Hungary Data include regenerated sulphuric acid converted with 100 per cent mono-hydrate. Monthly figures exclude fuming sulphuric acid.

Turkey Data refer to the government production only.

United States Including data for government-owned but privately-operated points.

Uruguay Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.
[3] Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Hydrochloric acid

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer in general to the production of hydrochloric acid (HCl), also known as muriatic acid, chlorohydric acid, spirits of salt and hydrogen chloride, obtained by the action of hydrogen on chlorine or by the action of sulphuric acid on sodium chloride. Since hydrochloric acid can be mixed with water in all proportions, it is necessary, for purposes of international comparability, to express the series in terms of pure 100 per cent hydrogen chloride. Although the usual technical and commercial grades refer to a weaker acid, the following equivalent of degrees Baumé (base: acid 20°C, water 4°C) have been adopted:

Baumé	18.8	19.9	21	22	23	24
Percentage HCl	30	32	34	36	38	40

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement. Where known, the figures in parentheses give an indication of the strength (in percentage) of acid reported:

Algeria (33)
Australia (100)
Brazil (100)
Bulgaria (31)
Canada (100)
Chile (100)
Colombia
Czechoslovakia (32)
Denmark (40)
Egypt (100)
Finland (100)
France (34)
German Dem. Rep. (100)
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (100)

Greece (34)
Hungary (30)
India (100)
Iran (100)
Italy (33)
Japan (35)
Korea, Rep. of (35)
Netherlands (100)
Norway (32.5)
Peru (32)
Poland (100)
Portugal (34 and 39)
Romania (32)
Spain (100)
Sweden (33)
Turkey
United States (100)
Viet-Nam, Rep. of (100)
Yugoslavia (32)

Nitric acid

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer in general to the production of nitric acid (HNO_3) also known as aqua fortis, hydrogen nitrate, azotic acid, obtained mainly by oxidation of ammonia in the presence of a platinum catalyst or by the action of sulphuric acid on sodium nitrate. Since the nitric acid can be mixed with water in all proportions, it is necessary for purposes of international comparability, to express the series in terms of pure 100 per cent fuming nitric acid. Although the usual technical and commercial grades refer to a weaker acid, the following equivalents of degree Baumé (base: acid 20°C, water 4°C) have been adopted:

Baumé	34.3	38.9	42.4	45.1	47.2	49.2
Percentage HNO_3	50	60	70	80	90	100

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement. Where available, the reported percentage of acid is included in parentheses:

Australia (100)
Belgium (100)
Brazil (100)
Bulgaria (100)
Canada (67)
Chile (67)
Colombia
Finland (100)
France (100)
German Dem. Rep. (100)
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (100)
Greece (54)
Hungary (100)
India[1] (100)
Israel (100)
Italy (100)
Japan (98)
Netherlands Antilles (100)
Norway (100)
Peru (53-98)
Poland (100)
Portugal (96 and 58)
Spain (100)
Sweden (100)
Turkey
United States[1] (100)
Yugoslavia (100)

India Excluding quantities consumed by the fertilizer industry.

United States Including data for government-owned but privately-operated plants.

[1] See below for further explanation.

Caustic soda

General statement

The series generally relate to the total production of caustic soda (sodium hydroxide, NaOH) obtained by causticizing sodium carbonate with milk of lime, in the form of soda lye or liquid soda and by electrolysing sodium chloride with a mercury cathode in the form of solid sodium hydroxide. Unless otherwise stated in the country descriptions below, the data do not include caustic soda regenerated and mixtures of caustic soda and lime, known as soda lime. Figures are expressed in terms of 100 per cent NaOH.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria[1, 2]
Bangladesh[1]
Belgium[1, 2]
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile[1]
Colombia
Cuba[1]
Czechoslovakia
Denmark[1]
Egypt[1]
Finland
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece[1]
Hungary[2]
India
Indonesia[1]
Iran[1, 2]
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait[1]
Mexico
Netherlands[1, 2]
Norway
Pakistan
Peru[1]
Philippines
Poland
Romania
Spain
Sri Lanka[1]
Sweden[1]
Turkey[2]
USSR
Ukrainian SSR[1]
United States
Venezuela[1]
Viet-Nam, Rep. of[1]
Yugoslavia

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.

Austria Estimates based on information published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Belgium Source: European Economic Community.

Hungary Monthly figures include regenerated NaOH.

Iran Production in urban areas only.

Netherlands Source: European Economic Community.

Turkey Government production only.

Soda ash

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate to the total production of soda ash or neutral sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3), improperly called carbonate of soda or commercial soda, and not to be confused with sodium hydroxide or caustic soda. Soda ash is commonly obtained by heating a solution of sodium chloride and ammonia with carbon dioxide, and decomposing by heating the resulting acid sodium carbonate. Production data are expressed in terms of 100 per cent Na_2CO_3.

Natural sodium carbonate (natron) is excluded, as well as acid carbonate or sodium bicarbonate ($NaHCO_3$).

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Chile
China
Colombia[1]
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
India
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Mexico
Netherlands
Norway
Pakistan
Poland
Portugal[2]
Romania
Spain
Sweden
USSR
Ukrainian SSR
United States
Yugoslavia[3]

[1] Beginning 1964, data refer to both producers' own use and natural consumption.
[2] Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
[3] Strength is 98 to 100 per cent Na_2CO_3.

Nitrogenous fertilizers[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate only to the nutrient content of nitrogenous fertilizers produced, thus excluding the output of ammonia exported without further processing and materials used for non-fertilizer purposes such as technical urea, except in a very few cases indicated in the tables.

The figures cover the production (*N* content) of ammonia solutions, ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrates, ammonium phosphate, calcium nitrate, calcium cyanamide, nitrate of soda, nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda-potash, nitro-chalk, urea, anhydrous ammonia, mixed and complex fertilizers and, in a few countries, guano. Output of binary and ternary fertilizers made by the processing of imported straight fertilizers is excluded.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome).

Plastics and resins

General statement

Plastic materials and artificial resins are products of various kinds of organic substances of high molecular weight having the common characteristic of plasticity, that is, the ability to be formed under external influence into shapes which are retained on the removal of the external influence.

The series relate to the production of thermoplastic[1] and thermosetting[2] resins and plastics obtained by the chemical transformation of natural organic substances or by chemical synthesis, answering to one of the following groups only:

(*a*) Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products (e.g., phenoplasts, aminoplasts, alkyd resins, polyallyl esters and other unsaturated polyesters, epoxy resins, silicones);

(*b*) Polymerization and copolymerization products (e.g., polyethylene, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic derivatives, coumarone-indene resins);

(*c*) Regenerated cellulose; chemical derivatives of cellulose;

(*d*) Hardened proteins (hardened casein, hardened gelatin etc.);

(*e*) Natural resins modified by fusion (run gums), artificial resins (ester gums) and chemical derivatives of natural rubber;

(*f*) Other high polymers, artificial resins and artificial plastic materials, including alginic acid, its salts and esters, and linoxyn.

The above groups are to be taken to apply to materials presented in the following forms only: liquid or pasty; blocks, lumps, powders, granules or flakes; monofil of which any cross-sectional dimension exceeds one millimetre; unworked tubes, rods, sticks and profile shapes; plates, sheets, strip film and foil not cut to shape; waste and scrap.

Concentrated dispersions of colouring materials in artificial plastic (i.e., dyes, colours, paints, varnishes etc.), stamping foils or blocking foils, artificial waxes, prepared additives for mineral oils, synthetic rubber, man-made fibres etc. are excluded.

[1] Materials that have the ability to remain plastic after numerous heating treatments.
[2] Materials that are not susceptible to repeated heating cycles and, once heated, are converted to an infusible form which cannot be fused again without serious chemical degradation.

Country descriptions

The series for the countries listed below conform to the general statement with the qualifications indicated:

Argentina[4]	**Italy**[4]
Australia	**Japan**[4]
Austria[4]	**Mexico**[3, 4]
Belgium[3]	**Netherlands**[4]
Brazil[3, 4]	**Norway**[3, 4]
Bulgaria[3]	**Philippines**[4]
Canada[4]	**Poland**
Colombia[3, 4]	**Portugal**
Czechoslovakia[4]	**Romania**
Denmark[3, 4]	**Spain**
Finland[3, 4]	**Sweden**[3]
France[4]	**Switzerland**[3, 4]
German Dem. Rep.[4]	**USSR**
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[4]	**United Kingdom**[4]
Hungary[4]	**United States**[4]
India[4]	**Venezuela**[3]
Israel[4]	**Yugoslavia**[4]

Argentina Production of plastic materials grouped as follows: (*a*) polyamides; (*b*) polyethylene, including the conventional type, low pressure and recovered types; polystyrene of impact strength, and styrene copolymers; vinyl chloride polymers for the production of vinyl compounds; (*c*) cellulose acetate.

Austria Production of polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, phenolic urea formaldehyde, melamine and other artificial resins and thermoplastic materials.

Brazil Production includes urea, melamine and phenolic resins; alkyd and acrylic plastics, polyethylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride. Plasticizers are included. Data relate to the production of the main establishments only.

Canada Data relate to shipments.

Colombia Source: United States Department of Commerce.

Czechoslovakia Beginning with 1965 the series relates to polycondensates, polyaducts, polymers, other raw materials excluding synthetic resins, urea formaldehyde etc.

Denmark The materials produced are cellulose acetate in powder form; galalith in plates, sticks and blocks. Other artificial resins classified as condensation and polycondensation materials, polymerization and copolymerization materials. The series relates to production by establishments in the chemical industry employing 10 or more workers.

Finland Incomplete coverage. Production of phenolic resins, phenolic moulding powder, urea formaldehyde and alkyd resins, casein plastics, plastic glues, various films and foils only.

France Yearly figures refer to the total production of celluloid, nitro-cellulose collodions, polyvinyl chloride, non-polymerized phenoplast resins, phenoplast resin emulsions, aminoplast resins in organic solution, alkyd and phenol modified abietic acid resins, phenoplast and urea formaldehyde moulding powders, urea glue, methacrylic derivatives, polystyrene, polyesters, polyethylene and epoxy resins. Monthly data represent approximately 75 per cent of total production.

German Democratic Republic Production of polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene and polyethylene only.

Germany, Federal Republic of The data relate to the combined production of cellulose derivatives, condensation, and polymerization materials.

Hungary Data include total production of synthetic materials, in net synthetic material weight.

India The data relate to the combined production of phenol and urea formaldehyde, polystyrene, polyethylene moulding powder, urea and plywood synthetic resins etc.

Israel Monthly data relate to polyethylene only. Annual data also include polyvinyl chloride.

Italy Data relate to synthetic resins including polyamides, polyesters, polyethylene, polystyrol, coumarone, urea, melamine, and phenol pure and modified resins etc.; derivatives of cellulose etc.

Japan Production of condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products such as: phenolic, urea, and melamine formaldehyde, unsaturated polyesters, phthalic anhydride and silicone resins. Polymerization and copolymerization products: methacrylic esters (monomers and polymers), vinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl chloride (monomers and polymers), caprolactam, fluorine resins, polyethylene, polystyrene, polypropylene, polyvinyl formal, and butyral, polyvinylidene, polyamide resins (moulding materials) polycarbonate resins; cellulose acetate and celluloid materials; protein glues.

The monthly series represents about 60 per cent of the total, and refer to the production of urea formaldehyde, resins, polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene and polystyrene.

Mexico Incomplete coverage.

Netherlands Primary plastic materials in the form of powder, paste, lacquer etc. and intermediate products such as plates, strip, profiles etc.

Norway Phenoplast and aminoplast resin moulding powders and glues, alkyds and unsaturated polyesters; polyvinyl and polyvinylidene derivates, polyvinyl chloride and polyvinylacetate.

Philippines Data represent approximately 65 per cent of the total.

Switzerland Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

United Kingdom Combined production of thermosetting and thermoplastic resins of which the thermosetting resins series comprise alkyds, amino plastics, phenolics and cresylics, unsaturated polyesters, epoxide resins and other thermosetting resins including polyurethanes and casein plastics etc. The thermoplastic resins series comprise cellulose plastics, styrene polymers and copolymers, polyolefines, polyvinylacetate, coumarone-indenes, rosin ester gums and other thermoplastic resins including acrylics, polyvinyl chloride polymers, polyamides and polytetra fluorethylene etc.

United States Combined production of thermosetting resins, thermoplastic resins and cellulose plastics of which thermosetting resins comprise alkyd resins;

[3] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

[4] See below for further explanation.

coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins, unmodified epoxy, polyester, silicone, phenolic and other tar acid resins; urea and melamine resins etc. Thermoplastic resins comprise styrene type plastic materials (i.e., styrene-acrylonitrile, acrylonitrile-butadienestyrene and terpolymers; styrene and copolymer resins; vinyl resins—resin content basis (i.e., polyvinyl acetate; polyvinyl chloride and copolymers-containing 50 per cent or more polyvinyl chloride and all other vinyl resins) and polyolefin plastic materials (i.e., polyethylene and polypropylene) etc. Cellulose plastics comprise moulding and extrusion materials etc. Coverage virtually complete for each type of plastic materials. The above production is reported at dry basis.

Yugoslavia Combined production of casein plastics, phenoplasts, aminoplasts, polyesters; polyvinyl chloride powder, and polyvinyl acetate; nitrocellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, cellophane, and other derivatives of cellulose.

Fuels

Petroleum refinery distillation capacity

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, represent, as reported by the *Petroleum Times* (London), the theoretical maximum capability of all crude oil distillation plants at the end of the year stated. Included are the reserve plants, whether they are in actual operation or available to operate on the reported date. Original quantity units in barrels per day are multiplied by the coefficient of 50 (an approximate factor based on world average gravity) in order to obtain units of thousand metric tons.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Albania[1]
Algeria
Angola
Antigua
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bahrain
Barbados
Belgium[1]
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria[1]
Burma
Canada[1]
Canary Islands[1]
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Czechoslovakia[1]
Denmark
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Gabon
German Dem. Rep.[1]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[1]
Ghana
Greece
Guam
Guatemala
Honduras
Hungary[1]
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy[1]
Ivory Coast
Japan
Ryukyu Islands
Jordan
Kenya[1]
Khmer Republic
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Lebanon
Liberia
Libyan Arab Rep.
Madagascar
Malaysia
Martinique
Mexico
Morocco
Mozambique
Netherlands[1]
Netherlands Antilles
Neutral Zone[1]
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland[1]
Portugal
Puerto Rico[1]
Qatar
Romania[1]
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Rep.
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
United Kingdom[1]
United Rep. of Tanzania
United States[1]
Uruguay
Venezuela
Virgin Islands
Yemen, Democratic
Yugoslavia
Zaire

[1] See below for further explanation.

Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and **Romania** Estimate. Source 1963-1969, *World Petroleum Report* (Houston, Texas); 1970, *The Petroleum Industry* (Tripoli, Libyan Arab Republic).

Belgium, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy and **Netherlands** 1963-1970, source: *Energy Statistics*, Statistical Office of the European Communities.

Canada 1963-1969, source: *Canadian Minerals Yearbook* (Ottawa).

Kenya 1965-1966, source: *Petroleum Facts and Figures* (New York).

Neutral Zone Area jointly shared by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Puerto Rico Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

United Kingdom 1963-1969, source: *Digest of Energy Statistics*, Ministry of Technology (London).

United States Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Natural gas liquids

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to liquid products produced by natural gas processing plants. The table shows separate series for the production of natural gasoline and of liquefied petroleum gas.

Natural gasoline. Light spirit extracted from the natural gas associated with crude petroleum. It is used principally for blending with motor spirit.

Liquefied petroleum gas. Light hydrocarbon fraction of the paraffin series produced mainly in the natural gasoline plants from natural gas. It is presented in the liquid state by compression or absorption process and mainly consists of propane and butane (normal butane and iso-butane) or a mixture of them and is used as fuel, solvent or chemical feedstocks. The series for liquefied petroleum gas derived from crude petroleum are shown in the table entitled "Petroleum products".

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Natural gasoline:

Algeria
Argentina
Austria
Brunei
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Ecuador
Egypt
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Hungary
Italy
Japan
Kuwait
Mexico
Peru
Poland
Romania
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

Liquefied petroleum gas:

Argentina
Brazil
Brunei
Canada
Chile
Colombia
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Hungary
Mexico
Poland
Sweden
United States
Venezuela

Petroleum products

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, and in a special table in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the liquid fuels, lubricant oils and solid and semi-solid products obtained by distillation of domestic and imported crude petroleum, shale oil or unfinished petroleum products. So far as possible, the figures include fuels consumed in refining but exclude oils obtained from natural gas, coal, lignite and their derivatives.

Liquefied petroleum gas. A hydrocarbon fraction of the paraffin series lighter than gasoline derived from the distillation of crude petroleum only (excluding LPG from natural gas or liquefied natural gas and also unliquefied gases). It is presented in the liquid state by compression or absorption process to facilitate storage, transport and handling. It mainly consists of butanes (normal butane and iso-butane) and propane or a mixture of them and is used in domestic heating as fuel and as solvent.

Motor spirit. Blended light petroleum fuel. Commonly known as petrol or gasoline, suitable as a fuel in spark-ignition internal-combustion engines.

Aviation gasoline. Any of the specially blended grades of gasoline with high anti-knock value, high stability, a high volatility and low freezing point, intended for use in aviation piston power unit only. In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown for both motor spirit and aviation gasoline. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, data for aviation gasoline are included with those for motor spirit in some country series.

Kerosene. A refined crude petroleum fuel, in volatility between motor spirit and gas oil, free of gasoline and heavy hydrocarbons such as gas oil and lubricating oil. It is used as an illuminant and as a fuel in certain types of spark-ignition engines such as those used for agricultural tractors and stationary engines. The data cover those products commonly termed as burning oil, vaporizing oil, power kerosene, illuminating oil and also white spirit (used commonly as a paint thinner).

Jet fuels. Fuel meeting the required properties for use in jet engines and aircraft turbine engines, mainly refined from kerosene; gasoline-type jet fuels is included. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, data for jet fuel are included with those for kerosene in some country series.

Distillate fuel oils. A fuel oil which is a crude petroleum distillate, having a viscosity and distillation range between those of kerosene and lubricating oil; used as a fuel for internal combustion in diesel engines, as a burner fuel in heating installations such as furnaces and for enriching water gas to increase its luminosity. The data cover those products commonly termed as diesel fuel (diesel oil) or gas oil, solar oil etc.

Residual fuel oil. A fuel oil which is crude petroleum residues, such as viscous residuum, obtained by the refinery operations of crude petroleum after gasoline, kerosene, and sometimes heavier distillates (such as gas oil or diesel oil) have been removed. It is commonly used by ships and industrial large-scale heating installations as a fuel in furnace or boilers firing to produce heat and power (known as mazout).

Lubricating oils. A heavy liquid distillate obtained by refining crude petroleum; used for lubricating purposes. It may be produced either from petroleum distillates or residues at refineries. Solid lubricants (e.g., grease) are excluded.

Bitumen (asphalt). Brown to black solid or semi-solid material obtained as a residue in the distillation of

crude petroleum; used mainly for asphalt paving in road construction. Excludes that which may be obtained from natural occurrence.

Paraffin wax. Colourless, more or less translucent, solid hydrocarbons of low oil content obtained as a residue by the distillation of wax-bearing crude petroleum; used for candle manufacture, polishes and waterproofing.

Petroleum coke. A solid residue consisting of carbon, obtained by the distillation of heavier petroleum oils; used mainly in metallurgical processes (excluding those solid residues obtained from carbonization of coal).

Road oil. Non-asphaltic road oil: a non-hardening petroleum distillate or residual oil with a low viscosity; used mainly for dust-laying or roads.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Albania[1, 2]
Algeria[1]
Angola
Argentina[1]
Australia[1]
Austria[1]
Bahrain[2]
Barbados[2]
Belgium[1]
Bolivia
Brazil
Brunei[2]
Bulgaria[1]
Burma[1]
Canada[1]
Canary Islands[2]
Costa Rica[1, 2]
Cuba[2]
Czechoslovakia[1]
Denmark
Ecuador[1]
Egypt[1]
El Salvador[1]
Ethiopia[2]
Finland
France[1]
Gabon[1, 2]
German Dem. Rep. [1, 2]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[1]
Ghana
Greece[1]
Guam[1, 2]
Guatemala
Honduras[1, 2]
Hungary[1]
India[1]
Indonesia
Iran[1]
Iraq[1]
Ireland[1]
Israel[1, 2]
Ivory Coast[1]
Jamaica
Japan[1]
Jordan
Kenya
Khmer Republic[1, 2]
Korea, Rep. of[1]
Kuwait[1]
Lebanon[1]
Liberia[1, 2]
Libyan Arab Rep.
Madagascar[2]
Malaysia[1]
Mexico
Mongolia[2]
Morocco
Mozambique[1]
Netherlands[1]
Neutral Zone[1, 2]
New Zealand[2]
Nicaragua[1, 2]
Nigeria
Norway[1]
Pakistan[1, 2]
Panama[1, 2]
Paraguay[2]
Peru[1, 2]
Philippines[1]
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico[1, 2]
Qatar[1, 2]
Romania[1]
Saudi Arabia[1, 2]
Senegal
Sierra Leone[1, 2]
South Africa[1, 2]
Sri Lanka[2]
Sudan[2]
Sweden[1]
Switzerland[1]
Syrian Arab Rep.
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago[1]
Tunisia
Turkey[1]
United Rep. of Tanzania[2]
U.S. Virgin Islands[2]
Uruguay
Venezuela[1]
Yemen, Democratic[1, 2]
Yugoslavia
Zaire

[1] See below for minor exception from the General Statement and sources.
[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Albania The data for bitumen (asphalt) relate to exports.

Algeria Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Argentina In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, only annual data for kerosene include jet fuel.

Australia The kerosene series refer to lighting kerosene and power kerosene only. The residual fuel oil series includes heating oil, furnace oil and refinery fuel.

Austria Source for the series on naphtha and jet fuels: OECD. Series for motor spirit include small amount of naphtha. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, quarterly data for kerosene are not strictly comparable with yearly figures.

Belgium Source for the series on naphtha and jet fuel: *Energy Statistics*, Statistical Office of the European Communities; for the aviation series: OECD. The jet fuel series covers gasoline and kerosene-type jet fuels.

Bulgaria The data for distillate fuel oils include naphtha.

Burma In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, only annual data for kerosene include jet fuel.

Canada The data for lubricating oils include grease and the data for bitumen (asphalt) include road oil.

Chile The motor spirit, kerosene and distillate fuel oils series include small amounts of refined products obtained from crude petroleum at gasoline plants. Residual fuel oil series refer to fuel oils No. 5 and No. 6. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, beginning 1969, data for kerosene include jet fuel. Prior to 1963 series are not strictly comparable with those in current years.

Colombia The aviation gasoline series include alkylate. Motor spirit covers motor gasoline and white gasoline. Other series conform to the general statement. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, quarterly data for distillate fuel oils exclude gas oil.

Costa Rica Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Czechoslovakia Prior to 1963, series for distillate fuel oils and residual fuel oil are not strictly comparable with those for current years. The data for kerosene include jet fuel. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, quarterly data for residual fuel oil are not strictly comparable with yearly figures.

Ecuador The data for lubricating oils include spray oil.

Egypt The data for motor spirit include naphtha.

El Salvador Jet fuel series includes gasoline and kerosene-type jet fuel. Beginning 1968, source: United States Bureau of Mines.

France The data for naphtha, as reported prior to 1967 by *Energy Statistics*, Statistical Office of the European Communities, and after 1967 by OECD, refer to chemical feed-stock. Jet fuel series includes

gasoline and kerosene-type jet fuel. Other series conform to the general statement. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, quarterly data are not strictly comparable with yearly figures.

Gabon Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

German Democratic Republic The series for motor spirit and distillate fuel oils include products distillated from coal. Distillate fuel oils also includes kerosene. Other series conform to the general statement.

Germany, Federal Republic of Prior to 1969, aviation gasoline is included with jet fuel. Beginning 1969, aviation gasoline is included with motor spirit. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, quarterly data for motor spirit exclude aviation gasoline.

Greece Jet fuel series includes gasoline and kerosene-type jet fuel. Data for paraffin wax are reported by OECD.

Guam Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Honduras Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Hungary In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, quarterly data for motor spirit include white spirit, which is excluded from quarterly data for kerosene. Quarterly data for distillate fuel oils exclude furnace oil.

India In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, quarterly data for motor spirit include naphtha.

Iran Source: National Iranian Oil Company.

Iraq In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, only annual data for kerosene include jet fuel.

Ireland In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, source for quarterly jet fuel data: OECD.

Israel Liquefied petroleum gas series refer to consumption. Beginning 1965, kerosene series includes jet fuel.

Italy The series exclude quantities used at refineries and lost. Diesel oil is included with the data for residual fuel oil.

Ivory Coast In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, only annual data for kerosene include jet fuel.

Japan The motor spirit series includes industrial gasoline. Distillate fuel oils series includes heavy fuel oil, grade 1 (type A). Residual fuel oil series includes heavy fuel oil, grades 1 and 2 (types B and C). In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, quarterly data for distillate fuel oils are not strictly comparable with yearly figures.

Khmer Republic Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Korea, Republic of Jet fuel series covers gasoline-type (jet A-1) and kerosene-type jet fuel (JP-4). In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, only annual data for kerosene include jet fuel.

Kuwait Source: United States Bureau of Mines (except for the series for naphtha and bitumen). The data exclude Kuwait's share of the production in Neutral Zone. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, quarterly data are not strictly comparable with yearly figures.

Lebanon Prior to 1971, jet fuel is included with the data for kerosene.

Liberia Source: United States Bureau of Mines. The data for kerosene include jet fuel.

Malaysia The series refer to the production in Sarawak only. The data for motor spirit include naphtha.

Mozambique In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, Beginning 1969, data for motor spirit include aviation gasoline.

Netherlands The jet fuel series covers gasoline and kerosene-type jet fuel. The data for lubricating oils include grease. Prior to 1967, data for naphtha are reported by *Energy Statistics*, Statistical Office of the European Communities and data for petroleum coke by OECD.

Netherlands Antilles[2] Beginning 1969, source: United States Bureau of Mines. Prior to 1969 (except 1953), the series refer to exports.

Neutral Zone Production of the territory is jointly shared by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Nicaragua The data for kerosene include jet fuel.

Norway Source: beginning in 1963, OECD. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, quarterly data for motor spirit are not strictly comparable with yearly figures. Quarterly data for kerosene exclude white spirit.

Pakistan Beginning 1965, source: United States Bureau of Mines. The series for motor spirit (1965-1971) and aviation gasoline (1968-1970) have limited coverage. The data for kerosene include jet fuel.

Panama Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Peru Liquefied petroleum gas includes production obtained from natural gas. The data for lubricating oils include grease.

Philippines In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, beginning 1969, data for motor spirit include aviation gasoline. Quarterly data for residual fuel oil exclude refinery use and loss.

Puerto Rico Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Qatar Data estimated by United States Bureau of Mines.

Romania The data for kerosene include jet fuel. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, quarterly data for motor spirit are not strictly comparable with yearly figures.

Saudi Arabia Source: American Arabian Oil Company. Data for motor spirit include naphtha.

Sierra Leone Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

South Africa Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Spain Prior to 1967, the series for distillate fuel oils, lubricating oil and paraffin wax include production from shale oil.

Sweden The data include products derived from shale oil. Jet fuel series, as reported by OECD, include

[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

aviation gasoline. The data for lubricating oils include grease.

Switzerland The jet fuel series includes gasoline and kerosene-type jet fuel. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics,* quarterly data are taken from OECD publications. Quarterly data for both distillate and residual fuel oil are not strictly comparable with yearly figures.

Trinidad and Tobago The naphtha series refer to chemical feedstock. The data for lubricating oils include grease.

Turkey In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics,* only annual data for kerosene include jet fuel.

United Kingdom The data exclude operations at distillation plants. The kerosene series includes industrial spirit. The jet fuel series is the sum of production of gasoline-type jet fuel (wide-cut gasoline) and delivery for inland consumption (prior to 1967) of kerosene-type jet fuel. The residual fuel oil series includes road oil and petroleum coke. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics,* only annual data for motor spirit include aviation gasoline. Quarterly data for kerosene include aviation gasoline.

United States Beginning in 1964, the aviation gasoline series exclude alkylate. Prior to 1964, commercial jet fuel is included in the kerosene series. Other series conform to the General Statement.

Venezuela In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics,* quarterly data include naphtha and annual data for kerosene include jet fuel. Quarterly data for residual fuel oil are not strictly comparable with yearly figures.

Yemen, Democratic The series for naphtha refer to chemical feedstock.

Coke oven coke

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* refer to the production of coke, obtained as the solid residue in the distillation of coal in the absence of air (carbonization), used mainly in metallurgical industry. Pitch coke, petroleum coke, semi-coke and gas coke are excluded.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Czechoslovakia
Egypt
France
German Dem. Rep.
Hungary
India
Iran
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway[1]
Poland
Romania
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Turkey
USSR
Ukrainian SSR[1]
United Kingdom
Yugoslavia

[1] See below for further explanation.

Chile Source: United States Bureau of Mines. The series excludes coke breeze.

China Source: United States Bureau of Mines. The series excludes coke breeze.

Colombia The series excludes coke breeze.

Germany, Federal Republic of Data include gas coke produced at local gasworks.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic Source: United States Bureau of Mines. The series excludes coke breeze.

New Caledonia Source: United States Bureau of Mines. The series excludes coke breeze.

Norway Data include cinder.

Peru The series excludes coke breeze.

Southern Rhodesia The series excludes coke breeze.

Ukrainian SSR The data are included also with those of the USSR.

United States The series includes coke made in by-product coke ovens installed in gasworks.

Manufactured gas

General statement

The series refer, in so far as possible, to gas produced at gasworks and cokeries from coal, coke and oil. Gas used by producers for oven heating and other purposes is included. Blast furnace and oil refinery gases are excluded. In some cases, as indicated in the country descriptions below, actual volumes have been converted to a gas equivalent of constant calorific value. The figures are expressed in units of million cubic metres at atmospheric pressure. In the *Statistical Yearbook,* whenever available, the data for the gas produced at the gasworks and for that produced at cokeries are shown separately, whereas in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics,* only total of both gases are shown when they are available.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries relate to the production at gasworks, representing total output of manufactured gas. Where known, the figures in paren-

theses give an indication of the calorific value measured in recent years:

Algeria
Colombia[1]
Cuba[1]
Denmark (4 050)
Finland (4 169)
Gibraltar (3 560)
Greece (4 200)
Hong Kong (4 050)
Ireland[2]
Luxembourg (4 200)
Malta (4 000)[1]
New Zealand (4 005)
Panama (4 823)
Philippines (5 340–5 370)
Ryukyu Islands (4 500)[1]
Singapore (4 450)
Sri Lanka[2]
Surinam (4 400)[1]
Tunisia (4 500)
Uruguay[1]

Australia In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown with calorific value of 4 450–4 725 for gas from gasworks and 4 540 for that from cokeries. Beginning 1970, production from gasworks includes natural gas. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, the monthly data represent production, including natural gas, at gasworks only.

Austria In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown with calorific value of 4 100–4 600 for gas from gasworks and 4 476 for that from cokeries. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to gas production by both gasworks and cokeries in Vienna only.

Brazil The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the consumption of manufactured gas from gasworks in the cities of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo only. In the *Statistical Yearbook*, the aforesaid gas and the gas produced by cokeries are shown separately with the calorific values of 4 300 and 4 750 respectively.

Canada In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown with the calorific value of 4 450 for gas from gasworks and 5 120 for that from cokeries. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, the monthly averages,which conform to the general statement refer to the total production of gases from both gasworks and cokeries.

Czechoslovakia In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown with calorific value of 4 200 for gas from gasworks and 4 400 for that from cokeries. In 1971, 40 per cent of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks, 60 per cent at cokeries. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* conform to the general statement.

France In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown with the calorific value of 4 200 for the gas from gasworks and 4 500 for that from cokeries. In 1971, 8 per cent of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks and 92 per cent at cokeries. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, monthly averages conform to the general statement, whereas the monthly figures refer to gas for sale, produced by the whole gasworks industry, representing approximately 43 per cent of the total production in 1971.

German Democratic Republic Annual data and monthly averages refer to the production at gasworks, cokeries and carbonization plants of manufactured gas having a calorific value of 3 200 kilocalories per cubic metre.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

[2] See below for further explanation.

Germany, Federal Republic of In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown with calorific value of 4 300 for both gases from gasworks and cokeries. Prior to 1966, production from gasworks includes liquefied petroleum gas. In 1971, 9 per cent of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks and 91 per cent at cokeries. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* conform to the general statement.

Hungary Prior to 1969, the data which are shown separately for gas from gasworks and gas from cokeries with calorific values of 4 167 and 4 259 respectively in the *Statistical Yearbook* conform to the general statement. Beginning 1969, the data for gas from gasworks refer to the production of mixed gases which included 64 per cent of natural gas in 1971. Monthly data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production of gas from gasworks only.

Indonesia[1] Separate data are shown with calorific value of 3 600 for both gases from gasworks and cokeries.

Ireland The series refer to the production of coal-gas and water-gas at the gasworks of private companies and local authorities, representing total production of manufactured gas.

Italy In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown with calorific value of 4 250–4 650 for the gas from gasworks and 4 250–4 790 for that from cokeries. In 1971, about 2 per cent of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks and the rest at cokeries. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* conform to the general statement.

Japan In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown with calorific value of 5 000 for the gas from gasworks and 5 500 for that from cokeries. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* monthly averages conform to the general statement.

Netherlands In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown with calorific value of 2 807–4 260 for the gas from gasworks and 4 755–4 860 for that from cokeries. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* conform to the general statement.

Norway In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown with calorific value of 4,300 for the gas from gasworks and 4 600 for that from cokeries. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production of gas from gasworks only.

Poland In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown with calorific value of 3 800 for the gas from gasworks and 4 600 for that from cokeries. In 1971, 12 per cent of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks, 88 per cent at cokeries. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* monthly averages conform to the general statement.

Portugal (4 190) The series refer to the production of gas at gasworks in Lisbon only. The production of cokeries is nil.

Romania (4 200) Production at cokeries only; gas production by gasworks is nil.

South Africa[1] Separate data are shown with calorific value of 4 094 for gas from gasworks and 4 298 for that from cokeries. In 1971, 30 per cent of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks, 70 per cent at cokeries.

Spain In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown with calorific value of 3 120–4 100 for gas from gasworks and 4 100–4 800 for that from cokeries. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* conform to the general statement.

Sri Lanka Production at gasworks in Colombo, the only area where gas is produced on a commercial basis.

Sweden[1] Separate data are shown with calorific value of 4 300 for the gas from gasworks and 4 160 for that from cokeries. In 1970, 59 per cent of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks, 41 per cent at cokeries.

Switzerland[1] Data for gas from gasworks (with a calorific value of 4 200) and for gas from cokeries are shown separately.

Turkey[1] Data for gas from gasworks (with a calorific value of 4 200) and for gas from cokeries are shown separately. In 1970, 20 per cent of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks, 80 per cent at cokeries.

USSR[1] Separate data are shown with calorific value of 3 930–4 150 for gas from gasworks and 4 400 for that from cokeries. In 1971, 3 per cent of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks, 97 per cent at cokeries.

United Kingdom In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown with calorific value of 4 423–5 069 for gas from gasworks and 4 661–5 000 for that from cokeries. In 1971, 39 per cent of the manufactured gas was produced at gasworks, 61 per cent at cokeries. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* conform to the general statement.

United States Data for gas from gasworks (with a calorific value of 4 895) and for gas from cokeries are shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook*. In 1968, 1 per cent of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks, 99 per cent at the cokeries. Source for gasworks production data: American Gas Association. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, prior to 1969, monthly averages conform to the general statement. Beginning 1969, they refer to the gas produced by cokeries only, whereas the monthly figures are estimates for gas produced by these same cokeries, based on the carbonization of coal.

Yugoslavia (4 200–4 841) Production at gasworks only; production at cokeries is not reported.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Building materials

Cement

General statement

The term cement is applied to a great number of materials which are used as bonding agents. As used here, the term refers only to the hydraulic cements used in construction, that are formed by the action of heat on basic materials, or basic mixtures composed of silica, alumina, iron oxide, lime and magnesia. In principle, the country series are intended to comprise the total production of the cements listed below. Many countries, however, compile statistics only for Portland cement, which is by far the most important (usually accounting for more than 90 per cent of total production in a country). Hydraulic lime is not included.

Portland cement is obtained by burning a finely divided, well-proportioned mixture of calcareous and argillaceous material (such as the marls or an artificial mixture of limestone and clay etc.) to incipient fusion (about 1 500°C) and grinding the resultant clinker. The precise composition of the mixture is varied to produce several different types of Portland cement with distinct properties, among which are High Early Strength Portland cement and White Portland cement. Usually a small quantity of calcium sulphate (a retarder) and sometimes small quantities of other additives are included at the grinding stage to impart some special property to the cement.

Metallurgic cements are obtained by grinding together Portland cement clinker and varying proportions of blast furnace slag (up to 85 per cent of final product). For a number of metallurgic cements, the strength obtained is almost as great as that of ordinary Portland cement.

Other cements:

Portland pozzolan cements are obtained by grinding together Portland cement clinker and any of several pozzolanic materials (trass, pumicite, fly ash, burnt clays and shales etc.).

Aluminous cement also known as high alumina cement or bauxite cement is obtained by burning a proper mixture of basic materials rich in alumina. Alumina content is over 30 per cent whereas in Portland cement it is of the order of 5 per cent.

Natural cement is made by burning natural, highly argillaceous limestone below sintering temperature. The raw materials are less carefully proportioned than for Portland cement and the quality is subject to considerable variations.

Pozzolan cement is an intimate, finely-divided mixture of hydrated lime with pozzolanic materials or with blast furnace slag.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries relate to total production and conform to the general statement. Where known, the figures in brackets give an indication of the percentage that Portland cement represents out of the total.

Afghanistan[1]
Albania[1,3]
Algeria
Angola (100)
Argentina
Australia (100)
Austria
Bangladesh[1]
Belgium[2]
Bolivia[1]
Brazil (98)
Bulgaria
Burma (100)
Canada
Cape Verde Islands[1]
Chile (100)
China[1,3]
Colombia (100)

[1] The series is published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.
[3] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Costa Rica[1]
Cuba (100)[1, 2]
Cyprus (100)
Czechoslovakia (50)
Denmark[2]
Dominican Republic (100)[1]
Ecuador (100)
Egypt (56)
El Salvador (100)
Ethiopia[1]
Fiji (100)
Finland (99)
France (80)[2]
German Dem. Rep. (66)
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (72)
Ghana[1]
Greece (90)
Guatemala[1]
Haiti[1]
Honduras[1]
Hong Kong (100)
Hungary (80)
Iceland (78)[1]
India (over 90)
Indonesia (100)[1]
Iran (92)[1]
Iraq[1]
Ireland (100)
Israel
Italy (99)
Ivory Coast[1]
Jamaica (100)
Japan
Jordan (100)
Kenya (100)
Khmer Republic[1]
Korea, Dem. Pp. Rep.[1, 3]
Korea, Rep. of (100)
Kuwait[1]
Lebanon
Liberia[1]
Libyan Arab Rep.[1]
Luxembourg[1]
Madagascar[1]
Malawi
Malaysia, West (97)
Malta[1]
Mexico (95)
Mongolia[1]
Morocco (100)
Mozambique
Netherlands
New Zealand (100)
Nicaragua[1]
Niger[1]
Nigeria (76)
Norway (100)
Pakistan (100)
Panama (100)[1]
Paraguay (100)[1]
Peru
Philippines (100)
Poland (60)
Portugal (99)
Puerto Rico (100)
Romania
Saudi Arabia[1]
Senegal
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia (100)[1]
Spain[2]
Sri Lanka (100)
Sudan (100)[1]
Surinam[1]
Sweden (97)
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Rep. (100)[2]
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago (100)
Tunisia
Turkey (100)
Uganda (100)
USSR (65)
Byelorussian SSR[1]
Ukrainian SSR[1]
United Kingdom (94)[2]
United Rep of Tanzania (100)[1]
United States (95.5)
Uruguay (100)[1,2]
Venezuela (99)[1]
Viet-Nam, Dem. Rep.[1, 3]
Viet-Nam Rep. of
Yugoslavia (99)
Zaire[1]
Zambia (100)

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.
[3] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Belgium Excluding natural cement.

Cuba Gray cement.

Denmark Portland and special cement.

France Including hydraulic mortar.

Nigeria Beginning July 1967, excluding the three Eastern States.

United Kingdom Ordinary Portland cement; aluminous cement is excluded.

United States Monthly data refer to shipments; excluding natural cement.

Uruguay Including mason's mortar.

Basic metals

Pig-iron and ferro-alloys

General statement

The series relate to the total production of pig-iron and ferro-alloys in blast and electric furnaces. Metal for direct casting is included as well as metal for steel-making and other purposes. Ferro-alloys (spiegeleisen, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, ferro-nickel, ferro-chrome, ferro-tungsten etc.) in blast and electric furnaces are included at gross weight. Sponge-iron is excluded.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement and relate to:

(*a*) Production of pig-iron and ferro-alloys:

Australia[1]
Austria[1]
Belgium
Bulgaria
Canada
China[2,3]
Colombia[3]
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Finland
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Hungary
India
Italy
Japan
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of[2,3]
Korea, Rep. of[1]
Mexico[1]
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania[1]
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia[2,3]
Spain
Sweden[1]
Switzerland[1,3]
Thailand[3]
USSR[1]
Ukrainian SSR
United Kingdom[1]
United States[1]
Venezuela[3]
Yugoslavia

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.
[3] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

(*b*) Production of pig-iron excluding ferro-alloys (production of ferro-alloys is not reported):

Argentina[1]
Brazil
Chile
Egypt[3]
Morocco[3]
Peru[3]
Tunisia[3]

(*c*) Production of pig-iron only (ferro-alloys are not produced):

Luxembourg **Turkey**

Argentina Source: Centro de Industriales Siderúrgicos.

Australia Monthly figures exclude production of ferro-alloys.

Austria Monthly figures exclude ferro-alloys produced in electric furnaces.

German Dem. Rep. Data exclude ferro-alloys produced in electric furnaces.

Korea, Rep. of 1963 and monthly figures exclude production of ferro-alloys.

Mexico Monthly figures exclude production of ferro-alloys.

Poland Monthly figures exclude ferro-alloys produced in electric furnaces.

Romania Prior to 1966, and monthly figures exclude production of ferro-alloys.

Sweden Monthly figures exclude ferro-alloys.

Switzerland Excluding production of ferro-alloys in electric furnaces. Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

USSR Excluding ferro-alloys produced in electric furnaces. Data include production of Ukrainian SSR, also shown separately.

United Kingdom Excluding ferro-alloys in electric furnaces.

United States Monthly figures, source: American Iron and Steel Institute. Monthly figures exclude ferro-alloys produced in electric furnaces.

Crude steel

General statement

The series refer to the total production of crude steel (both ingots and steel for castings) obtained from pig-iron and scrap, whether for further use by the maker or for sale.

Special alloy steels are included; wrought (puddled) iron is excluded.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement and relate to:

(*a*) Production of ingots and steel for castings:

Algeria[3]
Argentina[1]
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil[1]
Bulgaria
Canada
Colombia
Cuba[3]
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Egypt[3]
Finland
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece[2,3]
Hungary
India[1]
Ireland[2,3]
Italy
Japan
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of[2,3]
Luxembourg
Mexico
Morocco[3]
Netherlands
Norway
Peru[3]
Poland
Portugal
Romania
South Africa[1]
Southern Rhodesia[2,3]
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland[1,3]
Thailand[3]
Tunisia[3]
Turkey
Uganda[3]
USSR
Byelorussian SSR[1, 3]
Ukrainian SSR[3]
United Kingdom
United States[1]
Uruguay[3]
Venezuela[3]
Yugoslavia

(*b*) Production of ingots only:

Chile
China[2, 3]
Israel[2,3]
Korea, Rep. of
Pakistan[3]

Argentina Source: Centro de Industriales Siderúrgicos.

Brazil Excluding alloy steels.

Byelorussian SSR Figures refer to steel for casting only.

India 1963, 1964 and monthly figures, excluding steel for castings.

South Africa Beginning 1966, including concast steel billets.

Switzerland Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

United States Data do not include steel for castings made in foundries operated by companies not producing ingots. Monthly data, source: American Iron and Steel Institute.

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.
[3] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Aluminium

General statement

The series relate to the production of primary (virgin) aluminium obtained by the electrolytic reduction of alumina from domestic and imported ores. Where available, separate series are shown for the production of secondary aluminium (i.e., metal recovered from old and new scrap).

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries relate to the production of primary aluminium:

Australia[1]
Austria[1]
Brazil
Cameroon
Canada[1]
China[1,2]

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Czechoslovakia[2]
France[1]
German Dem. Rep.[1,2]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana[1,2]
Greece
Hungary
Iceland[2]
India
Italy[1]
Japan[1]
Korea, Rep. of[2]
Mexico
Netherlands
Norway[1]
Spain[1]
Surinam[2]
Sweden[1]
Switzerland
USSR[1,2]
United Kingdom[1]
United States[1]
Venezuela[1,2]
Yugoslavia

Australia *Secondary.*[2] Secondary aluminium.

Austria *Secondary.* Secondary aluminium produced from old scrap only. Prior to 1965, the series relates to the production of secondary aluminium derived from old and new scrap. In both periods remelted aluminium is included.

Belgium[2] *Secondary.* Secondary aluminium and alloys.

Canada *Primary.* Monthly figures relate to exports which represented approximately 84 per cent of the total production in 1971.

China[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Denmark[2] *Secondary.* Secondary aluminium including alloys. Prior to 1966, data estimated by Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft (Frankfurt).

Finland[2] *Secondary.* Secondary aluminium.

France *Secondary.* Secondary aluminium and alloys.

German Democratic Republic[2] Source: Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft (Frankfurt).

Germany, Federal Republic *Secondary.* Secondary aluminium, including aluminium alloys at gross weight. Figures include contract remelting of scrap.

Ghana[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Italy *Secondary.*[2] Secondary aluminium.

Japan *Secondary.* Remelted aluminium, including aluminium alloys at gross weight, with an aluminium content of 50 per cent or more recovered from remelted aluminium alloy scrap.

Norway *Primary.* Including the pure content of virgin alloys. *Secondary.*[2] Aluminium and alloys.

Poland Primary and secondary aluminium.

Portugal[2] *Secondary.* Secondary aluminium and alloys.

Romania[2] Including the pure content of virgin alloys and secondary aluminium.

Spain *Secondary.*[2] Secondary aluminium.

Sweden *Secondary.*[2] Secondary aluminium, including remelted aluminium.

USSR Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

United Kingdom *Primary.* Including the pure content of virgin alloys. *Secondary.* Secondary aluminium, including virgin content used in the production of secondary alloys.

United States *Secondary.* Aluminium content of secondary aluminium and other alloys, including aluminium in chemical compounds, recovered from old and new scrap.

Venezuela[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Copper, smelter and refined

A. Smelter production

General statement

The series relate to the production of virgin copper obtained directly from domestic and imported ores and concentrates. Smelter production, a conventional term used to denote an intermediate level in the production process, includes blister, black and cement copper obtained directly from ores by leaching. Where such data are not available for the individual series, figures of this production at the refined stage, in the form of electrolytic and fire-refined copper, are shown.

Country descriptions

Albania[1] Blister copper from ores and concentrates.

Angola[1] Black copper from ores.

Australia Copper content (99 per cent) of blister from ores and concentrates. Monthly figures in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* represent gross weight of blister copper.

Austria Electrolytic copper produced from concentrates.

Brazil[1] Fire-refined copper produced from black copper.

Bulgaria Black copper (gross weight) produced from ores and concentrates.

Canada Copper content of blister and anode copper from ores and concentrates. A small quantity of copper contained in gold-silver and nickel-copper ores shipped to domestic smelters is included.

Chile Copper content of blister copper from ores and concentrates, electrolytic copper produced both directly from ores by leaching and from anode copper, and fire-refined copper produced from blister copper.

China[1] Estimates of refined metal production published by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Czechoslovakia[1] Smelter production.

Finland Copper content of blister copper from ores and concentrates.

German Democratic Republic[1] Estimates of smelter production published by the Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft (Frankfurt).

Germany, Federal Republic of Blister and anode copper from ores and concentrates.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Hungary[1] Blister copper.

India Fire-refined copper produced from domestic blister copper, representing approximately 97 per cent of blister production.

Italy[1] Smelter production.

Japan Blister copper from ores and concentrates.

Korea, Republic of Electrolytic copper produced from domestic virgin blister copper.

Mexico Copper content of blister copper from ores and concentrates and some electrolytic copper produced from blister copper. The copper content of copper matte is included.

Namibia Copper content of blister copper. Beginning 1967, source: *World Metal Statistics* (London).

Norway Blister copper (gross weight) from ores and concentrates and electrolytic copper. Electrolytic copper is produced from imported nickel-copper matte.

Peru Copper content of blister copper from ores and concentrates and refined copper produced from domestic primary materials. Monthly figures in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, as reported by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, include a small amount (less than 1 per cent) contained in copper matte.

Poland Smelter production.

South Africa Copper content of blister copper from ores and concentrates, fire-refined copper produced from blister copper and, whenever produced, electrolytic copper recovered as a by-product from platinum matte. Monthly figures in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* relate to the gross weight thereby overstating production by about 1 per cent.

Southern Rhodesia Fire-refined copper produced from domestic smelter production. Beginning 1966, source: *World Metal Statistics* (London).

Spain Blister copper (gross weight) from ores and concentrates. Monthly figures in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* (representing about 75 per cent of the total production) exclude two concerns producing blister copper for their own refining.

Sweden Blister and anode copper. Source: *World Metal Statistics* (London).

Turkey Blister copper (gross weight) from ores and concentrates and some fire-refined copper produced from blister copper.

Uganda Blister copper (gross weight) from ores and concentrates.

USSR[1] Estimates of smelter production, published by Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft (Frankfurt).

United States Copper content of blister copper from ores and concentrates, metallic and cement copper recovered by leaching and some fire-refined copper produced from blister copper.

Yugoslavia Blister copper (gross weight) from ores and concentrates.

Zaire Blister copper from ores and concentrates and electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced from domestic primary materials. The figures include copper contained in copper-cobalt alloy and zinc concentrates.

Zambia Blister copper (gross weight) from ores and concentrates and electrolytic copper obtained both directly from ores by leaching and from blister copper.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

B. Refined production

General statement

The series relate to the total production of refined copper. They include electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced from primary domestic and imported crude metal (blister, black and cement copper) and recovered from domestic and imported secondary materials (old and new scrap). Electrolytic copper obtained directly from ores by leaching is included.

Country descriptions

Australia Electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced from domestic primary blister copper and from purchased and toll-charge scrap. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* relate to the production of primary refined copper only.

Austria Electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced from domestic and imported primary crude copper and from secondary materials.

Belgium Total production of refined copper, including alloys. Beginning in 1963, the figures include refined copper imported from Zaire, and further refined in Belgium. Based on exports from Zaire, this amounted to 61,000 metric tons in 1970.

Brazil[1] See smelter production. There is no other production of refined copper.

Bulgaria Electrolytic copper produced from domestic black copper. There is no other production of refined copper.

Canada Electrolytic copper, chiefly produced from domestic blister copper. Production from scrap by primary smelters and from any imported blister copper is included. The series excludes a small tonnage recovered from scrap in secondary smelters.

Chile Electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced from domestic primary materials. There is no production from secondary materials.

China[1] Estimates of refined production published by United States Bureau of Mines.

Czechoslovakia[1] Electrolytic copper from domestic and imported materials.

Finland Electrolytic copper, chiefly produced from domestic blister copper. A small amount produced from secondary materials is included.

France Electrolytic copper produced from imported blister copper combined with scrap. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* exclude electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced exclusively from scrap, which amounted to 3,330 metric tons in 1971.

German Democratic Republic Estimated production of refined copper, as reported by Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft (Frankfurt).

Germany, Federal Republic of Electrolytic copper produced from domestic and imported blister copper and secondary materials, and fire-refined copper produced from crude primary copper and secondary materials.

Hungary Fire-refined copper produced mainly from domestic and imported scrap. A substantial amount of this production is further refined into electrolytic copper. Data published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to primary production only.

India[1] See smelter production. There is no other production of refined copper.

Italy Electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced from secondary materials.

Japan Electrolytic copper produced from domestic blister copper and from secondary materials. There is no other production of refined copper.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic[1] Electrolytic copper, as estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines beginning in 1963.

Korea, Republic of[1] See smelter production. There is no other production of refined copper.

Mexico[1] Electrolytic copper.

Norway Total production of refined copper (electrolytic). Data published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to primary production only.

Peru Refined copper produced from domestic primary materials. Source for monthly figures: *World Metal Statistics* (London).

Poland Electrolytic copper. In 1953, also fire-refined copper produced from domestic and imported blister copper and from secondary materials.

Portugal Electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced from imported blister copper and from secondary materials.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

South Africa Fire-refined copper produced from domestic blister copper. A small amount of electrolytic copper is sometimes produced from platinum matte and such production is included. There is no other production of refined copper. Beginning 1966, source: *World Metal Statistics* (London).

Southern Rhodesia[1] Source: *World Metal Statistics* (London).

Spain Electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced from domestic and imported blister copper and secondary materials. Data published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to primary production only.

Sweden Electrolytic copper produced from domestic and imported primary and secondary materials.

Turkey Refined copper. Source: *World Metal Statistics* (London).

USSR[1] Production of refined copper, as estimated by Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft (Frankfurt).

United Kingdom Electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced from imported blister copper and secondary materials, and small quantities smelted and refined from ores, excluding remelted copper.

United States Refined copper produced from domestic and imported blister copper and recovered from scrap by primary refineries and secondary smelters. Electrolytic and furnace methods are utilized, including the electrolytic recovery of copper directly from ores by leaching.

Yugoslavia Total refined copper (electrolytic, produced from domestic blister copper).

Zaire Electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced from domestic primary materials.

Zambia Total refined copper (electrolytic copper obtained directly from ores by leaching and produced from blister copper).

Lead

General statement

The series relate to primary lead recovered directly from domestic and imported ores and concentrates and produced from imported bullion. They include refined soft lead and the lead content of refined hard (antimonial) lead. Lead salts and oxides are excluded. Where available, separate series are shown for the production of secondary lead (i.e., metal recovered from old or new scrap).

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries relate to the primary production of:

(*a*) Soft and hard lead:

Austria[2]
Brazil[1]
Bulgaria
Burma[1]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece[1]
Hungary[1]
Mexico[2]
Tunisia[2]
United States
Yugoslavia

(*b*) Soft lead:

Canada
Chile[1]
Czechoslovakia[2]
France[2]
India
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of[1]
Morocco
Spain
Sweden
Zaire
Zambia

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.

Argentina[1] Smelter production of lead as published by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Australia *Primary.* Primary production of soft and hard lead and of bullion produced for export. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* exclude bullion produced for export which is shown separately in the *Yearbook* table. *Secondary.*[1] Lead content of hard (antimonial) lead excluding remelted lead.

Austria[1] Secondary production of soft and hard lead. 1953 datum includes primary content of hard (antimonial) lead.

Belgium Unalloyed lead (primary and secondary productions), lead alloys and remelted lead.

Bolivia[1] Exports of refined metal.

China[1] Production of refined metal as estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Colombia[1] Remelted lead.

Denmark[1] *Secondary.* Secondary production of refined soft and hard (antimonial) lead.

Egypt[2] Primary and secondary production.

Finland[1] *Secondary.* Secondary production of refined soft and refined hard (antimonial) lead.

France *Primary.* The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* exclude bullion production which is shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook* table. *Secondary.* Secondary production of refined salt and refined hard (antimonial) lead. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* exclude hard lead and include remelted lead.

German Democratic Republic[1] Production of refined lead as published by Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft (Frankfurt).

Germany, Federal Republic of *Secondary.* Production of refined soft lead and lead content of refined hard lead recovered from scrap and produced from imported bullion.

Guatemala[1] Smelter production of lead as published by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Iran[1] Smelter production of lead as published by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Italy[1] *Secondary.* Refined lead from scrap and residues.

Japan *Secondary.* Production of soft lead from scrap and other secondary materials.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic of[1] Smelter production of primary lead as estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Mexico Bullion production for export shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook* table is included in the monthly figures of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* but excluded in the monthly averages.

Namibia[2] Primary lead production. Beginning 1967, source: *World Metal Statistics* (London).

Netherlands[1] Production of primary and secondary refined lead from imported ores and concentrates and crude metal and from secondary materials.

Norway[1] *Secondary.* Secondary lead including remelted lead.

Peru *Primary.* Primary soft lead and lead content of other smelter products and small amount of bullion produced for export. Bullion production is not included in the monthly averages in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.* Monthly figures are obtained from the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Poland The series include remelted lead and soft and hard lead produced from primary and secondary materials.

Portugal[2] Beginning 1963, primary production is included with secondary.

Romania[1] Smelter production of lead as estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Spain[1] *Secondary.* Secondary production of soft lead.

Tunisia The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* exclude lead content of hard (antimonial) lead.

Turkey[1] Smelter production of lead as estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

USSR[1] Smelter production of lead as estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

United Kingdom *Primary.* Production of refined soft lead from imported bullion and from ores. Bullion production for export is shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook* table. *Secondary.* Production of soft lead refined from secondary and scrap material, including that refined by consumers for their own use. Excludes secondary hard lead recovered.

United States *Secondary.* Lead content of refined soft lead and hard (antimonial) lead recovered from scrap. Monthly figures in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* relate to production by primary and secondary lead smelters and represent approximately 90 per cent of the total. The balance is accounted for in the annual total.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Magnesium

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* refer to the total production of primary magnesium from both domestic and imported ores and concentrates. Where important and available, separate series are shown for the production of secondary (i.e., derived from scrap) magnesium.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement and relate to the production of primary magnesium:

China[2]
France
Hungary
Italy
Japan[1]
Norway
USSR[2]
United States[1]

Canada The series represents primary magnesium metal plus magnesium content of alloys shipped by producers.

Germany, Federal Republic of The series refers to the total production of both primary and secondary magnesium.

[1] See below for further explanation.

[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines. (Data for China are conjectural, denoting an order of magnitude.)

Japan *Secondary.* The series refers to remelted refined magnesium.

Poland The series refers to the total production of both primary and secondary magnesium.

United Kingdom The series refers to the total production of both primary and secondary magnesium.

United States *Secondary.* The series refers to the total production derived from new and old magnesium and aluminium base scraps.

Tin[1]

General statement

The series relate to the production of primary (virgin) tin metal only and normally exclude tin recovered from scrap. Primary tin metal is unwrought tin in metallic form refined from tin concentrates or from mixed concentrates.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Argentina[2] **Australia** **Belgium** **Brazil** **Germany, Fed. Rep. of** **Indonesia** **Japan** **Malaysia**[3] **Mexico** **Morocco**[2] **Netherlands** **Nigeria** **Portugal** **South Africa** **Southern Rhodesia** **Spain** **Thailand** **United Kingdom**[3] **Zaire**

Bolivia Export figures include the tin content of solder etc. (up to 1971).

Malaysia Includes data for Singapore.

United Kingdom Reported by the two main smelters.

United States Data for the period 1963-1964 and from 1969 estimated by the International Tin Council.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Tin Council (London).
[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[3] See below for further explanation.

Zinc

General statement

The series relate to primary zinc recovered directly from domestic and imported ores and concentrates by electrolytic deposition or by distillation. Zinc dust, salts and oxides are excluded. Where available, separate series are shown for metal recovered from old or new scrap as secondary zinc (electrolytic and distilled).

Country descriptions

Series for the following countries relate to the production of:

(*a*) Primary electrolytic and distilled zinc:

Argentina[1] **Germany, Fed. Rep. of**[1] **India**[2] **Italy** **Japan** **Mexico** **Spain**[1]

(*b*) Primary electrolytic zinc:

Austria[1] **Brazil**[2] **Bulgaria**[1] **Canada** **Finland**[2] **Korea, Rep. of**[2] **Norway** **Peru**[1] **Zaire** **Zambia**

(*c*) Primary distilled zinc:

Netherlands **United Kingdom**

Argentina Monthly figures in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are those published by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Australia *Primary.* Refined slab zinc, a portion (approximately 2 per cent) of which is used for the production of zinc dust, for use in the zinc refining plant (some of which is subsequently recovered during refining processes, thereby overstating primary zinc production to a very small extent) and for sale. *Secondary.*[2] Refined zinc from secondary materials.

Austria *Secondary.*[2] Electrolytic zinc from secondary materials.

Belgium Electrolytic and distilled zinc, including production (approximately 7 per cent of the total in 1962) of secondary zinc and alloys at gross weight.

Bulgaria Data include zinc dust.

China[2] Estimated production of refined metal as published by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Denmark[2] *Secondary.* Refined metal production from secondary materials.

France *Primary.* Electrolytic and distilled zinc produced from primary materials and from scrap.

German Democratic Republic[2] Estimated smelter production of zinc as published by Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt.

Germany, Federal Republic of *Secondary.* Distilled zinc produced from scrap.

Hungary[2] Production of remelted zinc.

Italy[2] *Secondary.* Refined metal from scrap and residues.

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Japan *Secondary.* Electrolytic and distilled zinc produced from scrap.

Korea Democratic People's Republic of[2] Estimated production of electrolytic zinc as published by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Peru Monthly figures in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are those published by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Poland Total zinc production from primary and secondary materials. Remelted zinc and zinc dust are included.

Spain *Secondary.*[2] Secondary zinc from secondary materials.

[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Sweden[2] *Secondary.* Secondary refined zinc, including alloys and remelted zinc.

USSR[2] Estimated production of smelter zinc as published by the United States Bureau of Mines.

United Kingdom *Secondary.*[2] Figures relate to scrap (Zn content) consumption. Zinc alloys and residues (Zn content) are included.

United States *Primary.* Primary zinc, electrolytic and distilled, and beginning in 1963, molten zinc used directly in alloying operations. *Secondary.* Zinc content of redistilled slab zinc.

Yugoslavia *Primary.* Primary zinc, crude distilled and electrolytic. Zinc dust is included.

Electric apparatus

Radio receivers

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* refer to the total production of radio receivers of all kinds: sound receivers such as table models, consoles, receivers for mounting on furniture, wall, portable models (battery sets), radio-gramophones, car radio receivers etc.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Algeria
Angola
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Burma
Cameroon
Canada[1]
Central African Rep.
Chile
Colombia
Cuba
Czechoslovakia[1]
Denmark
Egypt
Finland[1]
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Hungary
India[1]
Iran[1]
Ireland
Israel[1]
Italy[1]
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Mexico[1]
New Zealand
Nigeria
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Rwanda
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Tunisia
Turkey[1]
USSR
Byelorussian SSR
Ukrainian SSR
United Kingdom
United States[1]
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of[1]
Yugoslavia
Zaire

[1] See below for further explanation.

Brazil Including phonographs. Results of an annual survey initiated in 1965, based on a sample of 40,000 establishments representing about 90 per cent of the country's industrial production.

Canada Data refer to factory shipments.

Czechoslovakia Prior to 1964, excluding radio-phonograph combinations.

Finland Including sets assembled from imported parts.

India Excluding radio-phonograph combinations.

Iran Including phonographs. Data refer to sales.

Israel Data refer to sales.

Italy Source: European Economic Community.

Mexico Prior to 1963, excluding automobile radios.

Norway Excluding radio receivers incorporated in television sets.

Turkey Excluding radio-phonograph combinations.

United States Data refer to factory shipments.

Viet-Nam, Rep. of Assembled.

Television receivers

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* refer to the total production of television receivers of all kinds such as table models, consoles, television sets incorporating a radio-broadcasting receiver or a gramophone, coin-operated television sets etc.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria

Belgium	**Ireland**
Brazil[1]	**Italy**[1]
Bulgaria	**Japan**
Chile	**Korea, Rep. of**
Colombia	**Mexico**
Czechoslovakia	**New Zealand**
Denmark	**Nigeria**
Egypt	**Norway**
Finland[1]	**Peru**
France	**Philippines**
German Dem. Rep.	**Poland**
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	**Portugal**
Ghana	**Romania**
Greece	**Spain**
Hungary	**Sweden**
Iran	**Syrian Arab Rep.**
Iraq	**Tunisia**
	Turkey
USSR	**United Kingdom**
Byelorussian SSR	**Yugoslavia**
Ukrainian SSR	

[1] See below for further explanation.

Brazil Results of an annual survey initiated in 1965, based on a sample of 40 000 establishments representing about 90 per cent of the country's industrial production.

Canada Data refer to factory shipments.

Finland Including sets assembled from imported parts.

Israel Data refer to sales.

Italy Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

United States Data refer to factory shipments.

Venezuela Data refer to assembly only.

Transport equipment

World shipbuilding: merchant vessels under construction and merchant vessels launched

General statement

The series relate to the gross tonnage[1] of ships under construction and launched by country of build. The data are obtained from *Lloyd's Register of Shipping* by means of printed returns completed each quarter by staff in the various countries.

The series relate to merchant vessels of 100 gross tons and over. Vessels built at merchant shipbuilding yards solely for naval purposes are not included. However, certain vessels of merchant type which are intended for naval service (e.g., tugs, oil tankers etc.) are included. Sailing vessels fitted with auxiliary power are included with steamers or motorships according to type of engine, but non-propelled vessels (e.g., sailing vessels without auxiliary power, barges etc.) are not included.

The table entitled "Merchant vessels under construction" published quarterly in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* includes vessels on which work has been suspended. The table entitled "Merchant vessels launched" does not represent the tonnage actually completed, since it includes vessels still under construction after being launched (a table on the tonnage of vessels completed is also included in *Lloyd's Register of Shipbuilding Returns*). Quarterly figures published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are based on the estimated gross tonnage at time of launching. Annual figures, published in the *Statistical Yearbook* are, where possible, based on the final measurement at time of completion.

The world totals shown in each of the tables exclude the German Democratic Republic (prior to 1966), China and the USSR throughout. No adjustments are made to include estimates for those periods in which data for a given country are not available.

[1] Gross registered tonnage applies to ships, not to cargo, and represent the total volume of all the enclosed spaces of a vessel. The unit of measurement is the ton of 100 cubic feet, or 2.83 cubic metres.

Motor vehicles: production and assembly

General statement

The series relate to the production and assembly of motor vehicles distinguished between passenger cars and commercial vehicles.

Production. The series relate to the total number of motor vehicles produced for both the domestic and export markets, including units produced by foreign-owned companies operating within the territory of the reporting country. Vehicles assembled either wholly or mainly from imported parts as reported by the countries are excluded. Vehicles shipped in knocked down form for assembly abroad are included. The figures normally include military vehicles (other than armoured combat vehicles) such as army lorries (trucks), jeeps and reconnaissance cars, but exclude motorcycles, trolley-buses, trams and other electric motor operated vehicles.

Assembly. The series relate to the total number of motor vehicles assembled either wholly or mainly from imported parts.

These assembly series do not represent output additional to those shown under production, since the vehicles assembled in importing countries have already been counted in the production figures of the exporting countries.

The figures for passenger cars refer to all road motor vehicles designed for the conveyance of passengers and seating not more than nine persons (including

the driver), including taxis, jeeps and station wagons and excluding motorcycles.

The figures for commercial vehicles refer to light and heavy lorries (trucks), buses, delivery vans, wheeled tractor units for road haulage and trailer combinations and special vehicles, such as ambulances, fire-fighting apparatus and street sprinklers etc. The data do not cover vehicles operating off the road, such as industrial and farm tractors, road and other construction machinery.

Country descriptions

Motor vehicles: production

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Austria	**Germany, Fed. Rep. of**
Canada	**Japan**
Czechoslovakia	**Netherlands**
Finland[1,2]	**Spain**
France	**Yugoslavia**

Argentina The series include vehicles assembled from imported parts accounting for 5 per cent of f.o.b. value in 1971.

Australia Beginning with 1964, the data refer to finished and partly finished motor vehicles from domestic and imported components. Prior to 1964, the data refer to the production of bodies made, built or assembled, wholly or mainly from Australian-made panels.

Brazil The series include vehicles assembled from imported parts. The commercial vehicles series excludes wheeled tractors and includes station wagons.

Bulgaria[2] The series relate to passenger cars only and include vehicles assembled from imported parts.

Finland The series relate to commercial vehicles only and include buses, trucks and road tractors. Including assembly.

German Democratic Republic The series exclude the production of motor vehicles for the military. The commercial vehicles series excludes ambulances.

Hungary The series relate to commercial vehicles only, which exclude tractor units for road trailer combinations.

India The series relate to the production of the civilian sector, meant for both civilian and military uses, but excluding production in ordnance factories. The commercial vehicles series excludes wheeled tractors.

Italy The production of military vehicles is excluded. The series for commercial vehicles includes the production of trolley-buses.

Poland The series for commercial vehicles excludes wheeled tractors.

Romania Up to 1970, the data related to the production of commercial vehicles only which includes buses, lorries (trucks) and trolley-buses. Excluding special vehicles and road tractors. The passenger cars series was introduced in 1970 and conforms to the general statement.

Sweden Beginning 1971, the passenger cars series relates to delivery only.

USSR Monthly data for commercial vehicles exclude wheeled tractors. The series include data for Byelorussian SSR (commercial vehicles only) and the Ukrainian SSR which are shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

United Kingdom The series for commercial vehicles includes the production of trolley-buses. Three-wheeled motor vehicles are shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook* only and relate to passenger cars plus commercial vehicles.

United States The series relate to factory sales of motor vehicles. Passenger cars include passenger car chassis, even when used for station wagons, taxicabs, funeral cars or ambulances. Passenger car chassis used with commercial bodies such as sedan deliveries, pick-ups and passenger carriers are counted as commercial vehicles.

Motor vehicles: assembly.

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Algeria	**Mexico**[3]
Austria	**Morocco**
Belgium	**Netherlands**
Chile	**New Zealand**
Colombia[2]	**Nigeria**[1,2]
Denmark	**Peru**
Egypt	**Philippines**
Ghana[2]	**Portugal**
Greece[2]	**Romania**[1,2]
Indonesia[2]	**South Africa**[1]
Iran	**Switzerland**[1]
Ireland	**Tunisia**
Israel	**Turkey**[2]
Korea, Rep. of	**Venezuela**
Malaysia: West[1]	**Yugoslavia**[1,2]

Malaysia: West The 1969 and 1970 data relate to sales of motor vehicles. The data are shown in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* only.

Nigeria The series relate to commercial vehicles only.

Romania The series relate to passenger cars only.

South Africa Prior to 1964, the commercial vehicles series excludes buses.

Switzerland The series relate to passenger cars only.

Yugoslavia The series relate to passenger cars only.

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[3] See annex 2.

CONSTRUCTION

Output and employment in construction

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the construction activity as defined by Division 5 of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC) (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, Rev. 2).[1] Construction activity covers the construction, alteration, repair and demolition of buildings, highways, streets, sewers, railroads, dams, bridges, subways, irrigation projects and all other construction whether undertaken by private bodies or governmental authorities. Work done by special trade contractors in the field of construction, such as plumbers, carpenters, electricians is also included. However, maintenance or repair work done by maintenance staff in the full-time employment of the units, the premises of which are being repaired, is excluded.

Since 1972, the data shown in the table are derived from the construction statistics questionnaire through direct correspondence with the countries concerned.

The scope and coverage of the data shown in the table may differ considerably from country to country.

The nature and size of the statistical units to which the figures relate are indicated in the column "Field covered and other remarks". The general definitions of the tabulated items, i.e., number of statistical units, number of persons engaged, number of employees, wages and salaries paid to employees and value added are those recommended in *International Recommendations for Construction Statistics* (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 47).[2] For individual countries, major differences from the international recommendations are indicated in the footnotes to the table.

[1] United Nations publication. Sales No. 68.XVII.8.

[2] United Nations publication. Sales No. 68.XVII.11.

Index numbers of construction activity

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook* and in the table "Index numbers of industrial production" in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, are designed to measure changes over time in the value added, at constant prices, of the construction activity.

The index numbers published annually in the *Statistical Yearbook* cover the following categories of construction activity: residential buildings, non-residential buildings, other construction and total construction. The index numbers published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* relate to total construction only. The comparison base is 1963 = 100. A description of methods for the compilation of these index numbers can be found in *Construction Statistics*, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 13,[1] and in *Index Numbers of Industrial Production*, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 1.[2]

[1] United Nations publication. Sales No. 66.XVII.4.
[2] United Nations publication. Sales No. 50.XVII.4.

New building construction

General statement

The series relate to public and private construction (including owner-built) in urban and rural areas. The data are presented according to one of the following stages of construction work: *construction completed* (when the building is physically ready to be occupied or to be put into use); *construction started* (work begun but not yet completed) and *building permits issued*.

In the *Statistical Yearbook* the following series are published: number of new dwellings, number and gross floor area (or volume) of new residential and non-residential buildings.

In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series shown are as follows: number of dwellings, living, useful or gross floor area (or volume) of residential buildings, and area (or volume) of industrial, commercial and other buildings. Distinction is also made between new and total construction.

Definitions of these categories are as follows:

Permits issued. Building projects for the carrying out of which a permit has been issued.

Construction started. First physical operations are undertaken on the construction site after the planning and designing stages.

Construction completed. A structure is considered completed, where it is physically ready to be occupied or to be put into use.

New construction. The erection of an entirely new structure, whether or not the site on which it is built was previously occupied. In the *Statistical Yearbook* extensions are included in new construction.

Total construction. New construction plus restoration, extensions and conversion.

Dwellings. The unit of measurement is a new (permanent) conventional dwelling defined as a room or suite of rooms and its accessories in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof, which, by the way it has been built is intended for private habitation and is not used wholly for other purposes. It should have a separate access to a street (direct or via a garden or grounds) or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery and so on). Examples of dwellings are one-family houses, flats, suite of rooms, apartments etc.

Residential building. The building is considered as residential when the major part of the building (more than 50 per cent of its gross floor area) is built for dwelling purposes. Other buildings are regarded as *non-residential.*

Industrial buildings. Factories, plants, workshops.

Commercial buildings. Office buildings, shops, hotels, warehouses, public garages etc.

Other types of buildings. Public buildings, hospitals and institutions, schools, public libraries, amusement buildings, religious buildings, non-residential farm buildings etc.

Residential buildings—Living floor space. Total area or cubic capacity of bedrooms, living rooms, dining rooms, habitable attics, servants' rooms, kitchens and other separate spaces designed for dwelling purposes with size large enough to hold a bed for an adult in dwellings separated from one another by walls reaching from floor to ceiling. Kitchenettes, corridors, verandas, lobbies etc. as well as bathrooms and toilets are not included.

Residential buildings—Useful floor space. Total area or cubic capacity of dwellings measured inside the outer walls, excluding cellars and non-habitable attics, and in multi-dwelling houses all the common spaces.

All buildings—Floor area (or volume). The sum of the areas of each floor of the building measured to the outer surface of the outer walls including the area of lobbies, corridors, cellars and all common spaces within the building. Areas of balconies are excluded. These series are expressed in square metres (m^2). The volume of a building is the total volume between the outer surface of the outer walls, the level of the lowest floor and the exterior of the roof. These series are expressed in cubic metres (m^3).

Since building statistics vary so widely from country to country in both coverage and significance, their value for purposes of international comparability is limited. In some countries the series relate to construction in a few main urban centres or in the capital city. While a sizeable amount of total buildings may thus be covered, the figures do not necessarily reflect the rate of building activity in the country generally, because they are sometimes affected by rapid development of such centres as well as by local condition.

Since some of the construction activity in many countries remains unreported, the coverage of data, even in countries for which coverage is stated to be complete, may actually be incomplete in varying degrees.

For specifications regarding individual country series see all relevant tables in the *Statistical Yearbook* and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

ENERGY

Output and employment in electricity, gas and water supply

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* refer to basic data concerning the industries of electricity, gas and water supply as defined by Major Division 4 of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC) (ST/STAT/SER.M/4/Rev.2).[1]

These industries cover (i) the generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy for sale to household, industrial and commercial users, (ii) the manufacture of gas in gas-works and the distribution of manufactured or natural gas through a system of mains to household, industrial and commercial users, (iii) the production and distribution of steam and hot water for heating, power and other purposes as an independent service and (iv) the collection, purification and distribution of water to household, industrial and commercial users. Included in this major division are (i) electric power plants which sell a significant amount of electricity to others as well as produce electricity for their parent enterprise and which can be reported separately from the other units of the parent enterprise and (ii) coking ovens located in gas-works.

The data shown in the table have been collected in most cases by means of the United Nations Questionnaire on General Industrial Statistics distributed annually among countries. The data are normally derived from national periodic reports of frequent or infrequent statistical inquiries in this field.

The nature and size of the statistical units to which the statistics relate are indicated in the column "Field covered and other remarks". The general definitions of the tabulated items, that is, number of statistical units, number of persons engaged, number of employees, wages and salaries paid to employees and value added are those set out in *International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics* (ST/STAT/SER.M/48).[2] A summary of the definitions of tabulated items is in the general note given at the end of the table on output and employment in mining and quarrying. For individual countries, major deviations from the international recommendations are indicated in foot-notes to the table.

For more detailed information and national published sources of the data, readers should consult *The Growth of World Industry,* volume I, *General Industrial Statistics* (ST/STAT/SER.P), issued annually by the United Nations.

[1] United Nations publication, Sales No. 68.XVII.8.

[2] United Nations publication, Sales No. 68.XVII.10.

Energy: production, trade and consumption by regions and countries

General statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate to the production, imports, exports and apparent consumption of commercial energy and the data are, in general, taken from official sources. Where official data are missing or inconsistent, estimates are made by the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

PRODUCTION data are based on the so-called primary sources of energy, as follows:

Coal comprises all grades of anthracite and bituminous coal and normally excludes waste removed at mines. Brown coal is included with lignite.

Lignite includes peat where quantities are significantly used as fuel.

Crude petroleum includes shale oil and natural gasoline. In converting petroleum data originally expressed in units of capacity or volume into units of weight, account is taken of the different specific gravities of different types and origins.

Natural gas refers to the production of combustible gas of natural origin obtained from gas fields, petroleum fields and from coal mines. The data cover to the extent possible, gas actually collected and utilized as a fuel or raw material. They thus exclude gas used for repressuring, as well as gas flared, vented or wasted.

Electricity relates to the total gross production of primary electricity, i.e., hydro, nuclear and geothermal electricity generated by state-owned and privately-owned public utilities and by industrial establishments generating for their own use. Output is measured at generating centres and normally includes station use and transmission losses.

The secondary sources of energy, i.e., coke, briquettes, refined oil fuels, manufactured gas and thermal electricity are not included.

CONSUMPTION data refer to "apparent inland" consumption which is the simple arithmetic result of subtracting from the sum of primary energy production and secondary imports, the sum of (i) primary and secondary exports, (ii) additions to stocks (where these are known), (iii) bunkers. In the case of liquid fuels, however, consumption represents refinery production *plus* net imports (imports minus exports) *less* net additions to stocks and bunkers of refined oil fuels.

Where possible, data on bunkers are taken into account. They refer to fuel supplied to foreign-bound ships and aircraft, irrespective of the flag of the vessel or plane, and are excluded from the export data. To be consistent, it is, therefore, necessary to include in *imports,* movement into entrepot (much of which may go out again as bunkers) and include in *exports,* re-exports

of imported fuel. Where possible trade figures are based on the "general trade system" as defined in the external trade chapter.

Stocks represent the difference between stocks at the beginning and end of each year. Stock data are seldom available for refined oil fuels and have occasionally had to be estimated in order to produce reasonable figures for consumption.

The calculations for *per capita* consumption are based on mid-year population.

The total production and consumption of refined oil fuels includes liquefied petroleum gas, gasoline, kerosene—including jet fuel, distillate and residual fuel oils. Data on the production of crude petroleum do not enter into the calculation of consumption. The following non-energy products are excluded: lubricants, bitumen, naphtha, paraffin wax, road oil, petro-chemical feedstocks, and petroleum coke.

Metric units are used to achieve international uniformity. Comparison of all fuels with one another is made on the basis of the relative calorific values of each fuel and expressed in metric tons of coal equivalent. For additional detail see *World Energy Supplies 1961-1970*, Statistical Office of the United Nations, Series J, No. 15.

The following table summarizes the coefficients used to convert other fuel to coal equivalent:

	Coal equivalent (metric tons)
Coal, anthracite and bituminous coal (metric tons)	1.0
Coal briquettes (metric tons)	1.0
Coke of anthracite or bitumious coal (metric tons)	0.9
Coke of brown coal or lignite (metric tons)	0.67
Pitch coal (metric tons)	0.67
Lignite briquettes (metric tons)	0.67
Lignite (metric tons)	
New Zealand	0.67
Czechoslovakia, France, Korea, Dem. R. of, Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia	0.6
	0.5
Other countries	0.3 to 0.33
Peat (metric tons)	
Ireland	0.5
USSR	1
Crude petroleum (metric tons)	1.3
Gasoline, kerosene, fuel oils (metric tons)	1.5
Liquefied petroleum gases (metric tons)	1.67
Natural gas (1,000 cubic metres)[2]	1.332
Manufactured and coke oven gases (1,000 cubic metres)	0.6
Refinery gases (1,000 cubic metres)	1.75
Hydro, nuclear and geothermal electricity (1,000 kWh)	0.125

[1] Official data in coal equivalent were used.

[2] A cubic metre of natural gas is equated with 2.22 cubic metres of manufactured gas equivalent.

Electricity: installed capacity

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate to the installed capacity of power plants, i.e., the sum of the rated capacities of the main generators and auxiliary generators in all the groups, including the standby groups. Data refer, in principle, to the situation at the end of each year and, when available, are broken down by enterprises generating primarily for public use and by industrial establishments generating primarily for their own use. Figures are further distinguished between hydro, thermal, nuclear and geothermal installed capacity.

Country descriptions

All the countries published are listed in the following three categories; any significant deviation from the general statement is foot-noted below or described separately.

(*a*) Installed capacity of public utilities and industrial establishments:

Afghanistan
Angola
Argentina
Austria
Belgium[1,3]
Bolivia
Brazil
Brunei[2]
Bulgaria[3]
Burma
Cameroon
Canada[1]
Canary Islands
Cape Verde Islands[1,2]
Chile
Christmas Islands[2]
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus[2]
Czechoslovakia
Denmark[3]
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt[3]
El Salvador
Ethiopia[3]
Fiji[2]
Finland
France[1]
Gambia[2]
German Dem. Rep. [1, 4]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[1, 4]
Ghana[3]
Greece[3]
Greenland[2]
Guatemala
Guyana[1]
Haiti[2]
Honduras[1]
Hungary[3]
Iceland[1]
India[1]
Indonesia
Iran
Italy[1]
Jamaica
Japan[1]
Korea, Rep. of[3]
Lesotho[1,2]
Liberia
Luxembourg[3]
Madagascar[3]
Malawi[3]
Malaysia:
East: Sabah[2]
Sarawak
West
Mauritius[3]
Mexico[1]
Mongolia[2]
Montserrat[2]
Morocco[1]
Mozambique[3]
Nepal[3]
Netherlands[1, 2]
Netherlands Antilles[2]
New Caledonia[3]
New Hebrides[2]
Nicaragua
Nigeria[3]
Norway
Panama[3]
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay[1]
Peru
Philippines
Poland[3]
Portugal[1]
Portuguese Guinea[2]
Portuguese Timor
Romania
Rwanda
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla[3]
São Tomé and Principe

[1] See below for further explanation.

[2] Thermal capacity only

[3] Industrial capacity for hydroelectric generation is nil or negligible.

[4] The description given above pertains to the entries of the 1973 *Statistical Yearbook*.

South Africa
Southern Rhodesia[3]
Spain[1]
Sri Lanka
Surinam
Swaziland[3]
Sweden[1]
Switzerland[1]
Syrian Arab Rep.
Thailand[3]
Togo[3]
Trinidad and Tobago[2]
Tunisia[3]
Turkey
Uganda
USSR[1]
Byelorussian SSR[3]
Ukrainian SSR
United Kingdom[1]
United States[1]
U.S. Virgin Islands[2]
Uruguay[3]
Venezuela
Yemen Democratic[1,2]
Yugoslavia
Zambia

(*b*) Installed capacity of public utilities only (installed capacity of industrial establishments is nil or negligible):

American Samoa[2]
Bahamas[1,2]
Barbados[2]
Bermuda[2]
Burundi[2]
Cayman Islands[2]
Central African Rep.
Congo
Dahomey
Dominica
Faeroe Islands
Falkland Islands[2]
French Polynesia[2]
French Territory of Afars and Issas[2]
Gabon
Gibraltar[2]
Grenada[2]
Guadeloupe
Guam[2]
Hong Kong[2]
Ifni[1]
Khmer Rep.[2]
Macau[2]
Malta[2]
Martinique[2]
Nauru[2]
Niger[2]
Panama Canal Zone
Ryukyu Islands[2]
St. Helena[2]
St. Lucia[2]
St. Vincent
Senegal[2]
Seychelles[2]
Singapore[2]
Spanish Sahara[2]
Sudan[2]
Tonga[2]
Upper Volta[2]
Western Samoa[1]

(*c*) Installed capacity of public utilities only (installed capacity of industrial establishments is not reported):

Algeria
Australia
Bahrain[2]
British Honduras[2]
British Virgin Islands[2]
Chad[2]
French Guiana[2]
Ireland
Israel[1,2]
Ivory Coast
Kenya
Kuwait[2]
Laos
Lebanon
Libyan Arab Rep.[1,2]
Mauritania[2]
New Zealand[1]
Pakistan[1]
Puerto Rico[1]
Réunion
Saudi Arabia[1]
Somalia[1,2]
United Rep. of Tanzania[1]
Viet-Nam, Rep. of

Bahamas Prior to 1968, excluding the "Out Islands".

Belgium The data cover establishments with installed capacity of 100 kW or more only. Total capacity includes that of nuclear plants, also shown separately.

Canada Total capacity includes that of nuclear plants, also shown separately.

Cape Verde Islands Data for total capacity have limited coverage.

France Total capacity includes that of nuclear plants, also shown separately.

German Dem. Rep.[4] Total capacity includes that of nuclear plants, also shown separately.

Germany, Fed. Rep. of[4] Capacity of establishments employing ten or more persons. Total capacity includes that of nuclear plants, also shown separately.

Guyana Beginning 1965, industrial capacity excludes sugar plantations and small private plants.

Honduras Data cover the establishments with installed capacity of 50 kW or more only.

Iceland Total capacity includes that of geothermal plants, also shown separately.

India Total capacity includes that of nuclear plants, also shown separately.

Israel Plants with installed capacity of 300 kW or more.

Italy Total capacity includes that of geothermal and nuclear plants, also shown separately.

Japan Capacity of public utilities (nine major electric power companies, the Electric Development Co., plants established by prefecture authorities and other small electric companies) and industrial establishments (Japanese National Railways and industrial establishments with installed capacities of at least 500 kW). Total capacity includes that of nuclear and geothermal plants, also shown separately.

Lesotho Beginning 1968, all major generating plants discontinued operations.

Libyan Arab Republic Prior to 1966, data relate to Tripolitania and Cyrenaica only; beginning 1966, Tripolitania only (approximately 70 per cent of total).

Mexico Total capacity includes that of geothermal plants, also shown separately.

Morocco Beginning 1970, including data for Ifni.

Netherlands Including capacity of nuclear plants, also shown separately.

New Zealand Total capacity includes that of geothermal plants, also shown separately.

Pakistan Nuclear capacity is shown separately.

Paraguay Beginning 1964, Asunción only.

Portugal Capacity of establishment with an installed capacity of at least 50 kW.

Puerto Rico Nuclear capacity is shown separately.

Saudi Arabia Prior to 1965, limited coverage.

Somalia Mogadiscio only.

Spain Total capacity includes nuclear plants, also shown separately.

Sweden Total capacity includes that of nuclear plants also shown separately.

Switzerland Total capacity includes nuclear plants, also shown separately.

USSR Total capacity includes that of nuclear plants, also shown separately.

United Kingdom Total capacity includes that of nuclear plants, also shown separately.

United Republic of Tanzania Beginning 1963, data relate to the former territory of Tanganyika.

United States The data cover those establishments with installed capacities of at least 100 kW. Total capacity includes those of geothermal and nuclear plants, also shown separately.

Western Samoa Data relate to government owned generating plants. Village schemes and other private plants are not included.

Yemen, Democratic Aden only.

Electricity: production

General statement

The series relate to the total gross production of electricity generated by public utilities (i.e., privately or publicly owned enterprises generating primarily for public use) and by industrial establishments generating for their own use.

Output is measured at generating centres and therefore includes station use and transmission losses unless otherwise stated. In the *Statistical Yearbook*, the data on public and industrial production are further distinguished between hydro, thermal, nuclear and geothermal electricity, whereas in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, only the totals of those are published.

Country descriptions

All the countries published are listed in the following three categories; any significant deviation from the general statement is foot-noted below or described separately.

(*a*) Gross production of electricity generated by public utilities and industrial establishments:

Afghanistan[1]
Albania[1]
Angola[1]
Argentina[2]
Australia[4]
Austria
Belgium[2,4]
Bolivia[1]
Botswana[1,3]
Brazil[2]
Brunei[1,3]
Bulgaria[4]
Burma[2]
Cameroon
Canada[2]
Canary Islands[1]
Cape Verde Islands[1,2,3]
Chile
Christmas Islands[1,2,3]
Colombia[2]
Costa Rica[1]
Cuba[1,4]
Cyprus[2,3]
Czechoslovakia
Denmark[2,4]
Dominican Republic[1,2]
Ecuador[1]
Egypt[1,4]
El Salvador[4]
Ethiopia[1,4]
Fiji[1, 3]
Finland
France[2]
Gambia[1,3]
German Dem. Rep.[2,5]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[2,5]
Ghana[4]
Greece[2,4]
Greenland[1,3]
Guatemala[2]
Guinea[1]
Guyana[2]
Haiti[1,3]
Honduras[1,2]
Hungary[4]
Iceland[2]
India[2]
Iran[2,4]
Ireland[4]
Israel[2, 3]
Italy[2]
Jamaica[2]
Japan[2]
Jordan[1]
Korea, Dem. P. Rep of[1]
Korea, Rep. of[2,4]
Lesotho[1,2,3]
Liberia
Luxembourg[4]
Madagascar[2,4]
Malaysia:
East: Sabah[1,3]
Sarawak[3]
West
Mauritius[2,4]
Mexico[2]
Mongolia[1,3]
Morocco[2,4]
Mozambique[4]
Nepal[1,4]
Netherlands[2,3]
Netherlands Antilles[1,3]
New Caledonia[1]
New Hebrides[1,3]
Nicaragua[1]
Nigeria[4]
Norway[2]
Panama[2,4]
Papua New Guinea[1]
Paraguay[1,4]
Peru[1]
Philippines[2,4]
Poland[4]
Portugal[2]
Puerto Rico[2,4]
Romania
Rwanda[1,2]
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla[1]
São Tomé and Principe[1,2]
Sierra Leone[1]
South Africa[2]
Southern Rhodesia[2,4]
Spain[2]
Sri Lanka[1]
Surinam[1]
Swaziland[1,2]
Sweden[2]
Switzerland[2]
Syrian Arab Rep.[2]
Thailand[2,4]
Togo[2,4]
Trinidad and Tobago[3]
Tunisia[2,4]
Turkey
USSR[2]
Byelorussian SSR[1,4]
Ukrainian SSR[1]
United Kingdom[2]
United States[2]
U.S. Virgin Islands[1,2,3]
Uruguay[1]
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Dem. Rep. of[1]
Yemen, Dem.[1,2,3]
Yugoslavia
Zaire[1]
Zambia[2]

(*b*) Gross production of electricity generated by public utilities only; production by industrial establishments is nil or negligible:

American Samoa[1, 3]
Bahamas[1,2,3]
Barbados[3]
Bermuda[1,3]
British Solomon Islands[1,2]
Burundi[1,2,3]
Cayman Islands[1, 3]
Central African Rep.
Dominica[1]
Faeroe Islands[1]
Falkland Islands[1,3]
French Polynesia[1,3]
French Territory of Afars and Issas[1,2,3]
Gabon
Gibraltar[1 3]
Grenada[1,3]
Guadeloupe[1]
Guam[1,3]
Hong Kong[2,3]
Ifni[1,3]
Ivory Coast
Kenya
Khmer Rep.[3]
Macau[1,2,3]
Malta[3]
Martinique[1,3]
Nauru[1,3]
Niger[3]
Panama Canal Zone[1]
Ryukyu Islands[1,2,3]
St. Helena[1,3]
St. Lucia[1,2]
St. Vincent[1]
Senegal[2,3]

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.
[3] Thermal generation only.
[4] Hydroelectric generation by industrial establishments is nil or negligible.
[5] The description given above pertains to the entries of the 1973 *Statistical Yearbook*.

Seychelles[1,3] **Sudan**[1,3]
Singapore[3] **Tonga**[1,3]
Spanish Sahara[1,3] **Upper Volta**[3]

(*c*) Gross production of electricity generated by public utilities only; production by industrial establishments is not reported:

Algeria[2] **Malawi**[2]
Bahrain[1,2,3] **Mali**
British Honduras[1,3] **Mauritania**[3]
British Virgin Islands[1,3] **Monserrat**[1,3]
Chad[3] **New Zealand**[2]
Comoro Islands[1] **Pakistan**[1,2]
Congo **Portuguese Guinea**[1,2,3]
Dahomey **Réunion**[1]
French Guiana[1, 3] **Saudi Arabia**[1]
Indonesia[1] **Somalia**[1, 2, 3]
Iraq[1,2,3] **Uganda**
Kuwait[3] **United Rep. of Tanzania**[2]
Laos **Viet-Nam, Rep. of**
Lebanon[2] **Western Samoa**[2]
Libyan Arab Rep.[2,3] **Yemen**[1]

Algeria Beginning 1963, including purchases from non-electric utilities.

Argentina The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities only, representing 79 per cent of the total production in 1971.

Bahamas Prior to 1968, excluding the "Out Islands".

Bahrain Net production (i.e., excluding station use).

Belgium Production by establishments with installed capacities of 100 kW or more. Total production includes nuclear generation also shown separately.

Brazil Net production (i.e., excluding station use). Monthly figures covered 95 per cent of the total production in 1971.

British Solomon Islands Data refer to consumption.

Burma The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities only, representing 80 per cent of the total output in 1970.

Burundi Beginning 1963, data refer to consumption including purchases from hydroelectric plants of Bukavu, Zaire.

Canada Net production (i.e., excluding station use but including transmission losses). Nuclear generation also shown separately, is included in the total production. Monthly figures are collected only from those plants which generate at least 10 million kWh per annum, representing about 99 per cent of the total production.

Cape Verde Islands Prior to 1971, data refer to consumption by public utilities only.

Christmas Islands Production by public utilities is nil.

Colombia Monthly data cover 95 per cent of the total production by all public utilities in 1970.

Cyprus Thermal generation only. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to production by public utilities only, representing 93 per cent of the total production in 1971.

Denmark Net production (i.e., excluding station use but including transmission losses). The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production of public utilities only, representing 98 per cent of the total production in 1971.

Dominican Republic Net production (i.e., excluding station use).

France Net production (i.e., excluding station use and transmission losses). Total production includes nuclear generation, also shown separately. Total production by public utilities refers to the energy delivered to distributing networks.

French Territory of Afars and Issas Data refer to sales.

German Democratic Republic Total production includes nuclear generation, also shown separately. Prior to 1970, nuclear generation refers to net production.

Germany, Federal Republic of Production by local units employing ten or more persons. Total production includes nuclear generation, also shown separately.

Greece The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities only, representing 95 per cent of the total production in 1969.

Guatemala The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities only. Beginning 1970, limited coverage.

Guyana Beginning 1965, excluding sugar plantations and small private plants.

Honduras Production by establishments with installed capacity of 50 kW or more.

Hong Kong Monthly figures refer to sales.

Iceland Total production include geothermal generation, also shown separately. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities only, representing 99 per cent of the total production in 1971.

India Total production includes nuclear generation, also shown separately. Production by public utilities in the *Statistical Yearbook* includes the production by two industrial undertakings. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities and purchases for public supply from industrial establishments generating primarily for their own use. Military and industrial power plants are excluded as are railway power stations (except the Chola Power Station of the Central Railway, which is interconnected with the Tata Power System). The series covered approximately 92 per cent of the total production in the fiscal year of 1970/71.

Iran Data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to public utilities only.

Iraq Data refer to consumption.

Ireland Data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to public utilities only.

Israel Production by establishments with installed capacities of 300 kW or more.

Italy Total production includes geothermal and nuclear generation also shown separately. Monthly data do not include the production of a certain number of small plants whose combined generation represented about 3 per cent of the total production in 1971.

Jamaica Annual data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities only, representing 60 per cent of the total production in 1971. Quarterly data refer to sales.

Japan Production by public utilities (nine major electric power companies, the Electric Development Co., plants established by prefecture authorities and other small electric companies) and industrial establishments (Japanese National Railway and industrial establishments with installed capacities of at least 500 kW). Total production includes nuclear generation, also shown separately.

Korea, Republic of The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities only, representing 96 per cent of the total production in 1971.

Lebanon The data include purchases from non-electric utilities.

Lesotho Beginning 1968, all electricity has been imported.

Libyan Arab Republic Data refer to Tripolitania only.

Macau Data refer to consumption.

Madagascar The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities only, representing 73 per cent of the total production in 1971.

Malawi Prior to 1965, net production (i.e., excluding station use).

Mauritius Production by industrial establishments excludes generation for own consumption.

Mexico Total production includes geothermal generation, also shown separately.

Morocco Beginning 1970, including data for Ifni. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* annual data refer to public utilities only, and monthly data to net production (i.e., excluding station use).

Netherlands Including nuclear generation, also shown separately.

New Zealand The data include small net purchases from private plants. Geothermal generation, also shown separately, is included in the total production.

Norway Net production (i.e., excluding station use and transmission losses).

Pakistan Nuclear generation started in 1971.

Panama In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* annual data refer to production by public utilities only (about 90 per cent of total). Monthly figures refer to the cities of Panama and Colon.

Philippines The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities only, annual averages covering the total production, and monthly figures relating to a limited coverage.

Portugal Production by establishments with an installed capacity of at least 50 kW.

Portuguese Guinea Data refer to consumption.

Puerto Rico Data include nuclear generation, also shown separately. Production by industrial establishments refers to the generation for sales to public utility service only.

Rwanda Beginning 1967, data relate to consumption.

Ryukyu Islands Net generation (i.e., excluding station use).

St. Lucia Hydroelectric generation only.

São Tomé and Principe[1] Data relate to consumption.

Senegal Data refer to consumption.

Somalia Prior to 1967, Mogadiscio only. Beginning 1967, including also Merca, Giohar and Hargeisa.

South Africa Production by major establishments, representing approximately 95 per cent of the total production.

Southern Rhodesia Net production (i.e., excluding station use).

Spain Data include the production in Canary Islands and nuclear generation, also shown separately.

Swaziland Data refer to sales.

Sweden Total production includes nuclear generation, also shown separately.

Switzerland Net production (i.e., excluding station use and transmission losses), including nuclear generation, also shown separately.

Syrian Arab Republic Monthly figures covered 69 per cent of the total production in 1971.

Thailand In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* monthly averages refer to the total production by public utilities only, representing 97 per cent of the total production in 1970. Monthly figures refer to the total production by public utilities in Bangkok and Thonburi only, covering 97 per cent of the total production by all public utilities in 1970.

Togo Monthly averages in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities only, representing 46 per cent of the total production in 1970. Monthly figures refer to consumption.

Tunisia In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* data refer to the production by public utilities only, representing 87 per cent of the total production in 1971.

USSR Total production includes nuclear generation, also shown separately.

United Kingdom Total production includes nuclear generation, also shown separately. Monthly data exclude generation by coal mines, gas-works and mineral

oil refineries which accounted for 1 per cent of the total production in 1971.

United Republic of Tanzania Beginning 1967, excluding production in Zanzibar.

United States Net production (i.e., excluding station use) by public utilities and industrial establishments with installed capacities of at least 100 kW. Total production includes geothermal and nuclear generation, also shown separately, but excluding a relatively small amount generated by commercial establishments.

U.S. Virgin Islands[1] Net production (i.e., excluding station use).

Western Samoa Data relate to government owned plants only. Village schemes and other private plants are not included.

Yemen, Democratic Data refer to Aden only.

Zambia Data refer to net production only.

INTERNAL TRADE

Basic data on wholesale and retail trade

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to wholesale and retail trade as defined by Groups 6100 and 6200 of the revised *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC) (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, Rev. 2).

Wholesale trade (Group 6100) is defined as the re-sale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods to retailers; to industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users; or to other wholesalers; or acting as agents in buying merchandise for, or selling merchandise to, such persons or companies. The principal types of businesses included are merchant wholesalers, i.e., wholesalers who take title to the goods they sell, such as wholesale merchants or jobbers, industrial distributors, exporters, importers, terminal elevators, and co-operative buying associations; sales branches and sales offices (but not retail stores) which are maintained by manufacturing or mining enterprises apart from their plants or mines for the purpose of marketing their products and which do not merely take orders to be filled by direct shipments from the plants or mines; merchandise and commodity brokers, commission merchants and agents; petroleum bulk stations; and assemblers, buyers, and co-operative associations engaged in the marketing of farm products. Wholesalers frequently physically assemble, sort and grade goods in large lots; break bulk, re-pack and bottle (except in air-tight containers), and redistribute in smaller lots; store, refrigerate, deliver and install goods; and engage in sales promotion for customers. Also included are scrap metal, waste and junk dealers and yards. The leasing and rental of industrial machinery and equipment and the bottling of natural mineral waters at springs and wells which were included in wholesale trade activity according to the old version of the ISIC are no longer classified in this group.

Retail trade (Group 6200) is defined as the re-sale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods to the general public, for personal or household consumption or utilisation, by shops, department stores, stalls, mail-order houses, gasoline (petrol) filling stations, retail motor vehicle dealers, hawkers and peddlers, consumer co-operative, auction houses etc. Most retailers take title to the goods they sell but some act as agents for a principal and sell either on consignment or on a commission basis. Establishments engaged in selling to the general public, from displayed merchandise, products such as typewriters, stationery, lumber or petrol are classified in this group though these sales may not be for personal or household consumption or use. However, establishments which sell such merchandise to institutional or industrial users only, are classified in wholesale trade. Also classified in Retail trade are establishments primarily engaged in renting goods to the general public for personal or household use, except amusement and recreational goods such as boats and canoes, motorcycles and bicycles and saddle horses. The sale of food and drinks for consumption on the premises is excluded from Retail trade.

The data shown in the table are normally derived from regular inquiries or reports on wholesale and retail trade or from infrequent censuses in this field and have been collected in most cases through direct correspondence with the countries concerned. For references to the related national sources of data, readers should consult *Bibliography of Industrial and Distributive-trade Statistics* (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 36, Rev.3).[1] The data for different countries relate to different types of units and also may cover different parts of internal trade. The nature and size of the statistical units to which the statistics relate are indicated in the column "Field covered and other remarks". Data on mixed wholesale and retail trade are in many cases shown separately. The items of data enumerated in the table, i.e., number of statistical units, number of persons engaged, number of employees, wages and salaries paid to employees, value of sales and value of stocks at the end of the reference period, are defined as in *International Recommendations in Statistics of Distribution* (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 26).[2] A summary of the pertinent definitions is given at the end of the table. It should be noted that in most countries the establishment is used as the statistical unit for enumeration and tabulation purposes. An establishment is a shop, a store, an office or any other single location at which a combination of resources and activities is directed by one ownership in carrying out one kind of business. The establishment includes associated auxiliary units, e.g. warehouses, garages and offices in its proximity. For individual countries, major differences from the international recommendations are set out in foot-notes to the table.

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[1] United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.XVII.20.
[2] United Nations publication, Sales No. 58.XVII.4.

Index numbers of value of retail and wholesale trade

General statement

The indexes are designed to show changes over time in the value of sales in retail and wholesale trade. They thus reflect variations in both prices and volume. In some instances the basic sales data cover only a portion of total trade.

Both the coverage and method of constructing these indexes vary considerably from country to country. Furthermore, particularly in the case of retail trade, there are differences in handling the problem of the inclusion of new stores and the disappearance of others, as well as the problem of non-response of reporting establishments.

For purposes of international comparability the series have been converted, where possible, to the base 1963 = 100. In some cases, the index numbers are calculated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations from value figures of internal trade as published by the reporting country.

(a) Retail trade

Argentina (Buenos Aires)

Original base. 1946 = 100.

Scope. Sales of 660 retail establishments in the Federal Capital. The indexes do not reflect the closing of old establishments or the opening of new ones.

Articles covered

Food. Groceries, meat and other related articles sold.

Apparel. Clothing, including footwear and other leather goods.

General. In addition to the above items, the general index covers household articles, furniture and furnishings, hardware, radio and electric goods, chemists' goods, perfumes, watches, jewellery, stationery, books and toys.

Computation. The index is calculated as a percentage of average monthly sales in 1946 and is adjusted for the number of trading days per month.

For further details, see *Comercio minorista, precios al por mayor, Informe* CI 5 April 1963, Central Statistical Office (Buenos Aires).

Australia

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of retail trade published in Australian dollars.

Scope. Estimates are obtained from a quarterly sample inquiry of retail establishments based on periodic Retail Censuses. Annual figures have been adjusted to a basis comparable in scope with the most recent Retail Census taken for the year 1961-1962. The statistics relate to the retail sales of all establishments with fixed premises (i.e., shops, rooms, kiosks and yards) which normally sell goods (both new and second hand) by retail to the general public. Particulars of retail sales are designed principally to cover sales to the final consumer of goods generally used for household and domestic purposes. Sales of building materials, builders' hardware, business machines and equipment, grain feed, fertilizers, farm and industrial machinery and equipment are excluded. However, retail sales of motor vehicles, parts, etc., are included whether for industrial, commercial, farm or private use. Goods sold from farms direct (e.g., eggs and milk) are excluded. Services such as hairdressing, boot repairing, motor vehicles repairing and meals are not included in these statistics but the value of retail sales of goods made by establishments providing these services is included.

Articles covered

Food. Groceries, soft drinks, meat, confectionery and other foodstuffs (beer, wine and spirits are included in "General" below).

Apparel. Clothing, drapery, piecegoods, etc., and footwear. Textiles are included.

General. Includes beer, wine and spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, domestic hardware, electrical goods (including radios, television and accessories etc.), furniture and floor coverings, chemists' goods, newspapers, books and stationery, motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc., and other goods.

Computation. The statistics are derived from a sample survey of retail establishments in Australia, excluding the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Quarterly returns are supplied to the Bureau of Census and Statistics by a sample of retail establishments which account for approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia. From these returns, total sales are estimated by methods appropriate to a stratified sample.

The index is calculated as a percentage of average quarterly sales in the base period, twelve months ending 30 June 1963.

For further details, see *Census of Retail Establishments and Other Services, 1961-62; Statistical Bulletin 222* (*Retail Sales of Goods*) and other periodic statistical bulletins published by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

Austria

Original base: 1958 = 100.

Scope. The index is based on voluntary information supplied by the enterprises participating in the sample survey of 1958. It comprises 1 534 special stores in 16 branches, 39 rural shops, 29 department stores and all consumers' co-operatives with 1 602 sales centers, totalling 3 204 retail trade shops. In addition, 5 830 tobacco shops, not attached to other activity are included, thus making a grand total of 9 034 retail trade stores. The sales of the tobacco shops refer only to tobacco, not to newspapers, matches etc. Not included in the index are handicraft enterprises having a retail trade activity beside their production, i.e., bakeries, candy-shops, butchers, dressmakers, hat-makers, furriers and opticians. Wholesale traders and industrial enterprises having some retail trade activity are also excluded. Enterprises having a workshop (especially for repairs) beside their retail trade activity, such as for watches and jewellery, radio and electro-technical goods, sewing machines, bicycles and accessories, are included.

The survey comprises about 5 per cent of all retail trade stores accounting for about 15 per cent of the retail turnover. Since the choice of enterprises depended on voluntary co-operation, the different form of enterprises and the different branches are not equally represented.

Articles covered. The following articles or groups of articles are covered:

A. Food
B. Tobacco
C. Apparel
Textiles
Fabrics
Clothing
Underwear
Miscellaneous
Shoes
D. Household goods and furniture
Furniture
Carpets, curtains and other upholstery
Household goods and hardware
Electrical goods
E. Others
Bicycles, sewing machines and accessories
Photographic articles
Leather and fashion goods
Sports articles and toys
Perfumes and toilet articles
Stationery
F. Miscellaneous

Computation. Percentage of average monthly sales in 1958. The following percentage weights were determined from the value of total sales of special shops, department stores, consumers' co-operatives and rural shops.

Groups	*Percentage weights*
Food	50
Tobacco	5
Clothing	18
Household goods and furniture	10
Others	14
Miscellaneous	3
TOTAL	100

For further details, see *Monatsberichte des Österreichischen Institutes für Wirtschaftsforschung,* Beilage Nr. 73, October 1963, *Indizes der Umsätze und Wareneingänge im Einzelhandel,* Österreichisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (Vienna).

Belgium

Scope. Large distributive establishments including department stores, consumers' co-operatives, retail trade establishments with at least 5 branches, supermarkets, and small retail establishments with four outlets at most.

Articles covered

Foodstuffs
Clothing and textiles
Household furnishings
Others

Computation. The index is obtained by dividing the monthly turnover figure by the monthly average of the previous year; afterwards the result is recalculated on the base year according to the chain index method.

For further details, see *Bulletin de statistique,* No. 4 April 1952 and No. 1, January 1971, Institut national de statistique (Bruxelles).

Bulgaria

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of retail sales published in millions of leva.

Scope. The value figures represent total sales at current prices by the commercial and catering establishments of the State co-operatives. The private sector, which has a very small share in retail trade, is omitted.

Articles covered. All articles sold at retail. Retail turnover includes commodities sold to the population by the retail trade network, public catering, canteens, productive enterprises, subsidiary farms etc., sales by the retail trade network and public catering to the ministries, offices, organizations, enterprises, state and co-operative farms, for household needs, current repairs and others. Also included are sums paid to state and co-operative workshops for the repair of clothes, shoes etc., of the population, sales to the population by productive enterprises, forestry regions, state farms and subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises.

Computation. Percentage of monthly sales in 1963. The data are collected from reports of commercial enterprises. State retail prices of commodities are taken from government documents-decrees, state price-lists and others. The data for agricultural goods sold on the co-operative markets are compiled by a regular sample survey in 66 selected larger towns.

For further details, see *Statisticheski Godishnik na Narodna Republika Bulgaria,* 1966, Central Statistical Office (Sofia).

Canada

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of retail sales published in millions of Canadian dollars.

Scope. The value figures represent retail sales and are based upon a monthly sample of approximately 9 000 independent retail stores which are combined with department, and all known retail chain stores. Beginning 1968, department stores were defined differently and general merchandise stores were added. Annual chain store sales are compiled from an annual census of all chain stores. A monthly sample of chain store firms is used to pro-rate the annual chain store figures to a monthly basis. The figures are adjusted annually for the "births and deaths" of firms.

Articles covered

Food. Sales by grocery stores without fresh meat, and combination grocery stores with fresh meat.

Apparel. Sales by men's, women's and family clothing stores and shoe stores. Sales of apparel by general and department stores are included in the general index.

General. The series includes, in addition to the above items, sales by general merchandise, department, and variety stores; motor vehicle dealers; garages and filling stations; lumber, building materials and hardware stores; furniture stores; radio and appliance dealers; restaurants; retailers of fuel; drug stores; jewellery stores; tobacco stores; all other retail trades. In accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification, automotive repair shops, radio and television repair shops are included in retail trade.

Computation. The sales estimates for each group is computed as a chain index using the variation of sales for a particular month over the corresponding month of the previous year. Projections are made on the basis of the 1961 census results. Adjustments are made for changes in the number and kind of reporting stores.

For further details, see *Retail Trade* 1961-1964, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

Colombia

Original base. 1952 = 100.

Scope. The retail sales data are compiled by the Central Bank and relate to 14 branches of retail trade in 18 major cities. Sales by the main establishments.

Articles covered. Food and drink, apparel, footwear, furniture, leather products, drugs and cosmetics, books and stationery, jewellery, electrical appliances, hardware, motor vehicle accessories, machinery, building materials and miscellaneous items.

Computation. Chain index adjusted for variations in the number of trading days per month.

For further details, see *Revista del Banco de la República* (Bogotá).

Czechoslovakia

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of retail trade published in millions of korunas.

Scope. The value data relate to the sales of the State, co-operative shops, and the public catering establishments. Public catering includes the State dining sector, co-operative dining rooms, the factory dining rooms and canteens of the socialist sector. The monthly data relate to the retail turnover of the so-called "trade systems" i.e., Ministry of Trade of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics, Czech and Slovak Unions of Co-operatives, Restaurants and Bathing Rooms, Coal Depots.

Articles covered

Food. Foodstuffs and alcoholic beverages.

Non-food. Industrial goods.

General. The total of the above groups.

Computations. Beginning 1970, the General Index is computed as a chain index, using the variation of sales for a particular month over the corresponding month of the previous year.

For detailed statistics regarding retail trade, see the *Statistická Ročenka Ceskoslovenské Socialistické Republiky,* Central Statistical Office (Prague).

Denmark

Original base. 1968 = 100.

Scope. The series has been revised in connexion with a new sales tax introduced in 1967. The index numbers are based on a stratified sample and relate to estimates of total sales from the retail trade of 7 000 establishments, including all businesses with the highest turnover. The establishments are classified according to the kind of commodity sold.

Articles covered. Food (including beverages and tobacco), apparel goods (including leather goods and other items). The total includes also consumers' goods such as carpeting, photographic equipment, sporting goods etc.

Computation. Percentage of average monthly turnover in 1968. For linking purposes, the previous 1969 indices, original base 1961 = 100, were recalculated to base 1968 = 100.

For further details, see *Statistiske Efterretninger* No. 47, 1970, Central Statistical Office (Copenhagen).

Finland

Original base. 1968 = 100.

Scope. The index relates to a sample based on the 1964 General Economic Census and revised according to 1968 data. The sample covers about 2,500 retail trade establishments (27 per cent of all retailers in terms of 1968 sales) and is revised to include new establishments once a year. The percent coverage by kind of business according to the sales in July 1972, is as follows:

Establishments	*Coverage (percentage)*
Department stores	75
Semi-department stores	53
Retailers, rural type	8
Food	12
Alcoholic beverages	100
Textiles, clothing, footwear	22
Furniture	27
Metalware, machinery	20
Jewellery, watches	16
Books, paper	22
Cosmetics	6
Pharmacies	24
Flowers	5
Gas stations	7
Automobiles	23
Other	23

Articles covered. All articles sold in retail trade. The series excludes sales of catering establishments and the repair of household goods.

Computation. An estimate of the total monthly sales is obtained separately for each kind of business group, and the data are then converted into an index using as a base the average of sales in 1968.

For further details, see *Statistical Report KA 1970-2,* Central Statistical Office (Helsinki).

France

Original base. 1962 = 100.

Scope. The index numbers relate to the turnover of commercial enterprises coming under section 711 (department stores), 712 (chain stores) and 714 (other non-specialized shops) of the INSEE classification of economic activities (1959). The composition of the group is as follows: department stores in Paris, 27.3 per cent; provincial department stores, 18.8 per cent; chain stores, 53.8 per cent.

Articles covered. On the basis of data supplied by the enterprises, sixteen elementary indexes are compiled for the following types of products sold: food, fabrics and haberdashery, knitted goods, apparel including ready-to-wear clothing, footwear, miscellaneous clothing accessories, carpets, curtains, blankets and linen, furniture and bedding, household electrical appliances, household metal goods and hardware, crockery, glassware and household supplies, perfumes and toiletries, radio and television sets, photographs and records, books, toys, sports goods and jewellery, tea shops, other items not classified (exhibitions and displays etc.). These indexes are regrouped by consumption.

Computation. "Chain" index for a comparable number of shops in relation to the previous year. For all the series computed, the results for the month of the current year are collated with those for the corresponding month of the previous year for the same shops that existed at that time. The ratio of these two sums gives the annual growth rate. If this growth rate is multiplied by the level attained by the index a year earlier, the index for the current period is obtained.

German Democratic Republic

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of retail trade published in millions of marks.

Scope. Sales of consumer goods by the socialist and private sectors to the final consumer mainly within the retail trade network.

Articles covered. All articles sold at retail. Sales of consumer goods to the population by industrial, handicraft, agricultural and wholesale enterprises, postal and newspaper sales; sales of some work kitchens and canteens are also included.

Sales at the farm by agricultural enterprises and sales of merchandise in larger quantities to big consumers (particularly community supply of food, i.e., cafeterias in plants, hospitals, vacation homes etc.) are not included. Distribution of medicine, optical and orthopaedic supplies etc., so far as these supplies are benefits within the social insurance scheme and are not paid for by recipient, are excluded from the retail trade data.

Computation. Comparison with average monthly sales in 1963.

For further details, see *Statistiches Jahrbuch,* Central Statistical Office (East Berlin).

Germany, Federal Republic of

Original base. 1962 = 100.

Scope. Turnover of a stratified random sample of about 40 000 retail trade enterprises based on the 1960 Census of Distribution representing 98 per cent of total retail trade turnover. Not included are a few kinds of business such as furriers, pet shops and stamp shops. Bakeries, butcher shops and restaurants are excluded. The turnover reported by the sample enterprises accounts for about 60 per cent of the total turnover of all retail trade enterprises. All forms of retail organizations are represented: independent retailers, multi-establishment retailers (with five or more retail stores), co-operative societies, department stores and mail order houses. New retail trade enterprises are also taken into account; non-response scarcely occurs.

Articles covered. All articles sold by retail trade enterprises. Sales are classified according to the type of enterprise rather than the type of commodity. The enterprises are classified by kind of business on the basis of the products which yield the greater portion of value added of the particular enterprise's sales. Department stores and general mail order houses report, in addition to their total turnover figures, the data for food, apparel, household goods and other.

Computation. Estimates are computed by multiplying the reported turnover of each member of the sample with a value dependent upon that member's probability of selection. The estimate of the current month is converted to an index number as percentage of average monthly sales in 1962.

For further details, see *Fachserie F. Reihe 3/1 "Einzelhandel" (Umsätze), Jahresheft 1966,* Federal Statistical Office (Wiesbaden).

The series published prior to 1962 refer to the former index, original base 1954 = 100, covering a representative selection of about 25 000 shops, department stores and co-operatives in 37 branches of retail trade.

Greece

Original base. January 1967 = 100.

Scope. The index is based on a monthly sample of outlets and relates to the sales of all retail establishments in municipalities and communes, with 5 000 inhabitants and over at the 1961 population census except the following categories: sales conducted in non-permanent establishments, hawkers, open-air markets etc.; retail sales of commodities previously undergoing any kind of processing within the establishments and retail sales by establishments primarily engaged in wholesale trade. However, wholesale transactions by establishments mainly engaged in retail trade are covered.

Articles covered. The indexes are published for foodstores, footwear and wearing apparel stores and for other types of stores. Separate indexes are also published for Greater Athens.

Computation. Each month estimates of total sales of retail trade establishments are made on the basis of a sample survey. This total is compared with the corresponding value of sales in the preceding month to determine the relative change in sales from month to month. The index, original base January 1963 = 100, has been recalculated by the National Statistical Office of Greece to the base January 1967 = 100 on a provisional basis. The sample is based on a special two-stage sample survey involving both area sampling and the information derived from censuses of retail establishments.

For further details, see *Monthly Statistical Bulletin of Greece,* September 1967, National Statistical Office (Athens).

Hungary

The index is calculated from the value of retail trade at current prices, published in millions of forints.

Scope. The value data relate to the sales of the State, co-operative and private shops, and the catering establishments (i.e., restaurants, confectioneries and coffee rooms, buffets, snack bars, pubs and works' canteens).

Articles covered

Food. Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco.

Apparel. Clothing articles, textiles and leather goods.

General. The articles mentioned above and besides, miscellaneous industrial goods such as consumers' durable goods, automobiles sold to private individuals, building materials and fuels, medicines, etc.

Computation. Percentage of average monthly sales in 1963.

For detailed statistics regarding retail trade, see *Statisztikai Havi Közlemények,* Hungarian Central Statistical Office (Budapest).

Ireland

Original base. Corresponding month of previous year = 100.

Scope. Indexes are based on a monthly sample inquiry of about 3 000 retail establishments. The shops included in the inquiry were selected from a larger sample of retail outlets used in connexion with the *1966 Census of Distribution* and cover fourteen dif-

ferent descriptions of business. In selecting the sample, data were stratified by size of turnover within each of these businesses.

Articles covered. Sales by fourteen different descriptions of business which comprise the following: grocery; grocery with public house; public house, wines and spirits; tobacco, sweets and newspapers; fresh meat; other food; motor vehicles, garages, filling stations; chemist; hardware; electrical goods; footwear; drapery and apparel; department store and other non-food.

Computation. In the computation of the results of the sample enquiry, a further stratification by geographical location is employed using three areas:

(1) Dublin City and County

(2) Other County Boroughs combined and

(3) Rest of State

The index is then calculated as percentage of average weekly sales in 1968. Monthly indexes relate to average weekly sales during the month.

For further details, see *Irish Statistical Bulletin,* September 1969, Central Statistics Office (Dublin).

Israel

The index is calculated from estimates of the values of sales of large scale retail outlets (chain stores, co-operative stores, large department stores) published in thousand Israeli pounds in the Israel *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

Scope. The value figures represented approximately one third of the total turnover of retail trade in 1971, and covered total sales by all large scale retail establishments.

Articles covered. Food, apparel including textiles and footwear, and all other items sold at retail.

Computation. Data on the value of sales are collected monthly by the Central Bureau of Statistics, and reported at current prices.

For further details, see *Statistical Abstract 1972,* Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem).

Italy

Original base. 1970 = 100.

Scope. Sales of the department stores, the stores selling at standard prices, establishments with more than 5 outlets and, the main consumers' co-operatives. The establishments considered as of 31 December 1970 were: 20 department stores and standard price stores (with 434 outlets, of which 181 supermarkets), 178 establishments with more than 5 outlets (2 680 outlets of which 296 supermarkets) and 181 consumers' co-operatives with 2 193 shops.

Articles covered

Foodstuffs.

Apparel and textiles.

Other articles of retail trade.

Computation. For all the firms taken into account the monthly turnover in lire is collected at the end of the month, together with the number of shops where the sales were made, in order to measure the average monthly sales per outlet. The sales figure is the amount due by the customer, irrespective of the method of payment.

Two series of indices are calculated: (1) Indexes of total sales calculated from monthly sales by the firms taken into account; (2) Indexes of the sales per local unit.

For further details, see *Bollettino mensile di statistica,* Istituto Centrale di Statistica (Rome).

Japan

Original base. 1965 = 100.

Scope. The indexes are based on monthly data obtained by the Current Survey of Commerce. The sample used in the inquiry covers retail trade establishments throughout Japan, except department stores, and is derived from the results of the Census of Commerce which has been conducted in May of every second year. The sales data are, therefore, subject to fluctuation every other year as a result of changes in the sampling universe.

Articles covered. All articles sold at retail.

Food group includes beverages.

Apparel group includes apparel accessories, dry goods and textile products.

Computation. Percentage of average monthly sales in 1965. In computing the indexes, necessary adjustments are made taking into account the gap caused by sample alteration on the basis of the Census of Commerce.

The Survey is conducted by the Research and Statistics Department of the Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of International Trade and Industry (Tokyo).

For further details, see *Japan Statistical Yearbook, 1971,* Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo).

Korea, Republic of (Sŏeul area)

Original base. 1965 = 100.

Scope. The index is based on a sample survey of outlets and relates to the sales of retail establishments in Seoul. It covers establishments primarily engaged in retail sales in 82 shopping areas, 8 department stores and 6 durable goods shopping areas. Data are collected from about 2 900 selected stores. Sales of fuel and used goods except for durable consumer goods are not included.

Articles covered. All articles sold at retail. Indexes are published for food and apparel including textile fabrics. Separate indexes are also published for beverages and cigarettes, chemical products, books and stationery, durable consumer goods and miscellaneous goods.

Computation. Percentage of average monthly sales in 1965. Estimates are based on information obtained by direct interview, from a stratified random sample.

For further details, see *Monthly Statistical Review,* Bank of Korea (Seoul).

Mexico

Original base. 1954 = 100.

Scope. Sales of foodstuffs, consumers' and producers' goods in establishments located in more than 18 states.

Articles covered. Groceries, fabrics, clothing, shoes, perfumes and pharmaceuticals, jewellery. Hardware, machinery and agricultural equipment, automobiles and spare parts, buildings materials.

Computation. Percentage of average monthly sales in the base period.

For further details, see *Comercio Exterior*, Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior S.A. (Mexico).

Netherlands

Original base. 1963 = 100.

Total turnover in retail trade which is defined as domestic trade to the final consumers.

Scope. Department stores, co-operative stores and mail-order houses engaged in retail distribution of products. Greengrocers and butchers are included.

Articles covered. Groceries including vegetables, fruits, spirits and soft drinks, fish, meat, chocolate, sweets and tobacco; hardware, textiles, paints and plane glass; boots, shoes, chemist goods, flowers and plants.

Computation. Groceries and apparel are percentage of average monthly sales in 1963; for the general indexes series, the sales of retail trade are weighted by the values of commodity groups classified according to this branch and based on the results of the National Accounts data of 1963.

For further details, see *Mandstatistiek van de binnenlandse handel*, Centraal bureau voor de statistiek, jaargang 20 (Gravenhage).

New Zealand

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of retail sales published in New Zealand dollars.

Scope. The value figures are obtained from a monthly sample inquiry based on the 1968 Census of Distribution. The data exclude all trading activities of hotels, chartered clubs, wine and spirit merchants, milk vendors and the complete automotive group. The sample survey from which monthly figures are obtained is designed to provide satisfactory accuracy in store type figures at national level and in regional figures at all store type level.

For sample design purpose New Zealand is divided into North and South Island. (1) North Island: Auckland Urban area, Wellington and Hutt Urban area and the remainder of North Island. (2) South Island: Christchurch Urban area, Dunedin Urban area and the remainder of South Island.

Articles covered. All articles sold at retail by the stores included in the inquiry.

Food. Groceries and small goods (including butter, bacon etc.); meat, fish, fruit and vegetables; other foods (baked and cooked foods, meals, etc.); milk, ice cream, confectionery, soft drinks, etc.

Apparel. Clothing, drapery, dress piecegoods; footwear.

General. The series includes, in addition to the above items, tobacco, cigarettes and tobacconists' sundries; chemists' goods, toiletries, cosmetics (including dispensing); furniture, bedding, floor coverings etc.; musical instruments (including radios, television sets and parts, records, radiograms, record players); other household appliances; domestic hardware, china and glassware; builders' hardware and materials (excluding timber, bricks and roofing tiles); books, stationery etc.; and other commodities.

Computation. The statistics are generally collected by postal methods and are supplemented by field action by trained staff for the purpose of enumerating, within sample areas, the establishment of new stores. Thus, by means of estimation procedures, the net growth of stores in the sample is used to gauge the net growth of stores in the country as a whole.

The index is then calculated as a percentage of average quarterly sales in the base period, twelve months beginning 1 April 1968.

For further details, see the *Supplement* to the August 1970 issue of the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, Department of Statistics (Wellington).

Norway

Original base. 1970 = 100.

Scope. Sales of approximately 1 400 firms, accounting for about 11 per cent of the total value of retail trade. The series are based on data collected by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Articles covered

Food. All food items, including beverages and tobacco.

Apparel. Clothing and textiles.

General. In addition to the above items, the general index covers the sales of hardware, paints, sporting equipment and furniture and furnishings; books, stationery and other retail trades.

Computation. The index, original base 1961 = 100, has been recalculated by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics to the base 1970 = 100. Percentage of average monthly sales in 1970 (by chained index numbers). The different groups are weighted according to the value of their retail sales as reported in the 1968 Census of Establishments.

For further details, see *Statistiske Meldinger*, No. 7, 1957, Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics (Oslo).

Poland

The index is calculated by the Central Statistical Office from the value of retail trade published in zlotys.

Scope. The data relate to the socialized sector of the retail trade. Retail sales in this sector include data for the retail trade network (i.e., stores, kiosks, booths, including those in market places), trade organizations, industrial establishments, state agricultural enterprises, and workers' supply departments. Part of these sales constitutes the supply of the so-called non-market buyers, such as offices, institutions, crèches, kindergartens (sales to such buyers in socialized retail trade amounted to about 13 per cent of the total in 1971).

Articles covered

Food. All food articles including alcoholic beverages, but not cigarettes.

Non-food. Non-edible consumers' goods including cigarettes and other items. Non-consumption articles (i.e., building materials, agricultural machines and tools, fertilizers, feedingstuffs, some oil products etc.).

General. The total of the above groups.

Computation. Percentage of average monthly sales in 1963.

For further details, see the *Rocznik Statystyczny*, 1970, Central Statistical Office (Warsaw).

Romania

The index is calculated from the value of retail trade published in millions of lei.

Scope. The data relate to the retail sales by the socialist trade. It includes the sales of the retail trade establishments of the State and the co-operatives. The sales carried out by the productive enterprises directly to the population over and above the fulfilment plan, and the sales of food and agricultural goods by the collective farms are excluded. The data for public catering establishments of the socialist trade are also included; by the canteens attached to enterprises and institutions and the different types of canteens set up in health resorts are included.

The sales are obtained from statistical reports.

Articles covered

Food. All food articles including public food commissariats.

Non-food. All non-food items.

General. All articles sold at retail trade.

Computation. Percentage of average monthly sales in 1963.

For further details, see the *Anuarul Statistic al R.P. Române,* Central Statistical Board (Bucharest).

South Africa

Original base. 1960-1961 = 100.

Scope. The indexes are based on data collected from a sample survey of trading establishments in urban and rural areas. The sales of the 2 000 establishments included in the sample represent approximately 36 per cent of the 1960-1961 sales of all retailers.

Articles covered. All articles sold at retail by the following kinds of businesses:

Department stores; general dealers; foodstuffs; textiles, clothing, and footwear; furniture and household goods; chemists; bottle stores and booksellers.

Computation. Percentage of average monthly sales in 1960-1961. Comparable figures are available beginning July 1968.

Further methodological detail can be obtained from the Department of Statistics (Pretoria).

Sweden

Original base. Corresponding month of previous year = 100.

Scope. The indexes are based on a stratified sample survey of about 8 800 private and co-operative retail sales establishments belonging to enterprises in operation in 1968, including new sales establishments within these enterprises, started not later than 1970.

Classification. The selected units were classified according to the main type of goods sold on the basis of information obtained during 1971 on sales of different groups of commodities. The recording was made on the basis of sales for personal or household consumption.

Articles covered

Food. Private retail sales establishments and consumer co-operatives in food retail trade. Department stores are excluded.

Apparel. Private retail sales establishments and consumer co-operatives in wearing apparel retail trade. Footwear is not included. Department stores are excluded.

General. Private retail sales establishments and consumer co-operatives, including department stores. Motor cars, petrol and lubricants, pharmaceutical preparations, wine and liquor retail trade are excluded.

Computation. The index is calculated as a percentage change in the values compared with the corresponding month of previous year.

For further details, see *Statistiska Meddelanden,* (Statistical Reports), Series H, 1972:10, Statistiska centralbyrån (Stockholm).

Switzerland

Original base. 1949 = 100.

Scope. A representative sample of firms engaged in all types of retail trade, including large stores, consumer co-operatives and specialized stores.

Articles covered

Food. All food items, including beverages and tobacco.

Apparel. All clothing items, including textiles and footwear.

General. In addition to the above items, the general index covers fuel, furniture, china and glassware, leather goods, stationery articles, rubber, chemicals and drugs, watches, silver, hardware, typewriters and other office machinery, motor cars, books and miscellaneous.

Computation. Chain index adjusted for variations in the number of trading days per month.

For further details, see *La Vie économique,* February 1953, Département fédéral de l'économie publique (Berne).

United Kingdom

Original base. Average weekly sales, 1966 = 100.

Scope. The general index covers the whole field of retail trade in the United Kingdom, excluding Northern Ireland; food covers all sales of food shops; apparel all sales of clothing and footwear shops. Food or clothing sales of other specialist shops, department stores or mail-order houses are included in the general index but excluded in the food or apparel indexes, respectively.

All forms of retail organization are represented; independent retailers, multiple retailers (chains with ten or more branches), co-operative societies, department stores and mail-order businesses. The number of independent retailers in the panel is about 8 000, while the number of contributors among large scale retailers account for some 80 per cent of the total sales of these retailers. Of the £11 549 million sales turnover in 1966 in the field of retailing covered by the sample, independent retailers accounted for 50 per cent, multiple retailers 33 per cent, co-operative societies 9 per cent, department stores 4½ per cent, and mail-order businesses 3½ per cent.

Kinds of business covered

Food shops. Grocers; butchers; greengrocers and fruiterers; fishmongers and poulterers; bread and flour confectioners; off-licences; dairymen; other food shops.

Clothing and footwear shops. Footwear shops; men's and boys' wear shops; women's, girls', infants' wear specialist shops; drapers and general outfitters.

Durable goods shops. Furniture shops; radio and electrical goods shops; gas and electricity showrooms.

Miscellaneous non-food shops. Confectioners, tobacconists and newsagents, chemists, hardware shops, booksellers; jewellery, leather and sports goods shops; variety stores.

Department stores.

Mail-order businesses.

Computation. The calculation of the index is made in two stages. In the first, an estimate of total current sales is obtained for each type of retailer in each kind of business. In the second, this estimate of sales for the current period, is converted to an index number of the value of sales per week, using as a base the average value of sales per week in 1966, derived from the 1966 Census of Distribution. Seasonally adjusted and volume estimates are derived from the unadjusted index numbers.

For further details, see *Trade and Industry*, 5 October 1972, United Kingdom Department of Trade and Industry (London).

USSR

The index is calculated from the estimates of value of retail trade turnover at "constant prices" reported in million roubles.

Scope. The value figures comprise retail sales by State and co-operative organizations and are defined as the volume of sales of goods to consumers through the retail trade and public catering networks. In addition, retail trade includes sales of foodstuffs by the trading network to organizations, enterprises and institutions for persons in their charge—children's institutions, sanatoria, hospitals etc. Also included are sales of supplies other than foods for their day-to-day requirements and sales through establishments outside the retail trade system such as workshops, repair shops and finally sales made directly by industrial and transport enterprises etc. Trade in Kolkhoz markets is excluded.

Articles covered. All articles sold at retail.

Computation. Indexes are computed as percentage of sales in 1963.

For further details, see *Narodnoe khozyaistvo SSSR* (The Economy of the USSR) (a statistical yearbook) and *Sovetskaya torgovlya* (Soviet Trade) 1964, Central Statistical Board of the USSR (Moscow).

United States

The index is calculated from monthly estimates of the value of retail trade published in millions of United States dollars.

Scope. The series of monthly sales of retail businesses is based primarily on data collected from a sample of 44,000 firms selected from two sources: (*a*) 1967 Census of Business lists representing all retail firms (with paid employees) in business in 1967, and (*b*) Social Security Administration lists of retailers (with paid employees) entering business (or requesting new Employer Identification Number) since 1967.

The survey panel described above, representing approximately 94 per cent of total retail sales, is canvassed by mail. In addition, approximately 7 200 establishments located in 58 sample geographic areas are canvassed by personal enumeration in order to obtain data for retailers without employees, as well as new "employer" firms that have not as yet been included in the lists from which the mail panel is selected. This "area sample" component represents approximately 6 per cent of total retail sales.

Articles covered. Sales are classified according to the type of establishment rather than the type of commodity. The establishments are classified by kind of business on the basis of the products which comprise the greater portion of the particular establishment's sales.

The "durables" group includes principally sales of the following types of establishments: automotive, furniture, appliance, jewellery, lumber, building supplies and hardware stores. The "non-durables" group includes principally: clothing stores, drug stores, eating and drinking establishments, grocery stores, gasoline service stations, general merchandise businesses (including department stores and mail order houses) and liquor stores.

Computation. Retail sales are estimated directly from reports received from stores in the sample. The estimates are computed directly by weighting the reported sales of each member of the sample by a value dependent upon that member's probability of selection. The figures are published both on an unadjusted basis and adjusted for seasonal variations and for differences in the number of trading days per month. The indexes published in the *Bulletin*, however, refer to unadjusted data.

For further details, see the *Supplement to the Survey of Current Business*, United States Department of Commerce (Washington, D.C.).

Venezuela

Original base. 1968 = 100.

Scope. The retail sales data are compiled by means of a survey carried out by the Banco Central de Venezuela in Bolívares and calculated and published as a commercial sales index at current prices.

Articles covered. All articles sold at retail such as foodstuffs and beverages; woven fabrics, ready-made clothing, and shoes. In addition the data cover pharmaceuticals, hardware, building materials, automobiles and spare parts, furniture, radios, refrigerators and other items.

Computation. The series has been recalculated to the base 1963 = 100.

For further details, see *Informe Económico* and *Boletín mensual*, Banco Central de Venezuela (Caracas).

Yugoslavia

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of retail trade published in millions of dinars. Data are published as index numbers, original basis, average of 1963 = 100.

Scope. The value data relate to the sales of trading enterprises selling at retail. They include sales of enterprises and shops of food and non-food products; independent trade shops; shops of producing enterprises

and craft shops; agricultural co-operatives and other enterprises and work shops (prior to 1956, shops of industrial enterprises only).

Market place sales made by peasants and the turnover of goods in second-hand shops are excluded. Catering establishments are also excluded.

Articles covered. All articles sold at retail.

Computation. Percentage of average monthly sales in 1963.

For detailed statistics regarding retail trade, see the *Statisticki Godisnjak* (Statistical Yearbook) 1966, Federal Institute for Statistics (Belgrade).

(b) Wholesale trade

Australia

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of wholesale trade published in Australian dollars.

Scope. Net sales of taxable and tax exempt goods as recorded under Sales Tax Acts, together with customs clearances of imports liable to sales tax. The sales of vendors trading only in tax-exempt goods are excluded. Owing to revisions from time to time in the list of exemptions, the index does not cover a constant proportion of all wholesale trade.

Computation. Percentage of average monthly sales in the year ending 30 June 1963.

For further details, see the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

Belgium

Base. 1964 = 100.

Scope. Sales of wholesale food merchants to independent retailers.

Articles covered. Food products.

Computation. The index is computed by the Central Statistical Office, in collaboration with the Fédération nationale des distributeurs-grossistes en alimentation.

Canada

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of wholesale trade published in thousands of Canadian dollars.

Scope. The value figures represent total wholesale trade proper, that is excluding the sales of branches, agents and brokers. The estimates are based upon a sample comprising about 1 400 wholesale firms of all types drawn from results obtained during the 1961 census. The trends revealed by these firms have been applied to the results of the Decennial Census of Distribution, 1961, to produce estimates of sales during the subsequent periods. Adjustment has not been made for firms entering and leaving the trade. A major revision took place in the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification whereby the following changes were effected:

(*a*) Restaurants, caterers, cocktail lounges, taverns and dressmakers were transferred from the retail to the service sector;

(*b*) Lumber and building material dealers, farm implement dealers and similar activities were transferred from retail to wholesale trade;

(*c*) Automotive repair shops, radio and television repair shops were transferred from the service sector to retail trade.

Articles covered. All articles sold at wholesale.

Computation. Total sales for each month calculated as a percentage of the average monthly sales in 1963.

For further details, see *Wholesale Trade*, Bulletin No. 12, Volume 25, Statistics Canada (Ottawa).

Dominican Republic

Original base. April 1946 = 100.

Scope. Sales of all wholesale dealers in the Republic.

Articles covered. Food products, beverages, liquor and tobacco; textiles and textile goods; crockery and glassware; building materials, hardware and timber; hides; leather and leather goods chemical and pharmaceutical products; perfumes and cosmetics; books, paper and cardboard; raw materials, crude and partly worked; miscellaneous products and articles.

Computation. Total sales in each month calculated as a percentage of total sales in April 1946.

Finland

Original base. 1968 = 100.

Scope. The index relates to a sample based on the 1964 General Economic Census and revised according to 1968 data. The sample covers some 1 750 wholesalers (91 per cent of 1968 sales) and is revised to include new establishments once a year. The percent coverage by kind of business according to the sales in July 1972, is as follows:

Establishments	*Coverage (percentage)*
General wholesalers	100
Food and beverages	64
Clothing, textiles, leather goods	52
Ironware and construction materials	95
Electric and radio goods	72
Paper, office supplies	67
Medicines, drugs	85
Automobiles	98
Fuel	87
Machinery	54
Agricultural equipment and supplies	88
Timber	52
Other	42

Computation. The calculation of the index is made in two stages. In the first stage, an estimate of the total monthly sales is obtained for each branch of wholesale trade. This estimate of sales is then converted into an index using as base the average of sales for the year 1968.

For further details, see *Statistical Report KA 1970:2*, Central Statistical Office (Helsinki).

Germany, Federal Republic of

Original base. 1970 = 100.

Scope. Turnover of a stratified random sample of about 10 000 wholesale trade enterprises based on the 1968 Census of Distribution representing 98 per cent

of total wholesale trade turnover. The turnover reported by the sample enterprises accounts for about 70 per cent of the total turnover of all domestic and import and export wholesale trade enterprises. Independent wholesalers, co-operative buying and selling associations and manufacturers' sales enterprises are represented. Agents and brokers are not included. New wholesale trade enterprises are taken into account.

Articles covered. All articles sold by wholesale trade enterprises. Sales are classified according to the type of enterprise rather than the type of commodity. The enterprises are classified by kind of business on the basis of the products which yield the greater portion of value added of the particular enterprise's sales.

Computation. Estimates are computed by multiplying the reported turnover of each member of the sample with a value dependent upon that member's probability of selection. The estimate of the current month is converted to an index number using the monthly average value of turnover of the base.

For further details, see *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, vol. 2, 1973, Federal Statistical Office (Wiesbaden).

The series published prior to 1970 relate to the former index, original base 1962 = 100, a stratified random sample of about 10 000 wholesale enterprises based on the 1960 Census of Distribution representing 85 per cent of total wholesale trade turnover.

Japan

Original base. 1965 = 100.

Scope. The indexes are based on monthly data obtained by the *Current Survey of Commerce.* The sample used in the inquiry covers wholesale trade establishments throughout Japan except agencies and commission business and is derived from the results of the *Census of Commerce* which has been conducted on 1 May every second year since 1952. The sales data are, therefore, subject to fluctuation every other year as a result of changes in the sampling universe.

Articles covered. All articles sold at wholesale.

Computation. Percentage of average monthly sales in 1965. In computing the indexes, necessary adjustments are made taking into account the gap caused by sample alterations on the basis of the *Census of Commerce.*

The Survey is conducted by the Research and Statistics Department of the Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of International Trade and Industry (Tokyo).

For further details, see *Japan Statistical Yearbook, 1971*, Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo).

Netherlands

Original base. 1968 = 100.

Scope. Total domestic trade to the final consumers.

Articles covered

Food. Groceries, spirits and soft drinks, vegetables and fruit, tobacco, fish and meat.

Apparel. Clothing and textiles.

General. In addition to the above items the general index includes household articles, hardware, textiles, paint, plane glass.

Computation. Groceries and apparel are percentage of average monthly sales in 1963; for the general, the sales of retail trade are weighted by the values of commodity groups classified according to this branch and based on the results of the National Accounts data of 1963.

New Zealand

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of wholesale trade published in New Zealand dollars.

Scope. The survey covers businesses which are dominantly wholesale taking into consideration the sale of goods to business units and to institutions and government. It includes activities of importers but excludes all activities of agents, brokers and exporters.

Certain store types which by nature of their business have a low ratio of stock to total turnover have been omitted to facilitate collection and compilation.

Articles covered. Stores have been classified by store-type group according to the predominant type of commodity sold. The store-type figures therefore do not cover only sales of goods normally associated with the type of store listed, as there are many wholesale stores which handle a wide variety of commodities. Data are published as a total and for each of 14 store-type groups as follows: food and drink; apparel; furniture; automotive; hardware; chemicals; general merchants; machinery (agricultural, heavy electrical, and industrial); electrical supplies; paper and stationery; grain and seeds; rubber; leather and canvas goods; office, printers' and photographic supplies and miscellaneous.

Computation. The index is calculated as a percentage of average quarterly sales in the base period, twelve months beginning 1 April 1963.

For further details, see *Supplement to the Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, Department of Statistics (Wellington).

United States

The index is calculated from estimates of the monthly sales of merchant wholesalers published in billions of United States dollars.

Scope. The series of monthly sales of merchant wholesalers is based on data collected from a sample of 17 000 firms selected from two sources: (*a*) 1963 Census of Business lists representing all merchant wholesalers (with paid employees) in business in 1963, and (*b*) Social Security Administration list of wholesalers (with paid employees) entering business (or requesting new Employer Identification Number) since 1963.

This survey is limited to merchant wholesalers which constitute the major portion of the broad field of wholesale trade an excludes the other types of wholesale trade such as a manufacturer's sales branches and sales offices, petroleum bulk stations, agents and brokers, and assemblers of farm products.

All kinds of business in which merchant wholesalers operate are represented in this survey. Sales are classified according to the type of establishment rather than type of commodity. The establishments are classified by kind of business on the basis of products which comprise the greater portion of the particular establishment's sales.

The "durables" group comprises sales of the following types of establishments: automotive, lumber and building materials, electrical goods, hardware, house furnishings, jewellery, machinery, and metals. The "non-durables" group includes principally apparel

and dry goods, beer, wines and liquors, drugs and sundries, food, paper and paper products, tobacco products, and farm products (raw materials).

Computation. The estimates of sales of merchant wholesalers' are based on a probability sample of reporting firms utilizing a weighted average of the current month level estimate and the per cent change in sales from the previous month.

The sales estimates are published both unadjusted and adjusted for seasonal variations and for differences in the number of trading days.

Venezuela

Scope. The wholesale trade data are compiled by the Banco Central de Venezuela as a component of value added and by means of a survey carried out in Caracas and several other cities such as Maracaibo, Barquisimeto, Valencia, Ciudad Bolívar etc. As of 1968 the surveys frame has been brought up to date and activities at the establishment level have been recoded.

Article covered. Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco, pharmaceuticals, petroleum products, ceramics and glass, hardware, transport equipment, machinery, household, bar, restaurant, and hotel articles.

Computation. The index series is calculated from estimates in Bolívares, and published as an annual sales index at current prices. Original base: 1965 = 100.

For further details, see *Informe económico*, Banco Central de Venezuela (Caracas).

EXTERNAL TRADE

The following tables, regularly shown in the *Statistical Yearbook* and the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are described in this chapter.

I. Values for exports and for imports of (*a*) individual countries, together with (*b*) regional and global totals in United States dollars; annual data published in the *Statistical Yearbook*; consultative quarterly and annual data published monthly in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

II. Value, quantum and unit value indexes for exports and for imports of individual countries; value and unit value index usually in national currency; monthly, quarterly and annual data published monthly in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

III. Value of world exports by provenance and destination in United States dollars; annual data published in the *Statistical Yearbook* and the June issue of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. Semi-annual data published in the December issue of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

IV. Value of world trade by commodity classes and regions in United States dollars; annual data published annually (April and July) in "Special Tables" of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

V. World trade of Market economies—Index numbers by regions: quantum, unit value (price) and terms of trade; unit values and terms of trade in United States dollars; annual data published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, quarterly and annual data published quarterly (January, April, July, October) in "Special Tables" of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

VI. Value and indexes of unit value and quantum of the exports from (*A*) the developed countries (1) to one another and (2) to the developing countries, and (*B*) the developing countries (1) to one another and (2) to the developed countries; by commodity classes; annual data published in the *Statistical Yearbook* and in "Special Tables" of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

VII. World export price indexes

Indexes by large commodity classes and regions

(*a*) Price indexes of primary commodities;

(*b*) Price indexes of non-ferrous base metals.

Annual data published in the *Statistical Yearbook*; quarterly and annual data published quarterly (March, June, September, December) in "Special Tables" of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

VIII. Manufactured goods exports: value, unit value and quantum indexes for exports of the principal exporting countries; value and unit value index are in United States dollars. Annual unit value and quantum indexes published in the *Statistical Yearbook*; quarterly and annual data published quarterly (March, June, September, December) in "Special Tables" of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

IX. Trends in world trade since 1938 compared with trends in population and production; exports valued in United States dollars at current and 1963 prices; volume and unit value indexes; by large commodity groups; annual data published in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

External trade data are shown in other tables in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* and the *Statistical Yearbook* as follows and are described elsewhere in the *Supplement*:

(*a*) Wholesale prices of selected commodities in external trade, usually in national currency; monthly and annual data published monthly in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

(*b*) Exchange rates from national currency to United States dollars; annual data published in the *Statistical Yearbook* and monthly and annual data published monthly in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

(*c*) Indexes of ocean freight rates; for selected countries, kind of voyage and type of cargo, quarterly and annual data published quarterly (March, June, September, December) in "Special Tables" of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

(*d*) International sea-borne shipping: goods loaded and unloaded in external trade; by individual countries; monthly averages and calendar months; published quarterly (February, May, August, November) in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

(*e*) International sea-borne shipping: vessels entered and cleared and goods loaded and unloaded in external trade by individual countries; annual data published in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

(*f*) International sea-borne shipping: analysis of goods loaded and unloaded by type of cargo: dry cargo and tanker cargo, with further break-down on crude petroleum and petroleum products by individual countries; annual data published in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

(*g*) International sea-borne shipping: goods loaded and unloaded in external trade; by regions; goods loaded by type of cargo; annual data published in the *Statistical Yearbook* and annually (January) in "Special Tables" of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

(*h*) Sea-borne freight traffic at world seaports, by countries: goods loaded and unloaded in individual ports analysed by international and coastwise trade; annual data published in the *Statistical Yearbook* and annually (December) in "Special Tables" of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

A general statement below describes the principles followed in compiling the national data on external trade and in estimating regional and global totals. Each individual national series is then described under the name of the country to which it refers. The country descriptions in general refer to the data for recent periods; data for earlier years are described in earlier editions of the *Supplement*.

General statement

Section A. National data

Introduction

The national data published in the tables mentioned under I (*a*) and II above are based on the latest official trade data available. The most comprehensive table is the one in the *Statistical Yearbook*. Some countries that either do not publish quarterly data or whose figures have been deemed insignificant in magnitude have been omitted from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* tables.

The general description given below is based on the contents of the document "International Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions", Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 52 which represents a consolidation of all the important elements recommended explicitly or implicitly by the Statistical Commission with a view to improve comparability of international trade statistics.

The description is approximately applicable to the statistics on value of imports and exports published in the *Statistical Yearbook* and the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. Specific descriptions below indicate, for each country, important differences known to exist between the general description and the national figures. In addition, the description of country practices may contain other facts about the data which, though important, could not be included in foot-notes to the series.

The Statistical Commission has considered that all goods which add to or subtract from the stock of material resources in a country as a result of their movement into or out of the country should be recorded in the trade statistics by value and, where possible, by quantity also. The value assigned to each consignment of goods should be the one which most satisfactorily measures the transfer of resources due to the movement, i.e., the transaction value which is defined below.

General description of value data

1. *Territory*

External trade statistics refer to the movement of goods into and out of the customs area of the country compiling the statistics. Where the customs area differs from the geographical area, the fact will be noted in the country descriptions below.

2. *System*

In the recording of external trade statistics two distinct systems have traditionally been recognized, namely, the general trade and the special trade systems. The difference between the two systems has its origin in contrasting methods of customs administration which results in a number of important practical differences in coverage. Thus, in the general system no distinction is made at the time of entry between goods which are intended for domestic consumption and goods not known to be so intended. Similarly, at the time of leaving, the general system distinguishes as re-exports those goods which are in substantially the same state as when they entered. The special system makes the distinction at entry between goods declared for domestic consumption and other goods, but does not distinguish as re-exports those goods which leave the country in substantially the same state as when they entered. In order to show the main differences between the two systems, their respective coverages are explained, in what follows, in terms of the various categories of goods that may be subjected to differing administrative treatment in the two systems. It is emphasized that national practices vary even among countries which nominally adhere to the same system.

General imports: The general trade system records in a single category of imports the goods which fall into the administrative categories shown:

1.1 Entered directly (i.e., cleared through customs on first arrival)
  - *a.* For domestic consumption (including transformation) or re-export
  - *b.* For improvement or repair

1.2 Entered into customs storage

1.3 Entered for transformation under customs control.

General exports: The general system records as exports or re-exports all of the goods, other than those in direct transit, which leave the customs area. These goods may conveniently be considered as made up of the following administrative categories:

1.4 Goods withdrawn from customs storage for re-export

1.5 National goods
  - *a.* Domestic produce (including articles resulting from the transformation, improvement or repair, outside of customs control, of imported goods)
  - *b.* Foreign goods exported after admission for transformation under customs control

1.6 Nationalized goods (foreign goods imported under 1.1*a* re-exported without transformation).

Re-exports: The general system usually distinguishes a separate category of re-exports which comprises the goods in administrative categories 1.4 and 1.6 above.

Special imports: The special trade system records in a single category of imports the value of the following administrative categories of goods:

2.1 Entered directly
  - *a.* For domestic consumption (including transformation)
  - *b.* For improvement or repair

2.2 Withdrawn from customs storage
  - *a.* For domestic consumption (including transformation)
  - *b.* For improvement or repair

2.3 Entered for transformation under customs control.

Special exports: The special trade system records in a single category of exports the following administrative categories of goods:

2.4 National goods (as in 1.5 above)

2.5 Nationalized goods (foreign goods imported under 2.1*a* or 2.2*a* and re-exported without transformation).

The Statistical Commission has judged that international comparability could be improved without imposing serious burdens on Governments if countries reported all inward-moving or outward-moving goods under one of the following groups of headings:

a. For countries using the general trade system:

General imports

National exports

Re-exports; where re-exports are so small that separate specification is not warranted, they may be combined with national exports to give an aggregate of general exports

b. For countries using the special trade system:

Special imports

Special exports; nationalized goods re-exported should be shown separately, if important

Re-exports from customs storage, if important.

3. *Partner country*

It is the country to which a reporting country credits its imports and its exports. In the recording of external trade statistics the most commonly followed definitions are:

For the imports,

(*a*) country of first consignment or provenance;

(*b*) country of origin or production;

(*c*) country of purchase.

For the exports,

(*a*) country of last consignment or destination;

(*b*) country of consumption,

(*c*) country of sale.

"Country of first consignment or provenance" is defined as the country from which the goods were originally dispatched to the reporting country, with or without breaking bulk in the course of transport, but without any commercial transaction intervening between that country and the country of import.

"Country of origin or production" means, in the case of primary products, the country where the products were grown, raised or mined; and in the case of manufactured goods, the country where they were transformed into the condition in which they were introduced into the reporting country (packing, sorting and blending do not constitute transformation).

"Country of purchase" means the country in which the seller of the goods carries on his business, or if the goods are bought through an agent, commissioner, etc., who is not buying on his own account, the country where the actual seller lives.

"Country of last consignment or destination" is defined as the country to which the goods are actually dispatched, with or without breaking bulk in the course of transport, but without any commercial transaction intervening between that country and the country of export.

"Country of consumption" is defined as the country in which the goods will be put to the use for which they were produced, or in which they will undergo a process of transformation.

"Country of sale" means the country in which the purchaser of the goods carries on his business, or if the goods are sold through an agent, commissioner, etc., who is not buying on his own account, the country where the business of the actual buyer is located.

4. *Reference period*

The period to which the external trade statistics refer is the calendar year. Where the reference period differs from the calendar year, the fact is noted in the country descriptions that follow the general statement.

5. *Coverage*

Unless statements to the contrary are made in the country descriptions below, it is generally to be understood that all inward or outward-moving goods in the relevant administrative categories are included in the statistics of general or special imports, exports and re-exports, as the case may be, if their movement adds to or subtracts from the resources of the country compiling the statistics. For instance, trade on Government account, including goods financed by grants and loans, trade of concessionaires, goods on consignment for sale after export or import, goods traded on lease and international transfers of electric energy, gas and water are all included. The omission from national statistics of a category of goods of minor importance will not, in general, be recorded in the country description. Such categories are: migrants' effects, personal purchases made abroad by travellers, border traffic of a kind not normally subject to complete customs control and commercial samples of small value.

Furthermore, there are classes of goods about which there is doubt as to whether or not they belong in the statistics, or which are in some countries customarily omitted from the statistics. The Statistical Commission has recommended the standard procedures listed below for the treatment of the more important of these. Where national treatment of one of these classes is known to differ from the standard, the fact will be noted in the appropriate country description.

Direct transit trade

Both the general and special trade system exclude goods in direct transit, i.e., all goods passing through the country for purposes of transport only.

Gold

Gold traded internationally is usually defined as encompassing the three following types:

a. Gold coin (issued and unissued) and bullion, including banking and monetary gold;

b. Unrefined gold, including gold ores and concentrates;

c. Partly-worked gold in which the value of the gold is 80 per cent or more of the total value, including scrap, jewellers' sweepings, dust, primary shapes (such as rods, wire and gold leaf), gold alloys (crude or in primary shapes).

Of the types of gold listed above, those belonging to the category of monetary gold are excluded from the merchandise trade and those, of non-monetary gold, should be included. Monetary gold can be identified by the receiver of the gold shipments. If the receiver is the Central Monetary Authority of a country, the gold in question is then monetary gold. All other gold shipments (whether to commercial banks or private individuals) are non-monetary.

At present the majority of the countries have not been in a position to collect gold statistics according to the definition set above. Therefore gold whether monetary or non-monetary is usually all excluded from from their merchandise trade.

Silver

Included in the merchandise trade are all kinds of silver, in particular silver bullion and unissued silver coin, silver ore, concentrates, matte, scrap and waste, partly-worked silver and of all manufactured silver.

Currency and titles of ownership

Excluded from merchandise trade are all evidence of ownership after their issue into circulation, e.g., issued silver and base metal specie, bank notes, other paper currency and securities. On the other hand, unissued currency etc. may be included at its value as printed paper or stamped metal but not at its face value.

Trade in ships and aircraft

New ships and aircraft bought and sold are included. Second-hand ships and aircraft entering or leaving the registers of the reporting country as a result of transfer of ownership should also be included, but for practical reasons, they are excluded by most of the countries.

Temporary imports and exports

Excluded from external trade statistics are tourists' and travellers' effects not acquired abroad (including vehicles), goods for exhibitions or study, animals admitted to a country temporarily merely for racing or breeding, returnable containers etc., the movement of all of which is expected to be reversed within a limited time.

Trade in military goods

Trade statistics include imports and exports of military goods whether traded commercially or under schemes of mutual assistance[1]. When goods are destined for use by national agencies (including embassies and military forces) stationed abroad they are, however, not considered to be exports of the country to which the agencies belong nor imports of the country in which the agencies are stationed.

Reparations and restitutions

All imports and exports of goods in consequence of war reparations and restitutions are included in external trade statistics.

[1] Countries excluding military goods from imports or exports use varying definitions of this category of merchandise, but for most countries concerned, weapons and their ammunition constitute a major part of the military goods excluded.

Postal trade

Merchandise sent by parcel post or letter post is included in the import and export totals.

Improvements and repair trade

Countries sending goods abroad for improvement or repair and return are said to be engaging in the passive improvement and repair trade; countries receiving goods from other countries for improvement or repair and eventual return engage in the active improvement and repair trade. Inward and outward movements in this trade are included in imports and exports at the full value of the goods. Such traditional treatment of this trade however is considered undesirable. It is recommended therefore that the trade be recorded and published separately as supplementary information.

Trade in fish etc.

Fish and salvage sold abroad or to foreign vessels off national vessels; and fish and salvage landed from foreign vessels in national ports should be excluded from regular trade statistics, but where important should be recorded and published separately. The same treatment should be accorded to repairs to ships and aircraft.

Bunkers and storage for ships and aircraft

Bunkers and ships' stores are excluded from aggregate merchandise exports. Where foreign ships or aircraft receive important quantities of fuels, these should be shown separately in national statistics, distinguishing, where appropriate, supplies of foreign origin from national goods. Where ships but not aircraft are mentioned in the country descriptions, it should not necessarily be concluded that the treatment of aircraft differs from that of ships.

6. *Valuation*

The Economic and Social Council has recommended that, for statistical purposes, goods movings in external trade be valued according to the following definitions:

The value of imports shall be the transaction value, that is to say, the value at which the goods were purchased by the importer plus the cost of transportation and insurance to the frontier of the importing country (c.i.f.).

The value of exports shall be the transaction value, that is to say, the value at which the goods were sold by the exporter, including the cost of transportation and insurance to bring the goods on to the transporting vehicle at the frontier of the exporting country (f.o.b.).

In the case of imports, import duties, internal taxes and similar charges imposed in the country of import shall be excluded from the transaction value. In the case of exports, export duties, internal taxes and similar charges imposed in the country of export shall be included in so far as they, in fact, remain charged on the goods exported.

In cases where goods move without a commercial transaction having taken place, they shall, for statistical purposes, be assigned a theoretical transaction value.

Frequently, the definition of valuation given in national sources is phrased with its legal application in mind rather than its practical application by customs authorities. Where possible, it is the practical method

of valuation to which reference is made in each country description.

7. *Values in United States dollars*

Conversion of values from national currencies into United States dollars is done by means of currency conversion factors based on official exchange rates (mainly par values). Value in currencies subjected to fluctuation which became numerous beginning December 1971 are converted into US dollars using weighted average exchange rates specially calculated for this purpose. A quarterly or annual weighted average exchange rate is an average of the component monthly factors, mostly furnished by the International Monetary Fund, weighted by the value of the relevant trade in each month. A monthly factor is the exchange rate in effect during this month.

Countries whose foreign exchange situation is complicated by fluctuating rates, multiple rates or exchange certificate systems have been advised by the Statistical Commission to compile trade statistics both (*a*) in national currency and (*b*) in dollars, sterling or some other currency free of exchange complication. The data at (*a*) are suitable for comparison with other national data expressed in monetary terms but are not suitable for international comparisons (e.g., for balance of payments studies). The dollar data shown in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are, wherever possible, based on (*b*) since the data at (*b*) are suited to international comparison though not suited for comparison with other national data expressed in monetary terms (e.g., the national income figures shown in the *Bulletin*). When only the data at (*a*) are available, no dollar figures can be shown, but the country is included in regional and global totals by means of estimates made by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. Countries to which this paragraph applies are specifically indicated in the individual descriptions below.

For countries without foreign exchange complications, the data at (*a*) and (*b*) of the previous paragraph coincide.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF INDEX NUMBER DATA

Index numbers of quantum and unit value (price)

The index numbers of unit value (in national currencies) and quantum are official; they show the changes in the average price (unit value index) and volume (quantum index) of the aggregate[2] imports and exports. Each index number represents a change in per cent in price or volume between the current period to which the number refers and a fixed period, called the base-period where the index is represented by 100.

Detailed descriptions of the individual series, published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, are given below. The terminology used in the descriptions is based on the folowing formulae:

	Quantum index	*Unit Value index*
Index with fixed weights (Laspeyres formula) ...	$\frac{\Sigma\, p_o\, q_n}{\Sigma\, p_o\, q_o}$	$\frac{\Sigma\, p_n\, q_o}{\Sigma\, p_o\, q_o}$
Index with current weights (Paasche formula)	$\frac{\Sigma\, p_n\, q_n}{\Sigma\, p_n\, q_o}$	$\frac{\Sigma\, p_n\, q_n}{\Sigma\, p_o\, q_n}$

The period denoted by the subscript *o* refers to as the base period and *n* to the current period.

The weights as shown in the formulae are as follows: in the case of the indexes with fixed weights, they are unit value p_o or quantities q_o of individual commodities in the base period; in the case of the indexes with current weight (p_n or q_n), they refer to the current period.[3] The unit values p_o are obtained for each commodity by dividing the value traded (defined in paragraph 4 above) by the quantity traded.

Some countries use an index which is the geometric mean of the index with fixed weights and the index with current weights—this is the so-called Fisher ideal formula.

The base period of an index series is the same as the publication base unless all numbers of the series have been multiplied by a constant. This may be done to make the index have value 100 in another period than the base period. A sequence of index numbers (with different reference periods) for a succession of years is sometimes chained in this way into a series with a single publication base. To facilitate comparison, each index shown has, where possible, been adjusted so that the calendar year 1963 is the publication base.

When the product of a quantum and a unit value index is equal to the value index, the quantum and unit value indexes are here said to be interdependent.

Unless otherwise stated, the indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

It is not usual that all commodities enter directly into the computation of an index; the sum (Σ) in each formula of the table above extends, in an actual computation, only over the commodities which are included directly in the computation. In most countries a correction is made, where necessary, for incomplete coverage, so that the published figures approximate as closely as possible the concept expressed by the appropriate formula. Coverage and method of correction are, where possible, discussed in each country description.

When a country regularly publishes indexes for subclasses of its aggregate imports or exports, the headings of these indexes are listed in the country description below. In such a list, the titles of indexes referring to part of a commodity group are usually indented under the heading of the group index. Reference is made to the national publication in which the group indexes appear.

Reference is also made to official descriptions of their indexes published by the countries concerned.

[2] The aggregate to which the figures refer (e.g., general trade or special trade) is indicated in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* at the head of each column of figures.

[3] The word "weights" is sometimes, and perhaps more correctly, used to refer to values, e.g., $p_o\, q_o$, in which case the index is written as a weighted average of price or quantity relatives, e.g.,

$$\frac{\Sigma \frac{p_n}{p_o} (p_o\, q_o)}{\Sigma\, p_o\, q_o}$$

The method used in computing indexes of external trade, however, corresponds more nearly with the formulae tabulated above, and hence with the use of weights to signify prices or quantities, than with the formula of this foot-note.

Section B. Regional[4] and global data

General remarks

The data are compiled by the Statistical Office of the United Nations on the basis of official figures for individual countries converted to United States dollars. The data for global trade necessarily exclude figures for countries which do not regularly make official figures available and which are too important to be included by estimates. Exclusions of this kind are indicated in foot-notes to the tables. Owing to lack of data, the trade flows among the countries of the Centrally Planned Economies in Asia are, for instance, excluded from all tables. Also excluded from the data are transactions between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

The regional and global aggregates have been adjusted:

(*a*) To include estimates for countries and territories either not listed or for which full data are not available (e.g., where a figure for a country shown in the table is available only for part of a period, an estimate is included for the rest of the period; available figures reported by partner countries for trade in, or production of, principal commodities, such as petroleum, may be used when official trade figures are lacking or incomplete);

(*b*) To approximate the system of special trade;[5]

(*c*) To approximate the value of imports c.i.f. and exports f.o.b. for all countries; where countries report imports on an f.o.b. basis, adjustment to c.i.f. has been made by means of factors estimated by the International Monetary Fund from balance-of-payments data and published in *International Financial Statistics.*

(*d*) To approximate trade for calendar years for all countries;

(*e*) Where necessary and possible, to exclude gold and bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft;

(*f*) To adjust for valuation bias in some national statistics of certain food and raw material exports.

Whenever the following terms are used, they have these meanings:

Developed Market Economies:

Africa: South Africa

North America: Canada, United States

Asia: Israel[6], Japan

Europe: European Economic Community—Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands; European Free Trade Association—Austria, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom; Other Europe—Andorra[6], Gibraltar[6], Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Malta[6], Spain, Yugoslavia

Oceania: Australia, New Zealand

Centrally Planned Economies:

Asia: China, Mongolia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam

Europe: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania

USSR

Developing Market Economies:

Africa: North Africa—Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Republic, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia; Other Africa—territories in Africa not listed elsewhere.

America: Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA)—Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay Venezuela; Central American Common Market (CACM)—Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua; Other Developing America: All countries in America (North, Central and South) not listed elsewhere.

Asia: Middle East (Western Asia)—Bahrain, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Neutral Zone, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Trucial Oman, Turkey,[6] Yemen; Other Asia (Southern and Eastern Asia)—all countries in Asia not listed elsewhere.

Oceania: All countries in Oceania not listed elsewhere.

Description of tables

1. *Values in United States dollars for exports and imports* (*I*(*b*))

The regional and global data in these tables are adjusted to be as comparable as possible internationally, and are the standard to which the aggregates in the other tables are compared. The *Statistical Yearbook* table includes in its regional data trade of the USSR, the Centrally Planned Economies in Europe and estimates for China etc., which could not be included in the quarterly figures given in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* table. Data for these countries are thus excluded from the global figures in the *Bulletin.*

2. *Value of world exports by regions of origin and destination* (*III*)

These tables include the exports of countries of the Centrally Planned Economies.

The semi-annual data, however, exclude the trade of these countries with one another. The totals of the tables include, but the analysis by countries of destination excludes, the following residual categories:

(*a*) Unimportant exports to countries not individually distinguished in national export statistics;

(*b*) Special categories of goods such as:

(i) Some military supplies;

(ii) Certain goods which, for reasons of national security, are not analysed by countries of destination in the national statistics.

3. *Value of world exports by commodity classes and by regions of origin and destination* (*IV*)

The data described in the preceding paragraph are analysed by commodity classes of the United Nations *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC), Revised (1960)[7] as follows:

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[4] Regions of the world are defined in the *United Nations Standard Country Code,* Statistical Papers, Series M No. 49 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.70.XVII.13).

[5] Hong Kong and Malaysia are represented in the aggregates by their general trade.

[6] In the *Statistical Yearbook* tables Israel is listed under Developing Middle East, Turkey under Other Developed Europe and Andorra, Gibraltar and Malta under Developing Rest of the World.

[7] Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 34 (United Nations publication, Sales No. 61.XVII.6).

Food, beverages, tobacco (SITC 0,1)
Raw materials (SITC 2,4)
Mineral fuels, lubricants (SITC 3)
Chemicals (SITC 5)
Machinery, transport equipment (SITC 7)
Other manufactures (SITC 6,8)

Supplementary to these data are tables covering the following commodity groups, which, when combined with the data of the main tables, enables flows of trade to be determined approximately in commodity classes such as:

Agricultural Raw Materials, Capital Goods and Consumer Goods
Cereals (SITC 041-045)
Oil seeds, nuts and kernels (SITC 22)
Textile fibres (SITC 26)
Crude fertilizers and minerals (SITC 27)
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (SITC 28)
Textile yarn and fabrics (SITC 65)
Iron and steel (SITC 67)
Non-ferrous metals (SITC 68)
Other manufactured metal products (SITC 691-695, 698 and 812)
Passenger road vehicles and their parts (SITC 732.1, 732.6, 732.9, 733.1 and 733.4)
Clothing (SITC 84)

Where possible the commodity analysis is based on official export data according to the SITC, Revised, compiled by Governments. In the case of countries not using the SITC, Revised, the data have been estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office from figures according to the national commodity classification; official import data according to the SITC, Revised, were taken into account where relevant.

4. *Unit value and quantum indexes for exports and imports; indexes of terms of trade (V)*

It follows from the method of construction, described below, that the regional and global indexes are particularly suited to revaluing trade at prices of the base years. Their suitability for purposes requiring indexes constructed differently depends on the extent to which differences in method of construction would affect the actual figures; in the case of regions, like Developed Market Economies of Europe, where the pattern of trade is likely to be relatively stable, the effect of changes in method is likely to be far less than it is in primary producing regions where the pattern of trade, particularly that of exports, may vary very much from year to year.

The indexes are comparable to the value data in table I (*b*). Excluded are the data of the Centrally Planned Economies. Beginning in 1961, the indexes are obtained by revaluing current trade at the dollar prices of 1963. The quantum indexes are thus of the Laspeyres type and the unit value indexes are of the Paasche type. In the years 1956-1961, the indexes are obtained by revaluing trade at the dollar prices of 1959; in the years 1950-1956, at the dollar prices of 1953; prior to 1951, at the dollar prices of 1948. The series are linked at 1961, 1956 and 1950 and adjusted for publication so that 1963 is represented by 100. An index of terms of trade is the result of dividing an export unit value index by the corresponding import unit value index.

Revaluation is made for one country at a time where suitable national unit value indexes are available. The value of the imports of a country which reports on an f.o.b. basis is included by means of the c.i.f. value used in the estimate of regional and global c.i.f. totals of table I(*b*) through the assumption that an index of unit value c.i.f. would not differ seriously from the official index of unit value f.o.b.

Where no suitable national unit value index is available the following procedure applies:

(*a*) An existing national index is adjusted; or

(*b*) An index for the country is compiled by the United Nations Statistical Office from official trade-by-commodity data; or

(*c*) Annual data are compiled by method (*b*) and quarterly data are estimated by considering the price movements of the principal exports or imports of the country; or

(*d*) For export indexes beginning in 1963, the data for countries lacking official indexes are grouped together by regions. A combined unit value index is then compiled by stratifying the aggregated exports by approximately 60 commodity groups and calculating one unit value index for each commodity group. Official trade by commodity data and other auxiliary data were utilized where available, e.g., national indexes of unit value or price for individual commodity groups.

The annual quantum index of global imports, lagged by two or three months, compared satisfactorily with the annual quantum index of global exports.

5. *Trade within and between the developed and developing Market Economies (VI)*

The export values are based on the tables mentioned under III. Because time-series of data are not available in sufficient detail, the trade of the Centrally Planned Economies are excluded both as a source and as a destination.

The commodity classes are as defined by the one-digit heading of the SITC, Revised. Data for heading 9 are included in the total but not shown separately in the analyses.

Unit value indexes are of the Paasche type (current weights) calculated on base years 1953, 1959 and 1963, the series being linked at 1956 and 1961 and adjusted so that 1963 exports are represented by 100. The three series of aggregates showing total (0-9) trade to both areas are basically the same indexes mentioned under paragraph 4. Beginning 1959, the compilation of the unit value indexes for exports at SITC section level is based on four independent commodity samples, one for each quadrant representing the export figures from: developed to developed, developed to developing, developing to developed and developing to developing areas. Each sample consists of homogeneous commodity headings within selected SITC divisions or occasionally SITC groups. Each commodity heading is represented by the major exporters of the products constituting the given commodity heading. Commodity headings making up the samples cover some 65 per cent of the corresponding divisions or groups and some 50 per cent of the corresponding sections. It is assumed that the price movement of the SITC groups not represented in the sample will follow the general movement of the average price for the corresponding

divisions and the price movement of the divisions not covered by the samples will follow the average price movement of the corresponding sections.

Prior to 1959, the index series in the columns for total (0-9) exports were obtained by equations devised on the basis of the relationship of: (*a*) unit value indexes for total exports and imports for developed and developing areas; (*b*) unit value index for trade within the developing areas by detailed calculations (see below) and (*c*) estimates of (i) average time lags between exports and imports (ii) changes in freight rates. (This method of obtaining derived indexes for total (0-9) exports of developed and developing areas, when applied to years 1959-1962, yield the same figures as aggregated from the component indexes described in the foregoing paragraph). The analyses of these derived indexes were then made as follows: For developed areas, indexes at the SITC section level were calculated using, in addition to official indexes by commodities where available, the work sheets for official export unit value index lent by the United States Department of Commerce and specially compiled indexes for coal, non-ferrous base metals and textiles. For exports within the developing areas, commodity indexes at SITC section level were obtained by detailed calculation. For exports of developing areas to developed areas, commodities in sections 0 + 1 and 2 + 4 were treated by means of price indexes (see "Special Table" in March 1967 issue of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*) lagged by one calendar quarter. Index shown for sections 5-8 together refer principally to 6 + 8, exports of the developing areas in sections 5 and 7 being relatively unimportant. In all cases, indexes for individual commodities were combined together by appropriate weights representing their relative importance in the aggregates in question.

The preliminary indexes shown for developing areas are estimated by comparing movements of price index series for 35 commodities or commodity groups in the year beginning in 1959 with the corresponding changes in calculated unit value indexes. The trend of the unit value indexes are then extended in accordance with the observed price movements.

The quantum (volume) indexes are derived from the value and unit value data and are thus of the Laspeyres type (base weighted).

6. *World export prices indexes by large commodity classes and regions (VII)*

a. *Price indexes of primary commodities*[8]

The commodities comprising these indexes are: raw food, other agricultural raw materials and mineral raw materials, that is, sections 0 to 4 of the SITC, Revised with the exception of: processed food, beverages and manufactured tobacco; synthetic fibres; synthetic rubber; petroleum products; waste and scrap of primary commodities. Because of their unique position in international trade, ores and concentrates of precious metals are also excluded.

Each price index is based essentially on f.o.b. export prices and is intended to represent world price movements, in international trade, of all the commodities to which its title refers. It is a weighted average of price relatives (in terms of United States dollars) compiled from individual price quotations which conform to the principle of the transaction value (see part 4 of section A above). Prices determined by long-term contract between Governments as well as market price quotations are included.

Beginning in 1961, each price has a weight in the index proportional to the importance[9] in 1963 of the trade it represents; prior to 1961, the year used is 1959. The series are linked at 1961 and adjusted so that 1963 is represented by 100. A detailed description of the series is in preparation.

The table in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* shows the following detailed indexes, which are excluded from the *Statistical Yearbook*: coffee, tea and cocoa; cereals; fats, oils and oil seeds; textile fibres; wood; metal ores; fuels.

b. *Price index of non-ferrous base metals*

This index is based on export price quotations covering six metals (aluminium, copper, lead, nickel, tin and zinc) which in 1963 accounted for approximately 90 per cent of international trade in non-ferrous base metals. The prices used relate as nearly as possible to unwrought metal and alloys. The construction of the index is similar to that of the price index of primary commodities described above.

7. *Manufactured Goods Exports*

Value, unit value and quantum of exports of the principal countries (VIII)

Manufactured goods are here defined as consisting of sections 5-8 of the SITC, Revised. The summary value and quantum figures refer to the eleven principal exporting countries for which figures are individually shown; since they cover more than 85 per cent of total exports of manufactured goods from developed and developing countries, the aggregate unit value index can be considered approximately to apply to all exports of manufactured goods other than those of the USSR, other Eastern European countries, China, Mongolia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (which are excluded because of lack of data).

The aggregate unit value index is in terms of United States dollars and is constructed from the eleven national indexes. Beginning in 1961, weighting is proportional to the value of exports in 1963; prior to 1961, weights refer to 1959; linking is at 1961, and all series are adjusted so that 1963 is shown as 100.

The national unit value indexes are adjusted to be in terms of United States dollars. With the following two exceptions they are official and relate to SITC sections 5-8 (in the case of France SITC division 91 is also included). Prior to 1961, the Canadian series was compiled from five offical unit value indexes: wood products and paper; iron, steel and products; non-ferrous metals and products; chemicals and fertilizers; and

[8] A detailed description of the series may be found in the document "Methods Used in Compiling the United Nations Price Indexes for Basic Commodities in International Trade", Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 29, Rev. 1.

[9] Within individual commodities, e.g., cocoa, the weighting of specific price quotations is by quantitative importance; commodities are weighted *inter se* in proportion to the values exported. Because of the extraordinary high prices for sugar in 1963, the weight for sugar is the annual average exports in the years 1962-1964.

miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1960, the index is compiled from two official series: fabricated materials inedible and end products inedible. The series are combined in a Laspeyres index, weights being proportional to the value of exports in 1959 and 1960.

Beginning in 1960, the index series for Switzerland is obtained by subtracting the subindexes for the following commodity classes from the index for total exports: (1) products of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; (2) textile raw materials and waste; (3) raw materials for the paper industry. This index is only approximately comparable to the index for earlier periods because there is no official link between 1959 and 1960. See the country descriptions below for more detail.

The value figures are official. The quantum indexes are derived from the value figures and the unit value indexes.

8. *Trends in world trade since 1938 (VIII)*

Excluded from the data are those for Centrally Planned Economies.

The commodity classification of exports is based on the SITC, Revised. "Manufactured goods" (SITC sections 5 through 8) includes, *inter alia,* chemicals and metals (unwrought and wrought) but excludes processed foods, beverages and tobacco and refined petroleum products; "fuel" consists of mineral fuels, including refined petroleum products, and lubricants and covers almost all of SITC section 3; "food and raw materials" consists principally of the following SITC sections; raw and processed food (0), beverages and tobacco (1), raw materials other than food (2), fats and oils whether or not processed (4). Data for "transactions not analysed by commodities" (9) are included in the totals but, because of their minor importance, are not shown separately.

The data on production are classified as follows: "primary products" consisting of raw food, raw materials (excluding gold which is excluded from the export data) and raw fuel: "manufactured goods" covered by divisions 2 and 3 of the United Nations *International Standard Industrial Classification* (ISIC), and corresponding roughly to the same heading under exports.

The value of exports at current prices are the same as those described in paragraph 3. The unit value indexes for exports of food and raw materials, fuel and manufactured goods are of the Paasche type (current weights) calculated on base 1953, 1959 and 1963, the series being linked at 1956 and 1961 and adjusted so that 1963 exports represent 100. The indexes are computed on the basis of: (*a*) published and unpublished official indexes by commodities, where available; (*b*) quantity and value data extracted from national trade publications; and (*c*) price indexes for primary commodities adjusted from time lag. The unit value indexes for all commodities are taken from the table described in paragraph 4 above.

The volume indexes in manufacturing are taken from the table *Index numbers of industrial production.*

Indexes for 1938 and 1948 are linked at 1950 to the series for later years. The volume indexes are derived from the value and unit value data.

Country descriptions

Afghanistan

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.
Partner country. In principle, imports country of production; exports country of consumption.
Exceptions to the general statement
Reference period. 21 March of the year stated.

Coverage

Inclusions. Data cover all goods moving via legal channels, including transit trade.
Valuation. Imports, approximate c.i.f. transaction values; exports, approximate f.o.b. transaction values. Values expressed in foreign currencies are converted into Afghanis at prevailing free market rates.

Algeria

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.
Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports country of consignment.
Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign vessels; prior to 1949, partly-worked gold and gold thereafter.

Exclusions. Imports and exports of military goods; parcel post valued at less than 100 dinars; for 1960-1962, crude petroleum; crude silver, platinum, silver specie and token coins.
Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values except that, freight and insurance costs between French Metropolitan ports and Algerian ports are excluded. Exports are valued at f.o.b. transaction values.

American Samoa

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.
Partner country. Country of consignment.

Angola

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Includes Cabinda.
System. Special trade.
Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consumption.
Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign and national ships; repair and improvement trade; goods exported under drawback.

Exclusions. Trade in military goods.

Valuation. Imports, approximate c.i.f. transaction values; exports, approximate f.o.b. transaction values.

Argentina

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Country of consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Some unrefined gold (dust, sweepings, etc. included in imports and exports; prior to 1954, bunkers and ships' stores for foreign ships.

Exclusions. Silver specie excluded from imports and exports; bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Valuation. Imports c.i.f. transaction values (prior to 1966, c. & f.); exports f.o.b. transaction values. The value figures in pesos are of the type (*a*) of paragraph 7 of the general statement; the values in dollars are of type (*b*).

Australia

VALUE DATA

Customs area. The area to which all Australian overseas trade statistics apply is the Commonwealth of Australia. Non contiguous territories under Australian administration are treated as outside countries.

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Reference period. Year beginning 1 July of the year stated.

Coverage

Inclusions. Goods consigned by the government to its armed forces and diplomatic representatives abroad (with certain exceptions); animals for racing and breeding; returnable containers and outside packaging (for imports shown under a separate item); goods on lease at f.o.b. value; fish and salvage landed from foreign vessels in Australian ports.

Exclusions. Non-monetary gold; international transaction of sales and purchases of ships and aircraft; certain materials for intergovernmental defence projects; small value parcel post.

Valuation. All values in overseas trade statistics are determined on an f.o.b. port of shipment basis. The procedure adopted to value exports is as follows:

(*a*) Goods sold to overseas buyers before export are valued at the Australian f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the actual price at which the goods were sold.

(*b*) Goods shipped on consignment are valued at the Australian f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the price paid for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which they are dispatched for sale.

The recorded value of goods imported is the amount on which duty is payable if duty was *ad valorem*. The value or duty of any goods shall be the sum of the following:

(*a*) i. The actual amount paid for the goods by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or

ii. The current domestic value of the goods (port of export valuation); whichever is the higher; and

(b) All charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export.

In the case of goods consigned for sale in Australia, the value for duty is the amount which would be the value for duty if the goods were, at date of exportation, sold to an Australian importer instead of being consigned for sale in Australia.

The following amounts should be added to obtain imports c.i.f. (in millions Australian dollars): 1964, 307; 1965, 344; 1966, 330; 1967, 374; 1968, 409; 1969, 426; 1970, 457.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. The indexes are officially described as "indexes of the value of exports and imports of merchandise at constant prices". Fixed weights were used in their compilation (unit values of the reference year 1959/60 for indexes prior to 1966/1967 and unit values of the reference year 1966/67 thereafter). The national publication base is the year 1966/67. The indexes described here are compiled beginning 1966/67 and are not strictly comparable to the series prior to 1966/67.

Coverage. The coverage is illustrated in the following table:

	Percentage of total value in 1966/67	
	Exports	*Imports*
Direct valuation at base unit values	88	43
Values divided by import price indexes	—	34
Values divided by implicit price indexes	12	23

Group indexes. Indexes by the commodity classes listed below are published in *Exports and Imports of Merchandise at Constant Prices* (quarterly), *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* and *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*:

Imports	*Exports*
Food, beverages and tobacco	Food and live animals
Fuels	Meat and meat preparations
Basic materials	Cereal grains and cereal preparations
Chemicals (incl. plastics)	Other (dairy produce, fruit, sugar, etc.)
Textiles, fabrics, etc.	Wool and sheepskins
Metal manufactures, machinery, transport equipment	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap
Other imports	Metal manufactures, machinery, transport equipment
	Other exports

Reference. Exports and imports of merchandise at constant prices, 10 October 1968 (Ref. No. 8.21), Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

UNIT VALUE INDEX FOR EXPORTS

Method. Beginning 1959/60, fixed weights based on 5 year average: 1956/57 to 1960/61. The national publication base is 1959/60. Figures from July 1969 have been compiled on an interim basis, incorporating a reweighting of the items (1969/70 weights) and the inclusion of some additional items.

The price series used relate to specified standards for each commodity and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc. . . . For some commodities price movements in the predominant market, or markets, are used, while for other commodities unit values in all export markets are used. As nearly as possible, prices used are on f.o.b. basis at the main Australian ports.

Coverage. The "interim" index comprises 33 items which constituted approximately 74 per cent of the total value of Australian exports in 1969/70.

Group indexes: Published in *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* and the *Monthly Index of Australian Export Prices* for:

Wool	Sugar
Meats	Hides and tallow
Dairy produce	Metals and coal
Cereals	Gold
Dried and canned fruits	

Reference. Statistical Bulletin S.B.–134 of 8 October 1962, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

Price Index for Imports

Method. Fixed weights (quantities of the reference period 1 July 1966-30 June 1967). The index attempts to measure prices f.o.b. at the time of entry into Australia. The national publication base is 1966/67. The index is based largely on overseas price indicators, which are logged by varying amounts depending on average shipping times from the country of origin.

Coverage. At the present time the commodities covered by the indexes represent about 90 per cent of the total value of general imports. Imports of live animals, aircraft and parts, ships, passengers' effects, military equipment, etc. and imports due for re-export are not covered.

With the most recent re-weighting of the index a new commodity classification was devised, closely corresponding to the Australian Import Commodity Classification. Some of the commodity groups do not have a direct counterpart in the previous index; others have suffered a change in composition but are otherwise comparable with similar groups in the 1962/63 base index.

Group indexes. Published quarterly (aggregate index only published monthly) in the *Reserve Bank of Australia Statistical Bulletin* as follows:

By commodities	*By origin*
Food, beverages and tobacco	United Kingdom
Crude materials, inedible	United States of America and Canada
Mineral fuels and lubricants	European Economic Community
Chemicals	Japan
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	Other
Textiles	
Machinery, except electric	
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	
Transport equipment	
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	

Reference. Reserve Bank of Australia Statistical Bulletin, Economic Supplement, January 1971, pp. 37-39 (Canberra).

Austria

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Excludes Mittelberg im Kleinen Walsertal in Vorarlberg and Jungholz in Tirol.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports country of consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement
Coverage

Exclusions. Beginning 1951, silver specie; government foreign aid other than under ERP and its successors; improvement and repair trade; beginning 1955, reparation deliveries to USSR; and beginning 1959, free deliveries of crude oil from the USSR.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1961). The import index includes non-commercial imports. The national publication base is 1961 and the series is not strictly comparable to the series prior to 1961.

Group indexes. For both imports and exports, indexes are published in *Der Aussenhandel Österreichs, Serie I A* for the following commodity classes:

Food	Chemicals
Beverages and tobacco	Semi-manufactured and manufactured goods
Raw materials excluding fuels	Machinery and transport equipment
Mineral fuels and energy	Miscellaneous manufactures
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Other goods not classified

Each index is based on the subgroups of the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification, Revised (SITC).

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes. *Sources. Statistiche Uebersichten zu den Monatsberichten des Oesterreichischen Institutes für Wirtschaftsforschung und der Statistischen Nachrichten des Osterreichischen Statistischen Zentralamtes.*

Bahamas

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports country of purchase; exports, country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Goods entered conditionally free at Freeport, Grand Bahama.

Exclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Barbados

VALUE DATA

System. General trade

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Improvement and repair trade (included at added value only); bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Exclusions. Trade in military goods; parcel post.

Valuation. Imports, open market values of the goods at the time of importation plus the cost of freight and insurance. Exports, f.o.b. transaction value, excluding the value of Sugar Preference Certificates.

Belgium-Luxembourg

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Economic Union of Belgium and Luxembourg.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Country of consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Supplies of bunkers and ships' stores of domestic origin to foreign ships and aircraft; improvement and repair trade (improvement and repair of ships and aircraft included in trade statistics at added value only).

Exclusions. Non-commercial imports and exports of military goods; silver specie and token coins; trade in electrical energy; small value trade (goods valued at less than 1 000 francs and beginning 1967, all goods, except live animals, animal and vegetable products, products of food, beverage and tobacco industry, and animal and vegetable oils and fats, valued at less than 5 000 francs).

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (beginning January 1969, unit value of the reference period 1963). The national publication base is 1963.

Coverage. The commodities used directly in the calculation of the annual figures covered about 78 per cent and 80 per cent of the value of special imports and exports, respectively, in 1963. The annual indexes are adjusted for the year to year variation in the coverage.

Group indexes. In the *Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce Extérieur de l'Union Economique Belgo-Luxembourgeoise, Bulletin des statistiques du commerce, Bulletin de Statistique* and *Annuaire Statistique de la Belgique,* group indexes are published as follows for imports and exports:

By degree of transformation	*By end-use*
Raw materials	Primary and auxiliary materials
Goods simply transformed	Equipment
Goods more elaborately transformed	Durable consumer goods
	Non-durable consumer goods

In the *Bulletin mensuel* of the Banque Nationale de Belgique, quarterly and annual quantum indexes on base 1963 = 100 are published as follows:

Imports	*Exports*
Producer goods	Iron and steel
Consumer goods	Metal products
Equipment	Non-ferrous metals
	Textiles
	Chemicals
	Coal
	Oil industry
	Glass
	Agricultural products
	Cement
	Cement and plaster base construction materials
	Quarrying
	Ceramics
	Wood and furniture
	Hide, leather, shoes
	Paper and books
	Manufactured tobacco
	Rubber
	Food industry
	Miscellaneous

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes. Calculated to correspond to those for the quantum indexes.

Belize

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exception to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Imports of gold, bunkers and ships' stores.

Bermuda

VALUE DATA

System. General trade. Excludes imports into Ireland Island free port.

Partner country. Country of consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and stores supplied to ships and aircraft. *Valuation.* Imports are recorded at "declared values", f.o.b.; exports f.o.b.

Bolivia

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Country of consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Developed motion picture films imported on lease.

Exclusions. Imports from Argentina and Brazil for railway construction.

Valuation. Imports c.i.f. transaction value; exports are officially adjusted to an f.o.b. value. Because of a multiple exchange rate system, figures are compiled in United States dollars and are therefore of the type (*b*) of paragraph 7 of the general statement.

Brazil

VALUE DATA

System. Beginning 1958, special trade (trade going through the free zone of Manaus, general trade).

Partner country. Imports, country of purchase; exports, country of consumption.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Non-monetary gold; fish and salvage landed from foreign vessels in national ports.

Exclusions. Imports and exports of military goods and equipment; non-commercial parcel post; temporary exports which are not repatriated.

Valuation. A complex exchange rate system was introduced in 1953. The cruzeiro figures are of the type (*a*) of paragraph 7 of the general statement; the dollar figures and the unit value indexes are of type (*b*).

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. The indexes for each year are calculated with weights of the preceding year, and chained to the base period 1965-67.

Coverage. Commodities entering the computation directly accounted, in 1960, for 92 per cent and 95 per cent of the total dollar value of imports and exports respectively.

Group indexes. Indexes by types of goods listed below are published in *Conjunctura Econômica*:

Imports	*Exports*
Consumer goods	Total, excluding coffee
Durables	Consumer Goods
Non-durables	Durables
Fuels and lubricants	Non-durables
Raw materials	Raw materials
For agriculture	For agriculture
For industry	For industry
Metallic	Metallic
Non-metallic	Non-metallic
Capital goods	Building materials
For industry	Other
For transport	Capital goods for industry

The same publication carries import and export quantum indexes by type of industry and indexes for selected import and export goods.

A set of indexes with base 1955 = 100 is published in *Anuario Estatístico do Brazil*. These indexes are based on a sample of 454 import items and 117 export items. The coverage of this sample, in terms of dollar values is, at all times, 75.0 per cent or more for imports and 79.6 per cent for exports. They are available by end use classification as follows:

Imports	*Exports*
Consumer goods	Consumer goods
Non-durables	Non-durables excluding coffee
Durables	Coffee
Fuels and lubricants	Durables
Primary materials and intermediate products	Primary materials and intermediate products
Metal products	Metal products
Other products	Other products
Construction materials	
Machinery, equipment and tools	
For agriculture	
For general industry	
For transport and communication	

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes. Calculated to correspond to those for the quantum indexes.

Reference. Conjunctura Econômica (International Edition), Vol. IX, No. 11, pp. 76-77; and *Anuario Estatístico do Brazil 1972*, p. 270.

British Virgin Islands

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of purchase; exports, country of consumption.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign vessels.

Valuation. Imports, f.o.b. transaction values; exports f.o.b. transaction values.

Brunei

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships; prior to 1965, imports and exports by foreign diplomats; beginning 1965, fish landed from foreign vessels in national ports.

Exclusions. Beginning 1965, trade in military goods; prior to 1959, trade in unissued currency and imports and exports of exposed cinematographic films for public showing.

Bulgaria

VALUE DATA

System. General trade. Data include goods purchased for Bulgarian account and resold abroad without crossing the Bulgarian frontier. Goods purchased in Bulgaria for foreign account which do not cross the Bulgarian frontier are also included in the statistics.

Partner country. Imports, country of purchase; exports, country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Ship's stores and bunkers supplied to foreign vessels in Bulgarian ports and to Bulgarian ships in foreign ports.

Exclusions. Parcel post; goods imported or exported free of charge under foreign-aid programmes.

Valuation. Both imports and exports are valued at f.o.b. transaction values.

Burma

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of purchase; exports, country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Imports and exports by diplomatic personnel; fish landing from national vessels to foreign ports; temporary imports and exports.

Exclusions. Military goods and supplies on government account; parcel post from monthly and quarterly data.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports in general, f.o.b. transaction values. Rice, rice products and teakwood, however, are valued as follows: upon export they are valued at officially determined rates; the figures are later revised by the responsible commodity boards to correspond more closely to the transaction value.

Burundi

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Prior to 30 April 1964, Burundi and Rwanda formed a customs union. Zaire was a member of this union until 30 June 1960.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of purchase; exports, country of sale.

Cameroon

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Federal Republic of Cameroon comprises East Cameroon (previously the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration) and West Cameroon (former British Southern Cameroon). Prior to 1963, data refer to East Cameroon only. Beginning in 1966, Cameroon together with the Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon and Congo formed the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consumption. Trade involving more than one country of the Union is recorded by the first country of export and the last country of import.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Gold is included in monthly and quarterly figures.

Exclusions. Trade with other members of the Customs Union; beginning 1958, specie.

Canada

VALUE DATA

System. General trade; prior to 1961, special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment except for goods produced in Central or South America which are credited to the country of production. Exports, country of last consignment known to the exporter.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Gold scrap in the form of jewellers' sweepings; active and passive improvement trade at full value and active repair trade at value added only.

Exclusions. Ships imported for use in foreign trade, and ships of British construction and registry imported for use in the coastal trade; prior to 1966, aircraft purchased for use as international carriers; military goods shipped to NATO countries if financed under the Defence Appropriation Act; passive repair trade; commercial and non-commercial parcel post valued at $10 or less.

Valuation. Imports, f.o.b. transaction values except for duty free goods and goods subject to specific rates of duty which are often reported at c.i.f. values. An effort is made to insure that f.o.b. values are consistently used in import statistics. Exports, f.o.b. transaction values in terms of Canadian dollars at point of consignment in Canada, i.e. excluding export duties and freight, insurance, handling and other charges from the point of consignment to the frontier of Canada. In practice, this rule is not always followed. For example, in recent years a significant but indeterminate proportion of exports has been reported in United States dollars.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. The unit value indexes are computed with base period weights. For the years 1940-1946, the average quantities of the original base period 1935-1939 were used. For the years 1946-1968, the weights were those of the base year 1948, and beginning 1968, the weights are those of base year 1968. Where no suitable unit values are obtainable price series from existing wholesale and retail price records of Canada and the United States (with adjustment for exchange rates) and other price records are used. Beginning June 1970, national publication base is 1968.

Coverage. The commodities used directly in the computation covered in 1968 approximately 70 per cent and 82 per cent by value of special imports and domestic exports, respectively. The remaining commodities are assumed to be subject to the same price changes as the average of those entering the computation of the index for the group in which they are classified.

Group indexes. Beginning January 1970, group indexes appear monthly for imports and exports in *Trade*

of Canada Summary of Imports and Summary of Exports, Statistics, Canada. prior to this date, in *Trade of Canada, Imports by Commodities and Exports by Commodities*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The following component indexes are published for imports and exports.

Live animals
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco
Crude materials, inedible
Fabricated materials, inedible
End products, inedible

This classification was introduced in 1960 for exports and in 1962 for imports.

In the years 1959 through 1962 for exports and 1959 through 1964 for imports the classification was:

Agricultural and animal products
Fibres and textiles
Wood products and paper
Iron and steel and their products
Non-ferrous metals and their products
Non-metallic minerals and their products
Chemicals and fertilizers
Miscellaneous products

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Current period weights. These indexes are interdependent with the unit value indexes.

Group indexes. Compiled corresponding to those available for the unit value indexes.

Reference. For the indexes with base year 1948, *Reference Papers, No. 5, 1949* and *No. 8, 1950*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Description of the indexes with base year 1968, received directly from Statistics Canada.

Cape Verde Islands

VALUE DATA

Customs area. It comprises all the islands of the Cape Verde archipelago.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consumption.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign vessels.

Exclusions. Parcel post is excluded from exports.

Central African Republic

VALUE DATA

Customs area. The Central African Republic is a member of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consumption. Trade with countries outside the Union which involved more than one country of the Union is recorded only prior to 1962 by the first country of import and the first country of export; beginning in 1962, imports are recorded by the last country of import.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Prior to 1960, imports of gold; bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Exclusions. Imports of military materials for the armed forces; duty free parcel post imports and exports; passive improvement and repair trade; trade with the other members of the Union (Cameroon, beginning in 1966, Chad, prior to 1969).

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values (prior to 1962, c.i.f. values at the border of the Union). Exports, mostly f.o.b. transaction values.

Chad

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Prior to 1969, Chad was a member of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consumption. Trade involving more than one country of the Union is recorded, prior to 1962, by the first country of import and the first country of export; beginning in 1962, imports are recorded by the last country of import.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage.

Inclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign vessels and aircraft; prior to 1960, imports of gold.

Exclusions. Imports of military materials for the armed forces; prior to 1967, trade with the other members of the Union (Cameroon, beginning in 1966); passive improvement and repair trade; and duty free parcel post imports and exports.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values (prior to 1962, at the frontier of the Union); exports, f.o.b. market prices.

Chile

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of purchase; exports, country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Prior to 1966, ores, concentrates and precipitates of gold, or of gold mixed with silver or copper; in imports, travellers' effects if valued at more than $500 or if travellers' stay exceeds three months.

Exclusions. Unworked platinum; parcel post; ocean going ships bought and sold.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values. Exports of copper, iron ore and nitrates are valued at cost of production, and other exports are valued at f.o.b. transaction values, excluding export duties. The free rate of exchange, which applies to external trade, how-

ever, is expressed in pesos de oro which has a fixed gold parity; the valuation is therefore of the type (*b*) of paragraph 7 of the general statement.

Colombia

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade. In Colombia it is not the practice to hold goods under customs control while it is decided whether to re-export them or to enter them for domestic consumption; there is, therefore, no essential difference here between special and general imports. There are no re-exports from customs control and the export figures include nationalized goods. For this reason, special exports are equivalent to exports plus re-exports in the general system.

Partner country. Imports, country of purchase. Imports, whose country of production cannot be determined, are credited to the country of purchase; exports, country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. Military goods not cleared through customs, as in the case of movement on Government vessels; bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign vessels and aircraft.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values, excluding export duties. Prior to July 1957, a multiple exchange rate system was in force. Beginning July 1957, the exchange rate was allowed to fluctuate, except for the value of petroleum exports which is converted at an officially controlled rate (in 1969, 9 pesos to a U.S. dollar). The figures shown are in US dollars and hence are of type (*b*) paragraph 7 of the general statement.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (unit values of 1967; prior to 1954, unit values of 1952). The national publication bases coincide with the base years.

Coverage. For imports, 455 items, representing 77.3 per cent of special imports in 1967, entered the computation directly; for exports, 51 principal products representing 97.8 per cent of special exports in the base period are used in the compilation of the indexes. In 1970, the coverage was 65.4 per cent for imports and 90.3 per cent for exports. No adjustment is made for incomplete coverage.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the Quantum Indexes. They are compiled in term of U.S. dollars.

Reference. DANE, *Anuario de Comercio Exterior, 1970; Boletín Mensual de Estadística, No. 220, Julio 1969.*

Congo

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Congo is a member of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of purchase; exports, country of sale. Trade involving more than one country of the Union is recorded, prior to 1962, by the first country of import and the first country of export; beginning 1962, imports are recorded by the last country of import.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; prior to 1960, imports of gold and currency.

Exclusions. Trade with the other members of the Union (Cameroon, beginning 1966; Chad prior to 1969); imports of military materials for the armed forces; passive improvement and repair trade; duty-free parcel post imports and exports.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values, exports, approximate f.o.b. transaction values.

Costa Rica

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. Donations and gifts.

Valuation. Imports, approximate c.i.f. values as reported by the importers; exports, except for bananas and cacao, f.o.b. values as reported by the exporters. Banana and cacao exports are valued on the bases of theoretical prices derived from United States import prices. The figures shown are in U.S. dollars and hence are of type (*b*) of paragraph of the general statement.

Cuba

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Whole of Cuba, including the Island of Pinos, except for the naval station of Caimanera.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of purchase; exports, country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage.

Exclusion. Export of silver specie.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values (prior to 1962 f.o.b. values); exports, mainly f.o.b. transaction values.

Cyprus

VALUE DATA

Customs area. The island of Cyprus with the exception of the British Sovereign Base Areas.

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production, exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Imports of gold for industrial use.

Exclusions. Imports and exports of military equipment, ammunition and stores; fish landings.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports of all goods except minerals, f.o.b. transaction values. Value of minerals exported exclude export duties.

QUANTITY INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (beginning in 1961, unit values of the reference period 1962). The national publication base is 1962. The previous reference period and national publication base was 1946-1950.

Coverage. Complete

Group indexes. Available for every section of the SITC.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Reference. Statistical Abstract, 1971

Czechoslovakia

VALUE DATA

System. General trade. Data include goods purchased abroad for the account of Czechoslovakia and shipped to third countries without crossing the Czechoslovakian frontier.

Partner country. Imports, country of purchase; exports, country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Improvement and repair trade.

Exclusions. Goods imported or exported free of charge under foreign aid programmes; ships' stores and bunkers supplied to foreign vessels and aircraft.

Valuation. Beginning 1948, imports and exports are valued f.o.b. border of supplying country.

Dahomey

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Dahomey is a member of the West African Customs Union. Prior to 1960, the data exclude the trade with the countries of former French West Africa. There are a number of free areas in Dahomey.

System. Special trade.

SITC code	*Imports*
0 + 1	Food, beverages and tobacco
04	Cereals and cereal preparations
05	Fruits and vegetables
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices and manufactures thereof
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)
11	Beverages
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures
2 + 4	Crude materials, except fuels
22	Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels
24	Wood, lumber and cork

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Ships' stores and bunkers supplied to foreign vessels; imports of gold.

Valuation. Imports, approximating c.i.f. transaction values; exports, approximating f.o.b. transaction values. The trade crossing land frontiers may be understated.

Denmark

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Faeroe Islands and Greenland are excluded.

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, partly by country of production and partly by country of purchase; exports, partly by country of sale and partly by country of consumption.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. Goods on loan or lease; films to or from developing or demonstration; imports and exports of inherited goods.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weight (beginning 1966, unit values of the reference year 1965; for years 1957-1965, unit values of the reference year 1955; and for year 1949-1957, unit values of the reference year 1949).

Coverage. The commodities entering into calculation amounted to about 2 000 items for imports and 1 300 items for exports (Danish commodity classification consists of 4 400 items) accounting for approximately 85 per cent and 90 per cent of the total value of imports and exports, respectively, in 1965. The criterion of selection of commodities is based on the importance of commodities in value (one million krones or more in the base year) or in a commodities contribution towards strengthening the representation of a particular SITC 3-digit group. The rest of the commodities are assumed to have similar price movements as those chosen for the particular SITC 2-digit group to which the commodity belongs.

Group indexes. Published in *Statistisk Tabelvaerk 1971*: *V* as follows:

(according to the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification, Revised)

SITC code	*Exports*
0 + 1	Food, beverages and tobacco
001.10	Bovine cattle (including buffaloes)
001.30	Swine
011.10	Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen
011.30	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen
011.40	Poultry, killed or dressed, fresh, chilled or frozen
012.10	Bacon, ham and other dried, salted or smoked pig meat
023	Butter

SITC code	Imports
26	Textile fibres, not manufactured into yarn, thread or fabrics, and their waste
27	Crude fertilizers and crude minerals
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials
32	Coal, coke and briquettes
33	Petroleum and petroleum products
5-9	Manufactured goods, excluding food, beverages and tobacco
51	Chemical elements and compounds
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products
56	Fertilizers, manufactured
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof
651	Textile yarn and thread
652+ 653	Fabrics, ribbons, etc.
65 rest	Other articles of textile materials
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.
67	Iron and Steel
68	Non-ferrous metals
69+95	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.
71	Machinery, other than electric
72	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances
732	Road motor vehicles
84	Clothing
86	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.
	Other commodities (rest of 5-9)
0-9	Total (excluding ships and aircraft)

SITC code	Exports
024	Cheese
03	Fish and fish preparations
04	Cereals and cereal preparations
08	Feeding-stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)
11	Beverages
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures
	Other commodities (rest of 0-1)
2 + 4	Crude materials, except fuels
21	Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.
	Other commodities (rest of 2 and 4)
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials
5-9	Manufactured goods, excluding food, beverages and tobacco
51	Chemical elements and compounds
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.
67+68	Metals
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.
71+72	Machinery and apparatus
82	Furniture
84	Clothing
	Other commodities (rest of 5-9)
0-9	Total (excluding ships and aircraft)

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes. Published corresponding to those for the quantum indexes.

Reference: *Danmarks Vareindførsel og-udførsel 1971, Bind II.*

Dominican Republic

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of purchase; exports, country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Imports of non-monetary gold bullion.

Exclusions. Imports and exports of silver; munitions and foreign aid.

Valuation. Imports and exports are valued at f.o.b. transaction values.

Ecuador

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Including Galapagos Islands.

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of purchase; exports, country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Beginning 1952, imports of gold.

Exclusions. Certain goods traded on government account; fish landed abroad directly from the high seas by Ecuadorian fishing vessels; all transactions in ships and aircraft.

Valuation. Imports, beginning 1957, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. values. Beginning 1965, based on import and export permits granted. Export figures are officially adjusted for undervaluation of bananas.

Egypt

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade. Special exports are obtained by adding nationalized re-exports to domestic exports.

These categories are shown separately in national publications.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and ship's stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; prior to 1962, exposed cinematographic films on rent.

Exclusions. Trade in military goods; economic aid, except for 1963 and 1964; fish and sea products landed directly abroad from the high seas by Egyptian fishing vessels.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values. From 1951 to May 1962, exchange transactions involved premiums, surcharges and rights to purchase which are excluded from the values shown; the figures in Egyptian pounds during that period are not comparable to domestic transactions and hence of type (*b*) of paragraph 7 of the general statement. Beginning May 1962, the data in Egyptian pounds include the value of premiums, are convertible into U.S. dollars at the rate of $2.30 per Egyptian pound and are comparable to figures for other domestic monetary transactions.

El Salvador

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Returned empty containers.

Exclusions. Trade in military goods; ships' stores and bunkers.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1965). The national publication base is 1965 beginning in 1965 and 1953 prior to 1965.

Coverage

Commodities entering the computation directly accounted in 1953 for 83.4 per cent and 92.5 per cent by value of special imports and exports, respectively; in the years 1956-1959, for about 86 per cent and 92 per cent; in 1959, for 77 per cent and 84 per cent; and in 1965, 88 per cent and 85 per cent respectively.

Group indexes. The following group indexes appear in *Anuario Estadístico*:

Imports	*Exports*
Food	Coffee
Beverages and tobacco	Sugar
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	Cotton
Mineral fuels and lubricants	Shrimp
Oils and fats	Others
Chemicals	
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	
Machinery and transport equipment	
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes. Same as for the quantum indexes.

Reference. Comercio exterior, January-June 1958, No. 1, Dirección General de Estadística y Censos (San Salvador).

Ethiopia

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Beginning 1962, bunkers and ships' stores.

Exclusions. Prior to 1962, trade in military goods imports of silver and exports of platinum.

Valuation. Imports are valued at transaction values, including freight, insurance and other charges accrued up to the customs station where reported for importation. (In the case of imports cleared through Djibouti in the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, value figures thus exclude transit charges, insurance and freight between Djibouti and the border of Ethiopia Exports are valued by transaction values at point of consignment in Ethiopia or Eritrea, excluding freight, insurance and other charges, if any, from the point of consignment to the frontier of Ethiopia or Eritrea.

Faeroe Islands

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; when country of production is not known, country of purchase. Exports, country of consumption; when country of consumption cannot be determined, country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. Goods on loan or lease; films to and from developing or demonstration; imports and exports of inherited goods.

Falkland Islands

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Includes South Georgia.

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions: Bunkers and ships' stores supplies to foreign vessels.

Fiji

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Imports and exports of gold; ships' stores and bunkers supplied to foreign vessels; fish landings.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values. From 1953 to 1962, export valuation excludes the value of Sugar Preference Certificates.

Finland

VALUE DATA

System. General trade. Prior to 1960, special trade.

Partner country. Imports are reported both by country of production and country of purchase; exports, both by country of sale and country of consumption.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Improvement trade at the full value of the goods. Repair trade is recorded separately in terms of "added value".

Exclusions. Ships' stores and bunkers supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; fish landings of Finnish fishing vessels; imports and exports by Northern border communes.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. The indexes are computed quarterly according to Laspeyres formula. The results are revised annually using Fisher's ideal formula for the annual index and by adjusting the quarterly indexes accordingly. Beginning in 1961, the weights are of the reference year 1962. The base year for the period 1949-1961 was 1954. The indexes are based on the national commodity classifications which is based on BTN.

Coverage. The commodities used directly in the computation of the indexes accounted 84 per cent and 74 per cent by value of exports and imports, respectively, in 1962. The remaining commodities are assumed to have been subject to the same price changes as related groups of commodities entering the computation directly.

Group indexes. Indexes based on the national classification are published in *Ulkomaankauppa—Utrikeshandel,* vol. II (vol. I, prior to 1963) as follows:

Imports	*Exports*
Raw materials and production supplies	Products of agriculture and related activities
For agriculture	Agricultural products
Feeding-stuff for animals	Agricultural products of animal origin
Fertilizers	Forestry products
For industry	Conifers
For food and beverage industry	Industrial products
Cereals	Wood industry products
Sugar, cacao, etc.	Sawn and planed wood
Coffee	Plywood and veneers
For textile and clothing industry	Products of paper industry
Wool and wool products	Pulp
Cotton and cotton products	Chemical wood pulp
For chemical industry	Paperboard
For metal industry	Paper
Basic metals	Metal and machinery industry products
Rolled products	
For construction industry	
Fuels and lubricants	
Solid fuels	
Liquid fuels	
Finished goods	
Investment goods	
For agriculture	
Transport equipment (excluding tractors)	
Other machinery, apparatus and supplies	
Consumer goods	
Food, beverages, tobacco	
Textiles and clothing	
Other non-durable consumer goods	
Durable consumer goods	

Quarterly and annual data for the main indexes of these series are available in the *Ulkomaankauppa —Utrikeshandel* (Monthly Bulletin of Foreign Trade).

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fisher's ideal formula. The indexes are interdependent with the unit value indexes.

Group indexes. Indexes based on the national classification are published in *Ulkomaankauppa—Utrikeshandel* (Monthly Bulletin of Foreign Trade) Vol. II (prior to 1963, Vol. I) as follows:

Imports	*Exports*
Raw materials and production supplies	Agricultural products
Agriculture	Animal products
Industry	Dairy products
Fuels and lubricants	Forestry products
Solid fuels	Industrial products
Liquid fuels	Wood industry products
Finished goods	Sawn wood and planed wood
Investment goods	Plywood and veneers
Consumption goods	Paper industry
	Pulp
	Paperboard
	Paper
	Metal and Machinery industry products

Quarterly and annual data for the main indexes of these series are also available in the *Ulkomaankauppa — Utrikeshandel* (Monthly Bulletin of Foreign Trade) and *Tilastokatsauksia—Statistiska Översikter* (Bulletin of Statistics).

France

VALUE DATA

Customs area. The statistical territory of France includes continental France (this includes the free zones

of Gex and Haute-Savoie), Corsica, the other French coastal islands and the Principality of Monaco. On 6 July 1959, the Saar ceased to be part of the customs area of France.

System. Special trade, except for crude petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas which are represented as general trade. Included in special trade are: (*a*) French colonial rum, provisionally released under bond (*soumission cautionnée*) in imports, and in exports, on re-exportation in discharge of the bond; and (*c*) imports of salt for the fishing fleet, even if delivered directly from abroad to the fishing grounds.

Partner country. Imports, country of production, exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Ships' stores and bunkers supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; non-monetary gold.

Exclusions. Silver specie and token coins of base metals; trade in military equipment; contributions of allied military authorities and purchases from foreign military surpluses; improvement and repair trade; fish and other sea products landed directly abroad from the high seas by French fishing vessels.

Valuation. In general, imports are valued c.i.f. transaction values including government subsidies on essential commodities, but refined petroleum products are given officially determined values based on world market prices, adjusted to approximate a c.i.f. valuation. Exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (beginning January 1967, unit values of the reference year 1966; prior to 1967, the weights are of the reference year 1961). The national publication bases coincide with the reference years. The two series are linked at 1966.

Coverage. For the new series beginning in 1967, commodities entering the computation directly accounted in 1968, 84 per cent and 85 per cent by value of special imports and exports, respectively, for the indexes prior to 1967 the corresponding figures for 1961 were 86 per cent and 82 per cent respectively. For both series the remaining commodities were assumed, for each group heading, to have been subject to the same price changes as the aggregates of the commodities entering directly in the computation for the heading.

Group indexes. Published monthly in the *Bulletin mensuel de statistique* and annually in the *Annuaire statistique de la France* on the basis of the SITC, as follows for both imports and exports:

By use

Food, beverages and tobacco (SITC 0, 1)
Raw materials (SITC 2, 4, 941)
Energy and lubricants (SITC 3)
Manufactured groups (SITC 5-8, 911, 951, 961)
  semi-finished
  finished
    Capital goods
    Consumers' goods

By commodity classes

Food, beverages and tobacco
  Live animals for food
  Meat
  Dairy products and eggs
  Cereals
  Cereal preparations
  Fruits and vegetables
  Sugar
  Food preserves
  Coffee, tea, cacao, spices
  Beverages
  Other
Raw materials
  Hides and skins, undressed
  Oilseeds
  Crude rubber
  Wood in the rough
  Paper pulp
  Textile fibres
  Mineral products
  Oils and fats
  Other raw materials
Energy and lubricants
  Mineral fuels, solid
  Petroleum products, gas, electricity
Manufactured goods
  Chemical products
  Pharmaceutical products
  Leather and footwear
  Rubber manufactures
  Wood manufactures (excluding furniture)
  Paper, paperboard
  Textile yarn and thread
  Textile fabrics
  Clothing and other made up textile articles
  Construction materials, manufactured
  Iron and steel
  Non-ferrous metals
  Manufactures of metals (excluding arms)
  Machinery
  Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances
  Tractors, automobiles, cycles
  Other manufactured products

Each heading and sub-heading is analysed to show separately the parts due to trade with the Franc Area and with the rest of the world.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes. Published annually in the *Annuaire statistique de la France* and quarterly in the *Bulletin mensuel de statistique* according to the main headings (but not the sub-headings), and the same regions as for the quantum indexes.

Reference. Supplément Trimestriel du Bulletin Mensuel de statistique, April-June 1956, pp. 95-104, and January-March 1963, pp. 69-76, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (Paris).

French Guiana

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Temporary imports and exports; bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; non-monetary gold.

Exclusions. Repair trade.

French Polynesia

VALUE DATA

Customs area. It includes the Society Islands, Tuamotu and Gambier Archipelago, Marquezas Islands and Austral Islands.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consumption.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Ships' stores and bunkers supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

French Territory of the Afars and the Issas

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Prior to 3 July 1967, known as French Somaliland.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of purchase; exports, country of sale. No exceptions to the general statement.

Gabon

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Gabon is a member of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports country of last consignment. Trade involving more than one country of the Union is recorded, prior to 1962, by the first country of import and the first country of export; beginning 1962, imports are recorded by the last country of import.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Prior to 1960, imports of gold; bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Exclusions. Trade with the Central African Republic, Chad (prior to 1969), Congo and beginning 1966, Cameroon; military materials for the armed forces; duty free parcel post; improvement and repair trade.

Gambia

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Reference period. Beginning 1966, year beginning 1 July of year stated.

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; temporary imports and exports such as personal effects of passenger; trade in gold (negligible).

Exclusions. Prior to 1965, imports of military goods.

German Democratic Republic

VALUE DATA

System. General trade. Data include goods purchased abroad for the account of German Democratic Republic and shipped to third countries without crossing the German frontier.

Partner country. Imports, country of purchase; exports, country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Ships' stores and bunkers supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; improvement and repair trade (at added value only); services such as catering for ships and aircraft, designing, building, assembling, etc.; trade in licences.

Valuation. Imports, f.o.b.; exports, f.o.b.

Germany, Federal Republic of

VALUE DATA

Customs area. The external trade statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany refer to movements of goods into and out of the Federal Republic (excluding the customs enclave of Büsingen and prior to 1957, the Saar), and the Austrian communities of Jungholz and Mittelberg. The movement of goods between the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic are shown in separate statistics. These transactions are not part of the external trade statistics.

System. Special trade, but goods consumed in free zones are included in imports. Figures for aggregate general imports and aggregate general exports are available in national publications.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consumption.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and stores of domestic origin supplied to foreign ships and aircraft in exports and bunkers and stores of foreign origin supplied to domestic ships and aircraft in imports; some temporary transactions (e.g. goods for exhibitions, goods for assembly, etc.); trade in gold.

Exclusions. Fish landed abroad from German fishing vessels; electrical energy; exports of war reparations and restitutions, except exports resulting from the Israel Reparation Agreement.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (beginning in 1962 unit values of the reference year 1962. Prior to 1962 unit values of the reference year 1960). The national publication bases correspond to the reference years.

Coverage

All commodity headings of the external trade statistics are used directly in the computation of the indexes. Trade in gold is included.

Group indexes: Group indexes are published in *Aussenhandel, Reihe 1, Zusammenfassende Ubersichten* for

all countries, EEC, and other, analysed by the following commodity groups for both imports and exports:

Food, beverages and tobacco
  Live animals
  Food, excluding live animals
    Of animal origin
    Of vegetable origin
  Tobacco and beverages
Other goods
  Raw materials
  Semi-manufactured goods
  Manufactured goods
    Intermediate products
    End products

Quantum indexes for imports and exports are also shown by:

1. Groups and branches of the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics
2. Capital goods and consumer goods.

Indexes are further published in *Aussenhandel*, Series 5, Special Trade, for the areas mentioned analysed according to the SITC and the Classification for Statistics and Tariffs (CST) as follows:

0 Food and live animals
1 Beverages and tobacco
2 Crude materials, inedible
3 Minerals, fuels, lubricants etc.
4 Animal and vegetable oils and fats
5 Chemicals
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes. Compiled corresponding to those for the quantum indexes.

Reference. Wirtschaft und Statistik, October 1966, pp. 620-627, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

Ghana

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. Imports of military goods; purchase and sale of ships and aircraft not manifested as cargo; fish landed abroad by domestic fishing vessels and fish landed directly by foreign fishing vessels; repair trade.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1954). The national publication base is 1954.

Coverage. The commodities used directly in the computation represented about 87 per cent and 99 per cent by value of general imports and national exports respectively in 1955. The remaining commodities are assumed to have been subject to the same price changes as the selected commodities in each commodity group. The export index includes gold and monetary items.

Group indexes. Published quarterly in *Digest of Statistics* as shown below. The analysis is according to the SITC. Since they are of minor importance for Ghana, group indexes are not published for the headings not specified below although they are included in the total indexes.

SITC Code	*Imports*
0	Food and live animals
1	Beverages, tobacco
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials
5	Chemicals
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
7	Machinery and transport equipment
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9	Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind

SITC Code	*Exports*
0	Food and live animals
2	Crude materials inedible, except fuels
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
9	Transactions in gold and monetary items.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Current weight. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes: Published corresponding to those for the quantum indexes.

Gibraltar

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Exclusions. Bunkers supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. domestic values; exports, f.o.b. domestic values.

Greece

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Ships' stores to foreign vessels.

Exclusions. Imports of military goods; UNRRA and other foreign aid; passive improvement and repair trade; parcel post of small value; fish landed directly from the original fishing vessels.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1961). The national publication base is 1961.

Coverage. Commodities directly included in the computation accounted in 1961 for 77.9 per cent and 97.1 per cent of special imports and exports, respectively. The remaining commodities in each commodity group are assumed to have been subject to the same average price changes as the commodities selected for direct inclusion. The quantum indexes of total imports and section 7 imports do not include ships.

Group indexes. Group indexes are published in the Greek *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* and the *Monthly Bulletin of External Trade Statistics* according to the SITC as follows:

0 Food
1 Beverages and tobacco (exports only)
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. (Imports only)
5 Chemicals
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment (excluding ships) (imports only)

Indexes for aggregate imports from and exports to the E.E.C. countries, the United Kingdom and the United States are also published in the above publications.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.
Group indexes. Published corresponding to those for the quantum indexes. Reference. *Monthly Bulletin of External Trade Statistics*, January 1962, page XI, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

Greenland

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.
Partner country. Imports, country of production; when country of production is not known, country of purchase. Exports, country of consumption; when country of consumption cannot be determined, country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. Goods on loan or lease; films to and from developing or demonstration; imports and exports of inherited goods.

Guadeloupe

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Territory of Guadeloupe includes the islands of Désirade, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, St. Barthélémy and St. Martin (French part). The customs area excludes the two dependencies of St. Barthélémy and St. Martin, and trade with them is included.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Guam

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.
Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Guatemala

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.
Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.
Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores; military equipment and arms; imports and exports of values less than 100 quetzales; imports and exports of books and periodicals by mail; repair trade; cinematographic films, discs, etc. on lease; goods obtained through donations and grants by international organizations; goods abandoned at the customs.

Guinea

VALUE DATA

System. General trade; prior to 1959, special trade.
Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.
No exceptions to the general statement

Guyana

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Prior to 26 May 1966, known as British Guiana.

System. Special trade.
Partner country: Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.
Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions: Repair trade at added value.

Exclusions: Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to locally registered craft; goods on lease; goods officially imported for use of the armed forces.

Haiti

VALUE DATA

System. Imports, general trade; exports, national.
Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consumption.
Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Trade in gold.

Reference period. Year ending 30 September of the year stated.

Honduras

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. Passive repair trade; non-commercial transactions.

Valuation. Prior to 1960, imports, f.o.b. transaction values; beginning 1960, imports c.i.f. transaction values; exports, in general, f.o.b. transaction values but excluding all duties.

Hong Kong

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. Trade on account of the military forces; fish landed directly by foreign fishing vessels; parcel post; bunkers and ships' stores (prior to 1967, ships' stores only).

Valuation. Imports, generally c.i.f. transaction values but goods on consignment are often valued at their actual sale value in Hong Kong. Exports are f.o.b. transaction values.

Hungary

VALUE DATA

Customs area. There is a free area at the Danube port of Csepel. Goods traffic from other parts of the country to the free area and from the free area to other parts of the country is treated as foreign trade.

System. General trade. Data include goods purchased abroad for the account of Hungary and shipped to third countries without crossing the Hungarian frontier.

Partner country. Prior to 1971, imports, country of purchase; exports, country of sale; beginning 1971, imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Trade in gold (except for gold transactions subject to a payments agreement); beginning 1960, improvement and repair trade at added value only; bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft in Hungary, and Hungarian ships and aircraft abroad.

Exclusions. Parcel post.

Iceland

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade, including imports into bonded warehouses which are recorded at the time of entry. Re-exports from bonded warehouses do not actually take place.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; when this cannot be determined, country of purchase. Exports, country of consumption; when this cannot be determined, country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Fish landed abroad directly from Icelandic fishing vessels.

Exclusions. Imports by military authorities and foreign personnel of the U.S. base in Iceland; imports of construction equipment to Icelandic Aluminium Company, Ltd.; repair trade; parcel post received by individuals; coins minted abroad for Icelandic circulation.

Valuation. Imports c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values, excluding export duties. From 1951 to 22 February 1960, a multiple exchange rate system was in effect, and data were shown in krónur obtained by converting foreign currencies at official rates of exchange; they were thus of type (*b*) of paragraph 7 of the General Statement.

India

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Beginning in April 1963, the foreign trade statistics include the trade of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Goa, Daman and Diu. The trade of the former French possessions of Pondichéry, Karikal, Mahé and Yanam is also included. Though the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands are also in the Customs area, their trade is excluded in all periods.

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Indirect transit trade of Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan; prior to 1957, direct transit trade of these countries; landed surplus bunkers and ships' stores purchased abroad.

Exclusions. Trade in military goods (combatant goods only); fissionable materials; imports of non-durable articles by letter post; bunkers and ships' stores; trade with Bhutan, Sikkim and Tibet, prior to April 1964, land-borne trade with Nepal.

Reference period. 1940-1955 and beginning 1960, year beginning 1 April of year stated.

Valuation. Theoretically, the rule adopted for valuation of imports and exports is the real value system, i.e., wholesale cash price at the time and place of importation or exportation for similar goods, less trade discount and import duty. This conforms approximately to c.i.f. transaction values of imports and f.o.b. transaction values of exports.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (beginning in 1958, unit values of the reference year 1958: prior to 1959 unit values of the reference period 1 April 1952–31 March 1953). The national publication bases correspond to the reference periods. The two series are linked at 1958. The indexes are based on unrevised value data. The indexes published in the *Bulletin* are on a calendar year basis and are the average of four quarterly values.

Coverage. Beginning 1958, commodities entering the computation directly covered 84 per cent and 92 per cent by value of general imports and national exports respectively in the reference year. Prior to 1959, the corresponding figures were 70 per cent and 92 per cent respectively. For both series, the remaining commodities are assumed to have been subject to the same price changes as certain related groups of commodities.

Group indexes. Group indexes are published in the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics* for imports and exports analysed by sections of the SITC as follows:

SITC code	
0	Food
1	Beverages and tobacco
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats
5	Chemicals
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
7	Machinery and transport equipment
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles

Indexes for 21 sub-headings for imports and 22 for exports are published in the Supplement to the *Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.*

SITC code	*Imports*
02	Dairy products, eggs, honey
04	Cereals and cereal preparations
05	Fruits and vegetables
221.2	Copra
262	Wool and other animal hair
263.1	Raw cotton other than linters
271	Crude fertilizers
331	Petroleum crude etc.
51	Chemical elements and compounds
53	Dyeing, tanning, colouring materials
56	Fertilizers manufactured
64	Paper, paperboard etc.
651	Textile yarn and thread
67	Iron and steel
682	Copper
684	Aluminium
686	Zinc
69	Manufactures of metals
71	Machinery other than electric
72	Electric machinery etc.
73	Transport equipment

SITC code	*Exports*
03	Fish and fish preparations
05	Fruits and vegetables
071	Coffee
074	Tea and maté
075	Spices
081.3	Oilseed cake and meal and other vegetable oil residues
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures
21	Hides and skins, undressed
262	Wool and other animal hair
263.1	Raw cotton other than linters
263.3	Cotton waste
27	Crude minerals excluding coal, petroleum etc.
28	Metalliferous ore and metal scrap
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials
321	Coal and coke
611	Leather and manufactures thereof
651	Textile yarn and thread
658	Cotton fabrics of standard type
659.1	Fabrics of jute
653.5, 653.6	Fabrics of synthetic fibre and spun glass
659.3	Bags and sacks for packing
657, 658.7, 659.4	Floor coverings

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes. Published corresponding to those for the quantum indexes.

Reference. Accounts relating to the *Foreign Trade and Navigation of India*, May 1955, p. viii, Department of Commerce Intelligence and Statistics (Calcutta); *Indian Trade Journal*, June 18, 1960, p. 937; *A Guide to Official Statistics of Trade, Shipping, Customs and Excise Revenue of India*, Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (Calcutta) 1965, pp. 33-37.

Indonesia

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Comprises Java and Madura, Sumatra, Kalimantan (Borneo), Sulawesi and Maluku (Celebes and the Moluccas), Nusa, Tenggara (the lesser Sunda Islands) and West Irian. The port of Sabang is a free area and is treated like a foreign country as far as trade statistics are concerned. The imports of West Irian are shown separately.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Repair trade at added value; durable goods, such as motor vehicles, refrigerators, TV sets, etc. for personal use by passengers.

Exclusions. Military goods imported directly by the Armed Forces; trade in certain types of ships; parcel post; banknotes, securities and other papers with commercial value; silver bullion; exports of government relief goods.

Valuation. Imports, generally c.i.f. values approximating transaction values; exports, generally f.o.b. values approximating transaction values. Some goods are valued at officially determined prices. A multiple exchange rate system is in force for imports, and prior to 1960, also for exports. The valuation of imports and of exports, prior to 1960, is of the type (*b*) of paragraph 7 of the general statement.

Iran

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of purchase; exports, country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. Imports of military goods.

Reference period. 1940-1962, years beginning 20-23 March of year stated; beginning 1963, year ending 20 December of years stated.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; beginning 21 March 1956, including the value of exchange certificates. Exports, f.o.b. transaction values, including exchange certificates from 1946 to 20 March 1952.

Iraq

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. Imports of military goods; improvement and repair trade; goods on lease; parcel post; trade in silver.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values, including landing charges. Beginning 1962, exports, f.o.b. transaction values; prior to 1962, value in local market excluding transportation to frontier and profits of export agents.

Ireland

VALUE DATA

Customs area. There is a "free area" at Shannon airport which includes Shannon Industrial Estate. Trade between the "free area" and the rest of the State is included in the foreign trade statistics. Trade between the "free area" and other countries is not recorded in the Irish trade statistics.

System. General trade. In so far as movement into and out of customs bonded warehouses is concerned, the treatment of the "free area" at Shannon is in accordance with the special trade system. Furthermore, re-exports of parcel post, horses and greyhounds are recorded as national exports.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Improvement and repair trade at full value, except in the case of aircraft or aircraft engines valued at £50 000 or more, included at added value only; temporary imports and exports with the exception of horses for which return journey is recorded within one month (horses valued at £50 000 or over for which return journey is recorded within three months).

Exclusions. Exports of government relief goods; imports and exports of silver bullion and specie; fish and other sea products and salvage landed abroad directly from the high seas by domestic fishing and salvaging craft.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. resale values; exports, f.o.b. resale values.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Annual indexes: Fisher ideal formula using weights of the current and preceding years. Monthly indexes: fixed weights (quantities of the previous calendar year). All indexes are chained in such a way that the year 1968 is the publication base.

Coverage. Commodities directly entering the computation of the annual indexes in 1971 represented 69 per cent and 75 per cent by value of general imports and national exports, respectively. The annual index numbers are based on more items than the monthly indexes, and may diverge substantially from the average of the monthly indexes. The commodities which do not enter the computation directly are assumed to be subject to the same price changes as the aggregate of those that do.

Group indexes. Monthly and annual figures are published in the *Irish Statistical Bulletin* (quarterly) as follows:

Imports	*Exports*
Food, drink and tobacco	Food, drink and tobacco
Basic materials	Basic materials (including fuels, etc.)
Mineral fuels and lubricants	
Other goods	Other goods

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. The quantum indexes are interdependent with the unit value indexes. No group indexes of quantum are published.

Reference. Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin, December 1962, p. 240, Central Statistical Office (Dublin).

Israel

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade. Imports are net of returned imports.

Partner country. Imports, country of purchase; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Gold, processed or partly processed, scraps and remnants intended for industry, smelting or for medical use; beginning 1969, bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; personal effects of immigrants and emigrants.

Exclusions. Imports of military goods; improvement and repair trade; prior to 1969, bunkers and ships' stores; Equipment repatriated by domestic contractors and equipment sent abroad by domestic contractors to work on foreign contracts (unless and until sold to foreign buyers); Exports of motors and parts of aircraft by local firms to their branches or representatives abroad; beginning in 1967, trade with the territories under occupation by Israeli military forces.

Valuation. Imports, in general c.i.f. transaction values; exports, in general f.o.b. transaction values. The data are officially compiled in U.S. dollars. The value of imports of diamonds is as reported by the Ministry of Commerce. Exports of citrus fruits and eggs are usually on a consignment basis and estimates of actual value are used at the time of export, the figures being revised after sale of merchandise.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Chained indexes computed with weights of the preceding year. The national publication base is 1961.

Coverage. For recent years commodities directly entering the computation accounted for approximately 92 per cent and 99 per cent of imports and exports, respectively. The remaining items were assumed to have the same price movement as that of the group of commodities to which the item in question belonged.

Group indexes. Published in the *Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics* as follows:

Imports	*Exports*
Investment goods	Industrial products
Production inputs	Foodstuff industry
Fuel	Leather, textiles, clothing
For industry and building	Mining products and chemicals
Diamonds, rough	Rubber and plastic
For agriculture	Polished diamonds
Consumer goods	Other
Durable	Agricultural products
Non-durable	Citrus fruits
Food	Other

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes. Published corresponding to those for the quantum indexes.

Reference. Statistical Bulletin, Foreign Trade, 1963, No. 8 (Jerusalem), annex B, pp. 1281-1286.

Italy

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Includes the Republic of San Marino with which Italy maintains a customs union. Excludes the Vatican City State and the Communes of Livigno and Campione. There are "free areas" in Venice, Naples and Trieste. Movements of goods between the customs area and the "free areas" are treated as special trade.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; transactions whose country of production cannot be determined are credited to the country of first consignment. Exports, country of consumption; transactions whose country of consumption cannot be determined are credited to the country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; prior to 1960, partly-worked gold; prior to 1970, fish landed in Italian ports directly from domestic fishing vessels; improvement and repair trade; temporary imports and exports.

Exclusions. Transactions valued less than 10 000 lire; gift shipments by post; trade in electricity and various fuel gases; duty-free goods.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Beginning 1966, computed by the Fisher ideal formula with reference year 1966, which is also the national publication base.

Coverage. The commodities directly entering the computation account for about 90 per cent by value of special imports and exports. The remaining commodities are assumed to have been subject to the same price changes as certain related groups of commodities which enter the computation directly.

Group indexes. Published in *Statistica mensile del commercio con l'estero* (monthly) as follows:

Capital goods
- Machinery, equipment and their parts
- Transport equipment

Intermediate goods
- Food and beverages, non-processed
- Food and beverages, processed
- Raw materials for the industry, non-edible
- Coal, crude petroleum
- Products of coal and crude petroleum
- Parts and accessories for machinery and equipment
- Parts and accessories for transport equipment

Consumption goods
- Food and beverages, non-processed
- Food and beverages, processed
- Fuels and lubricants
- Transport equipment
- Other

Detailed group indexes (annual figures only) are published in *Statistica annuale del commercio con l'estero* for two other series, namely, by economic groups and by branches and classes of economic activity.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. They are obtained by dividing the value indexes by the corresponding unit value indexes.

Group indexes. Published corresponding to those for the unit value indexes.

Reference. Statistica mensile del commercio con l'estero, December 1971, p. VII, Istituto Centrale di Statistica (Rome).

Ivory Coast

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Ivory Coast is a member of the West African Customs Union. Trade with the other members of the union is included. Prior to 1961 (except for the period January-June 1959), the trade with the countries of former French West Africa is excluded.

System. General trade; prior to 1968, special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Temporary imports and exports.

Exclusions. Repair trade.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. values; exports, generally f.o.b. values, however in some cases freight is included.

Jamaica

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; when origin cannot be established imports are credited to the country of first consignment. Exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. Imports of military and naval stores; beginning 1963, individual transactions valued $J 14 or less.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values less contributions to the Sugar Reserve Fund. Prior to 1966, the value of Sugar Preference Certificates was excluded.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (quantities of reference year 1965). The national publication base is 1965.

Coverage. In 1965, the indexes covered approximately 87 per cent and 92 per cent of imports and exports, respectively. The commodities which do not enter the computation directly are assumed to be subject to the same price changes as the aggregate of those that do.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. As for the quantum indexes.

Coverage. As for the quantum indexes.

Japan

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Covers Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Hokkaido and the adjacent islands.

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consumption.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. Imports valued ¥ 72 000 or less, exports valued ¥ 36 000 or less; transactions on account of US and UN forces.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. The indexes are computed according to Fisher formula with the reference year 1965, which is also the national publication base.

Coverage. For imports, 341 items, representing 82.5 per cent of general imports in 1965, entered the computation directly; for exports, 656 items or 74.9 per cent of the value of general exports in 1965 were used.

Group indexes: Published in the *Monthly Statistics of Japan* as follows:

Imports	*Exports*
Food	Food
Textile fibres	Fish and fish preparations
Metal ores and scrap	Textiles and products
Crude materials	Textile fibres
Rubber	Textile yarns
Wood	Chemicals
Non-metallic minerals	Non-metallic minerals and products
Mineral fuels	Metals and metal products
Chemicals	Machinery
Machinery	Miscellaneous
Miscellaneous metals	Lumber, paper and products

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. The quantum indexes are obtained by dividing the value indexes by the corresponding unit value indexes.

Group indexes. Published corresponding to those for the unit value indexes.

Reference. Supplement to the Monthly Statistics of Japan, January 1966, p. 93 f, Statistical Standards Bureau, Administrative Management Agency (Tokyo).

Jordan

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, partly country of production, partly country of purchase. Exports, country of consumption.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. Certain categories of military equipment; imports and re-exports of concessionaires (Iraq Petroleum Company, Trans-Arabian Pipeline, etc.) donation.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. domestic values; exports, f.o.b. domestic values, excluding export duties prior to 2 March 1960 (2 per cent *ad valorem* with exemption to concessionaires). Statistics of phosphate exports are obtained from the Jordan Phosphate Company and refer to exports sold during the period and not to total shipped.

Kenya

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Member of the East African Community. Trade with the other members of the Community (Tanzania and Uganda) is recorded and shown separately.

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; when country of production cannot be established, imports are credited to the country of first consignment. Exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Imports of Colonial Development Corporation; bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; trade in gold.

Exclusions. Imports of naval and military stores; non-dutiable goods for the navy, army and air force institutes; goods bought from stocks of surplus military property; parcel post exports; duty-free goods, value not exceeding Kenya £25 moving by air freight.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values, excluding port landing charges; exports, f.o.b. transaction values at the port of exit from the East African Community (Kenya, Tanzania—prior to 1968, Tanganyika—and Uganda), except for gold and silver exports which are valued at gross amount realized on their sale overseas and diamond exports valued as assessed on the London market.

Khmer Republic

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Formerly Cambodia.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values. A multiple exchange rate system has been in force. Valuation is of type (*b*) of paragraph 7 of the general statement.

Korea, Republic of

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Trade in gold and gold coins.

Exclusions. Trade in military goods; trade with Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (beginning in 1970, unit values of the reference year 1970). The national publication base is 1970.

Coverage. The commodities directly entering the computation account for about 56 per cent and 70 per cent of imports and exports, respectively. Adjustment for incomplete coverage is made on the assumption that the price changes for items not included in the computation are the same as for those included directly.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes and are published in terms of U.S. dollars.

Kuwait

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Excludes the Neutral Zone.

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Exclusions. Exports of crude petroleum and petroleum products; fish landed directly abroad from the high seas by national vessels; prior to 1959, imports of oil companies.

Laos

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. "customs" values border of Laos, except for motor fuel which is valued c.i.f. Saigon. Exports, f.o.b. values.

Lebanon

VALUE DATA

Customs area. The ports of Beirut and Tripoli each contains a "free area".

System. Special trade. Goods re-exported after refund of import duties are excluded from export statistics.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. Trade in military goods; imports and exports of international organizations for the relief of refugees from Palestine; the trade in petroleum and in other goods of petroleum companies, except for the petroleum products destined for local consumption; beginning 1960, silver specie.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b. A multiple exchange rate system is in effect. The evaluation of imports is of the type (*b*) of paragraph 7 of the general statement; that of exports is of the type (*a*).

Liberia

VALUE DATA

Customs area. A "free area" exists in the port of Monrovia. Movements of goods between the rest of the country and the "free area" are treated as special trade.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. Exports of silver.

Libyan Arab Republic

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of purchase; exports, country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Exports of sponges fished in Libyan waters by foreign vessels.

Exclusions. Trade in military equipment and supplies; duty free gifts.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. values excluding export duties.

Luxembourg

See Belgium-Luxembourg

Macau

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Macau, which includes the islands of Taipa and Colôane, is a "free area".

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consumption.

No exceptions to the general statement

Madagascar

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consumption.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; trade in gold.

Exclusions. Trade in military goods and civilian goods destined for military use.

Malawi

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Prior to 6 July, 1964, known as Nyasaland. It was part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland up to 31 December 1963.

System. General trade. Prior to 1964, the figures refer to domestic exports excluding trade with members of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Repair trade at added value only; items not involving a commercial transaction.

Valuation. Imports, in general, f.o.b. transaction values, prior to 1970 and c.i.f. transaction values from 1970. Exports, in general, selling price, f.o.r. at the place of consignment.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (quantities of the reference year 1970). The national publication base is also 1970.

Coverage. 42 per cent of imports and 97 per cent of exports of the base year were used in the compilation of the indexes. The remaining commodities are assumed to be subject to the same price changes as for the groups of related commodities.

Group indexes. Published quarterly in *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* as follows:

Imports	*Exports*
Tea	Consumer goods
Groundnuts	Machinery and transport equipment
Rice	
Other food	Building materials
Tobacco	Other industrial inputs
Tung oil	Cloth
Cotton	Fuel and oils
Other agricultural produce	Total
Manufactures	
Total	

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1970). National publication base is also 1970.

Coverage. Same as the unit value indexes.

Group indexes. Published corresponding to those for the unit value indexes.

Reference. Monthly Statistical Bulletin, December 1972, p. 22, National Statistical Office (Zomba).

Malaysia, East:

SABAH

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Prior to 16 September 1963, Sabah was known as North Borneo. There is a "free area" in Labuan. Duties are, however, levied on intoxicating liquors, tobacco, matches and petroleum products when entered for local consumption.

System. General trade. Includes trade with Singapore and other members of Malaysia in all years.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; second-hand goods are credited to the country of first consignment. Exports, country of consumption.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Exclusions. Ships, aircraft and military weapons imported by government; gas, electricity and water; goods imported or exported on rental basis (e.g., equipment for oil survey and experimental drilling, exposed cinematographic films, etc.).

SARAWAK

VALUE DATA

System. General trade. Includes trade with Singapore and other members of Malaysia in all years.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; merchandise whose country of origin cannot be established are credited to the country of first consignment. Exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Tourists' and travellers' effects subject to duty.

Exclusions. Beginning 1965, government imports of ships, aircraft and military weapons; equipment for oil survey and experimental drilling; merchandise imported and exported on a rental basis, such as, exposed cinematographic films; electricity and water; bunkers and ships' stores supplied to ships and aircraft; fish and other marine products landed abroad directly from Sarawak fishing grounds by national fishing craft; barter trade.

Malaysia, West

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Prior to 16 September 1963, known as the Federation of Malaya. Penang is a "free area". Duties are, however, levied on intoxicating liquors, tobacco, motor and aviation spirit when entered for local consumption, and on the imports of certain other commodities which compete with goods produced in Penang. Separate data for the "free area" are published.

The statistics of West Malaysia include trade with Singapore and other members of Malaysia in all years.

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Exclusions. Beginning 1963, trade in military equipment and supplies; imports and exports on account of non-Malaysian armed forces; exposed cinematographic films on rental basis; fish landed abroad directly from high seas by West Malaysian fishing craft.

Mali

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Mali is a member of the West African Customs Union. Trade with the other members of the customs union is included. Prior to 20 August 1960, trade of Mali is included under Senegal.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Valuation. Imports, approximating c.i.f. transaction values; exports, approximating f.o.b. transaction values.

Malta

VALUE DATA

Customs area. The customs area includes the islands of Gozo and Comino.

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consumption.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunker, dutiable goods from bonded warehouses and drawback goods supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; imports of personal and household effects subject to duty.

Exclusions. Imports by the naval, military and air force establishments for the public service; exports of naval, military and air force stores; ships' stores not subject to duty supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Martinique

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Ships' stores and bunkers supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; prior to 1962, gold; temporary imports and exports.

Exclusions. Repair trade.

Valuation. Imports, in general, c.i.f. transaction values; exports in general f.o.b. transaction values.

Mauritania

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Mauritania is a member of the West African Customs Union. Trade with the other members of the union is included. There is a "free area" to the south of Bir-Moghreim. Prior to 1 July 1960, the trade of Mauritania is included under Senegal.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Ships' stores and bunkers supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Exclusions. For the years 1963 and 1964, exports of iron ore; trade crossing land frontiers is understated.

Valuation. Imports, approximating c.i.f. transaction values; exports, approximating f.o.b. transaction values.

Mauritius

VALUE DATA

Customs area. The customs area includes the islands of Rodrigues and Six Islands, Peros Banhos, Solomon Islands, Agalega, St. Brandon group and Trois Frères.

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.
Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Temporary imports and exports.
Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values, including the value of Sugar Quota Certificates but excluding export duties, internal taxes and similar charges.

Mexico

VALUE DATA

Customs area. The customs area of Mexico excludes the Marias Islands, the Revillagigedo Islands and Tiburones Islands. The trade of "free areas" are included in the national statistics; imports of "free areas" are available separately.
System. General trade.
Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.
Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Ships' stores and bunkers supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; passengers' baggage and migrants' effects.
Valuation. Imports—*ad valorem* duties are assessed on f.o.b. or f.o.r. values shown in commercial invoices. It is understood, however, that in most cases the value recorded statistically includes insurance and freight to the Mexican frontier generally approximating c.i.f. transaction values. Exports—f.o.b. transaction values. Certain export commodities principally bovine animals, coffee, cotton, metal concentrates and metals, are assigned to administratively determined values by the Mexican customs, resulting in undervaluation. The values of these commodities are adjusted to f.o.b. transaction values by the Bank of Mexico.

Morocco

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Prior to 1958, the trade statistics refer to the area of the former French zone of Morocco only and exclude its trade with the former Spanish Protectorate. Beginning in 1958, the statistics include the trade of the northern zone of the former Spanish Protectorate. Beginning April 1960, the customs area coincides with the geographic area, except for Cuent and Melilla which are under Spanish sovereignty. There is a "free area" in Tangiers.
System. Special trade.
Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consumption.
Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Gold, in monthly and quarterly figures; bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft (see exclusions).

Exclusions. Trade in military goods; beginning 1956, parcel post and bunkers and ships' stores of a value less than 100 dirhams.

Valuation. Prior to 1966, imports and exports were recorded at official customs values. Beginning in 1966, declared values are used. The resulting figures approximate c.i.f. values for imports and f.o.b. values for exports.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1956). The national publication base is also 1956.
Coverage. Approximately 80 per cent to 90 per cent of trade is included.
Group indexes. Group indexes are published in *Statistiques, Bulletin mensuel* for franc zone, non-franc zone and total, analysed by the following commodity groups:

Imports	*Exports*
Food, beverages and tobacco	Food, beverages and tobacco
Energy, lubricants	Primary goods (energy, lubricants, raw materials)
Raw materials	
Semi-finished goods	Manufactured goods (semi-finished goods, capital goods, finished consumers' goods)
Capital goods	
Finished consumers' goods	

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.
Group indexes. Compiled corresponding to those for the quantum indexes.
Reference. Statistiques et Etudes Economiques et Démographiques (*Supplément Trimestriel au Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique*), No. 11, March 1960, pp. 3-7.

Mozambique

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.
Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consumption.
Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Ships' stores and bunkers supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Exclusions. Trade in military equipment and supplies; parcel post; fish landed directly abroad by national fishing craft.
Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. values verified by customs; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

Netherlands

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade. Beginning 1969, figures of mineral oils supplied by the refineries includes all mineral oils entering or leaving the country except shipments of direct transit.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Beginning 1971, trade in gold (except monetary gold); military goods coming in or leaving the country by military transportation; fish landed in

the Netherlands directly from high seas by foreign vessels; bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Exclusions. Fish landed abroad directly from high seas by national fishing craft; prior to 1958, imports and exports of gas by pipeline; beginning 1969, goods valued at less than 300 guilders.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values at the point of entry into the territory of the European Economic Community, or, in case of imports from member countries of the Community at the point of entry into the Netherlands. Exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Annual indexes are compiled from year to year as chain indexes and subsequently converted to the basis 1969 = 100. Consequently, they are not based on a fixed basket of goods but on an annually shifting basket. Average prices are calculated from a large number of items by means of values and corresponding quantities for the current year and the preceding year. Group indexes are calculated in accordance with both Paasche and Laspeyres formulæ. From these indexes, the Fisher ideal indexes are derived. Beginning 1957, monthly indexes for exports of a great part of non-processed agricultural products are, because of their seasonal character, weighted with data relating to the corresponding month of the preceding year. The monthly indexes for the remaining exports and for the imports are calculated in the same way as the annual indexes. The national publication bases are 1953, prior to 1962; 1958, prior to 1968; 1963, prior to 1971 and 1969, beginning 1971.

Coverage. The commodities entering the computation directly accounted for about 85 per cent by value of special imports and exports. The remaining commodities are assumed to have been subject to the same price changes as certain related groups of commodities. From January 1971, the indexes refer to the trade of the Netherlands excluding the transactions with Belgium and Luxembourg.

Group indexes. Published as follows in Maandschrift:

Imports	*Exports*
Raw materials and semi-manufactures	Non-processed agricultural products
Consumers' goods	Minerals
Investment goods	Manufactures, total
Miscellaneous	(Processed foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco products
	Textiles and wearing apparel
	Petroleum products
	Chemical products
	Metal products
	Other manufactures)

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Same as for the quantum indexes.

Group indexes. Correspond to those for the quantum indexes.

Reference. Statistische en econometrische onderzoekingen, 3rd quarter 1957, pp. 93-111 and 1st quarter 1958, pp. 5-10, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (The Hague).

Netherlands Antilles

VALUE DATA

Customs area. The islands of Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St. Eustatius and St. Martin (Netherlands part). The data refer to the trade of Aruba and Curaçao only (which accounts for over 99 per cent of the total trade of the Netherlands Antilles). Inter-trade between the islands is excluded. The islands of Saba, St. Eustatius and St. Martin are "free areas".

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. Imports of military goods; active and passive improvement and repair trade; fish landed directly from high seas by foreign fishing vessels and fish landed abroad by domestic fishing vessels.

New Caledonia

VALUE DATA

Customs area. The Loyalty Islands, the Huon Islands and the Chesterfield Islands. Wallis and Futuna Islands are not included in the customs area but the trade statistics of these islands are included with those of New Caledonia.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

No exceptions to the general statement

New Hebrides

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

No exceptions to the general statement

New Zealand

VALUE DATA

Customs area. North Island, South Island and outlying islands, including Steward Island, Chatham Islands and minor islands (e.g. Kermadec Islands and Campbell Island) but excluding Cook Islands, the Tokelau (or Union) Islands and Niue Island. Customs control is not maintained in the Ross Dependency. Trade with Cook Islands, Niue and the Tokelau Islands is excluded.

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production or country of purchase; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Temporary exports (articles for exhibition, etc.) and their subsequent re-importation; passengers' dutiable baggage; ships' stores and bunkers supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; imports of the products of whale factory vessels; returned goods after

repair or processing at "added value" only; motor vehicles for official representatives of overseas countries.

Exclusions. Naval supplies brought in by naval vessels; exports of used articles by relief organizations; trade with Cook, Niue and Tokelau Islands; goods exported for processing or repair; fish landings directly from high seas by foreign fishing vessels; importation of ships and aircraft not for service within New Zealand.

Reference period. Year ended 30 June of year stated.

Valuation. Imports, published both in c.i.f. values and in "current domestic values" represents the value of the goods when sold for cash in the ordinary course of business in like condition and quantity in the principal markets of the country whence exported and it usually approximates the f.o.b. values. Exports are valued at actual or theoretical f.o.b. transaction values. Imported goods re-exported ex-bonded warehouses or under drawback are valued at current domestic values, less tax, in the country of origin.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES FOR IMPORTS

Method. Import unit value indexes are calculated according to Fisher ideal method and chain-linked to base period. Annual indexes use as weights the quantities of the preceding and current years. Quarterly indexes use as weights the quantities of the previous year and of the current period. At the end of each year the quarterly figures are adjusted to be consistent with the annual figures. Prior to 1960, the value data on which the indexes were based corresponded to the domestic values in the country of export. Beginning in 1959, the value data represent c.i.f. values. Prior to 1960, therefore, the index series are not strictly comparable to the series on the value of imports, which correspond to the transaction values. Former series are linked to the new through the national publication base year ended 30 June 1971 = 100.

Coverage. Commodities used directly in the computation of the annual import unit value indexes account for about 67 per cent of general imports. The remaining commodities are assumed to be subject to the same price changes as certain groups of related commodities. The coverage of the quarterly figures is less complete; they are, therefore, provisional until the calculation of the annual figure.

Group indexes. Published in the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, are the following SITC sections and groups:

Petroleum and petroleum products (SITC 33)
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc. (SITC 65)
Iron and steel (SITC 67)
Machinery other than electric (SITC 71)
Electric machinery and apparatus (SITC 72)
Transport equipment (SITC 73)
Food, beverages and tobacco (SITC 0 and 1)
Manufactured goods, other than food (SITC 5, 6, 7 and 8)
Crude materials other than fuels (SITC 2 and 4)
Fuels (SITC 3)

UNIT VALUE INDEXES FOR EXPORTS

Method. Beginning year ended June 1971, indexes are calculated according to the Fisher ideal method and chain-linked to former series. Annual indexes use as weights the quantities of the preceding and the current years. Quarterly indexes use as weights the quantities of the previous year and of the current period. At the end of each (June) year the quarterly indexes are adjusted to be consistent with annual figures. Former series are linked to the new through national publication base of year ended 30 June 1971.

Lamb and mutton carcasses on consignment to the United Kingdom are valued at the level existing in the Smithfield market converted to equivalent f.o.b. New Zealand prices. For all other commodities unit values are obtained from declared f.o.b. export values.

Coverage. Commodities used directly in the computation account for about 95 per cent of the value of national exports.

Group indexes. Published as follows in the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*:

Butter (SITC 023)
Cheese (SITC 024)
Dairy produce (SITC 02)
Meat (SITC 01)
Wool (SITC 262)
Meat, wool and by-products (SITC 01, 081, 091, 211, 262 and 292)
All pastoral and dairy produce (SITC 01, 02, 04, 05, 08, 09, 21, 26, 29, 41, 42 and 43)
Food, beverages and tobacco (SITC 0 and 1)
Manufactured goods other than food (SITC 5, 6, 7 and 8)
Crude materials other than fuel (SITC 2 and 4)

The import and export price indexes are also published adjusted to the base 1957.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Volume indexes of external trade have been integrated with the unit value series and are produces from the same aggregates. Both import and export indexes are calculated according to the Fisher formula, using as weight the unit values of the preceding year and of the current period; and they are chain-linked.

Group indexes. Correspond to those for the unit value indexes.

Reference. Supplement to the Monthly Abstract of Statistics, May 1972, Department of Statistics (Wellington).

Nicaragua

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Imports of gold; temporary imports and exports.

Exclusions. Trade on government account.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values, including consular fees. Exports are valued at actual or theoretical f.o.b. transaction values. A multiple exchange rate is in force. The values used in trade statistics are expressed in terms of the "córdoba oro" which has a fixed gold parity; they are, therefore, of type (*b*) of paragraph 7 of the general statement.

Niger

Value data

Customs area. Niger is a member of the West African Customs Union. Trade with the other members of the union is included.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions Prior to 1965, imports of gold

Valuation. Imports, approximating c.i.f. values; exports, approximating f.o.b. transaction values.

Nigeria

Value data

Customs area. Prior to 1 October 1960, includes the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship. Beginning October 1960, includes only the northern part of the former trust territory of the Cameroons and excludes Southern Cameroon.

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Imports and re-exports of NAAFI goods; bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships (but not for aircraft); temporary imports and exports which are subject to duty.

Exclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign aircraft.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values, excluding certain minor commissions payable abroad and including certain minor charges incurred in Nigeria. Exports are in general valued at f.o.b. transaction values, except in the case of rubber and metallic ores which are valued at the market prices in effect at a prescribed time.

Norway

Value data

Customs area. There are no "free areas", but customs control is not maintained on Svalbard and Jan Mayen.

System. General trade; prior to 1959 special trade.

Partner country. Imports, according to both country of production and country of purchase; exports, according to both country of consumption and country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. Imports and exports by military authorities under defence agreement; trade in goods valued at less than Kr. 200.00 (in parcel post trade, less than Kr. 500.00); indemnifications; beginning 1972, repair trade; bunkers and ships' stores.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values. In some cases, however, the import statistics are based on customs values which may differ from the transaction values. Goods acquired at a lower price than the prevailing wholesale price for such goods on the local markets or the export market of the country of export at the time of purchase, the customs value, and therefore the statistical value is based on the higher price. The same principle is used when the actual freight charges are lower than the common freight charges.

Quantum indexes

Method. Fixed weights. The volume indexes are computed according to the Laspeyres formula. Beginning 1971, the reference year is 1970. The national publication base coincides with the reference year.

Group indexes. Published in *Månedsstatistikk over Utenrikshandelen* (Monthly Bulletin of External Trade) and *Utenrikshandel Hefte II* (External Trade, volume II) according to the following 4 main classes of commodities, as well as 32 divisions for imports and 31 divisions for exports. In addition, indexes are published by some important groups of commodities, all classified according to SITC, Rev. 1

SITC	
0, 1	Food, beverages, tobacco
2, 4	Crude materials, except fuels
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants
5-9	Chemicals and manufactured goods

The indexes by important divisions and groups of the SITC are also published in *Statistisk Månedshefte* (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics) and in the annual issue of *Utenrikshandel Hefte II* (External Trade, Volume II). This analysis is related to the more detailed classification mentioned above.

All the above mentioned publications furnish total indexes excluding ships.

Unit value indexes

Method. Current weights. The unit value indexes are computed according to the Paasche formula. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes. Published corresponding to those for the quantum indexes.

Reference: Månedsstatistikk over Utenrikshandelen, March 1972, pp. 4-7, Central Bureau of Statistics (Oslo).

Pakistan

Value data

Customs area. Beginning December 1971, excluding Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan).

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Prior to July 1960, dutiable articles of baggages and personal effects of passengers; bunkers and ships' stores.

Exclusions. Trade in military goods; silver bullions and specie; prior to March 1966, parcel post; prior to April 1968, trade with India; prior to March

1951, imports from Afghanistan; prior to July 1949, exports to Afghanistan.

Valuation. Imports, in general, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, in general, f.o.b. transaction values; prior to 1951, transaction values at point of export (i.e., excluding export duties and cost of transport to the border).

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (quantities of the reference year 1960-1961). The national publication base coincides with the reference period. Annual figures are the average of quarterly figures.

Group indexes. Group indexes are published in *Key Economic Indicators* as follows:

Imports	*Exports*
Food	Food, beverages and tobacco
Beverages and tobacco	Crude materials
Crude materials	Manufactured goods
Mineral fuel and lubricants	
Animal and vegetable oil	
Chemicals	
Manufactured goods	
Machinery and transport	
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1960-1961). The national publication base coincides with the reference period. Annual figures are the averages of quarterly figures.

Group indexes. Published as for the unit value indexes.

Panama

VALUE DATA

Customs area. The customs area excludes the Panama Canal Zone and the "free area" of Colón. Data on the movement of goods into and out of the free area and customs bonded warehouses are published separately.
System. Special trade. Prior to 1958, includes entrepôt trade other than that of the "free area" of Colón. Data on re-exports and the trade of the "free area" are available in national publications.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Prior to 1962, temporary imports and exports.

Exclusions. Trade in military goods; beginning 1962, bunkers and ships' stores, and fish landings abroad and to foreign ships by national fishing vessels.
Valuation. Imports are valued at f.o.b. transaction values in the exporting country (the excluded freight was estimated at 12 per cent of the f.o.b. values in 1950). Beginning 1964, c.i.f. transaction values are also compiled for imports. Exports, f.o.b. transaction values; banana exports are adjusted for customs undervaluation.

Papua New Guinea

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Comprises, in addition to New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago (New Britain, New Ireland and the Admiralty Islands), a portion of the Solomon Islands (including Bougainville and Buka) and D'Entrecasteaux, Louisiade, Trobriand and Woodlark Islands.
System. Special trade; monthly import data on general trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Films on lease, temporary imports and exports, migrant's effects; personal effects of travellers; trade in gold.

Exclusions. Arms, ammunition and other equipment for military use; parcel post exports.

Valuation. Imports, f.o.b. transaction values or current domestic values in the exporting country, whichever is higher; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

Paraguay

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. In exports, shipments in transit through Paraguay to Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay.

Exclusions. Parcel post exports; prior to 1950, silver.

Valuation. Imports are valued at approximate f.o.b. transaction values, including marine insurance; exports are valued at approximate f.o.b. transaction values. The data are as published by the Central Bank of Paraguay in United States dollars. The valuation is thus of type (*b*) of paragraph 7 of the general statement.

Peru

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Trade in gold, temporary imports; bunkers supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Exclusions. Trade on government account; trade in ships and aircraft; ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Valuation. Imports are valued at f.o.b. transaction values plus 20 per cent thereof as an estimate of freight, insurance and other charges. Values of im-

ports in foreign currencies are converted to "soles oro" at the rate of exchange appropriate to the transaction in question. Exports, officially determined f.o.b. values based on market prices abroad for commodities such as minerals and petroleum products and on domestic prices for commodities such as cotton, wool and sugar.

Philippines

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of purchase; exports, country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Partly worked gold, fish and salvage landed from the high seas by domestic fishing or salvage vessels; bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; samples; animals for racing or breeding.

Exclusions. Goods supplied under UNRRA if shipped on U.S. Army or Navy vessels; goods for the exclusive use of armed forces, either national or foreign, stationed abroad or in the country; parcel post; trade in items with a value less than 5 pesos, improvement and repair trade; trade in electric energy and gas.

Valuation. Imports, approximate c.i.f. values. Exports, approximate f.o.b. values. Valuation is of type (*b*) of paragraph 7 of the general statement.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (unit values of the reference period 1965). The national publication base is 1965.

Coverage. In 1965, 98 per cent and 90 per cent by value of general imports and national exports, respectively, entered the computation directly; appropriate wholesale price indexes being used for imported items for which quantity data were not available.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Source. The indexes are computed by the Central Bank of the Philippines from adjusted value figures.

Poland

VALUE DATA

System. General trade. Beginning 1949 data include goods purchased abroad for Polish account and shipped to third countries without crossing the frontiers of Poland. Since 1962, the sale of goods to domestic buyers for foreign currency (the so called internal exports) is included.

Partner country. Imports, country of purchase; exports, country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Beginning 1954, bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreigners and purchased by Polish ships and aircraft; improvement and repair trade (at value added only).

Exclusions. Trade in military goods; repair trade of transport equipment and machinery; beginning 1954, parcel post addressed to individuals.

Valuation. Imports and exports f.o.b. transaction values. Data for 1965 and 1966 are not fully comparable with those of the previous years, due to the mutual reduction of prices in trade between the countries of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance effected in the second half of 1965 and 1966.

Portugal

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Continental Portugal, Madeira and Azores.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consumption.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. In monthly and quarterly data, industrial gold; bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Exclusions. Beginning January 1942, military goods handled by the Ministry of Defence; in exports, fish landed directly abroad from the high seas by Portuguese fishing vessels.

Valuation. Imports, approximate c.i.f. transacation values, verified by customs. Exports, beginning 1942, goods subject to *ad valorem* export duties are valued officially, other goods are valued at approximate f.o.b. transaction values. Values exclude export duties.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights. Beginning in 1960, the weights for each quarter are unit values of the corresponding quarter of the period 1960. The weights for the annual indexes are the unit values of the year 1960. The national publication base is 1960.

Coverage. Commodities covered represented about 84 per cent of exports and 92 per cent of imports by value in 1960. The remaining commodities are assumed to have been subject to the same price changes as related groups of commodities entering the computation directly.

Group indexes. Group indexes for imports and exports are published on an annual basis in *Commercio Externo* volume 1, for 21 groups of commodities.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Fixed weights. The methodology and coverage are the same as described above for the quantum indexes.

Group indexes. As published for the quantum indexes.

Portuguese Guinea

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consumption.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Exclusions. In exports, parcel post.

Réunion

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Prior to 1965, trade in gold (probably negligible); temporary imports and exports; bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Exclusions. Repair trade.

Valuation. Imports, in general, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, in general, f.o.b. transaction values.

Romania

VALUE DATA

System. General trade. Data for recent years include goods purchased abroad for Romanian account and shipped to third countries without crossing the Romanian frontier.

Partner country. Imports, country of production—when it is not known, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Beginning 1958, bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Valuation. Beginning in 1958, imports are valued f.o.b. Exports in all years are f.o.b. values. Beginning in 1958, the value in national currency is obtained by converting foreign currency at the official rate of exchange of the State Bank of Romania. The figures are thus of type (*b*) of paragraph 7 of the general statement.

Rwanda

VALUE DATA

Territory. Prior to 1 July 1962, one of the two ports of former Rwanda-Urundi.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Trade in gold (nil or negligible).

Valuation. Imports, approximating c.i.f. transaction values; exports, approximating f.o.b. transaction values.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores.

Exclusions. In exports, parcel post.

St. Lucia

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Exclusions. Individual transactions below a value of $4.50; in imports, parcel post valued under $5.00; in exports, all parcel post.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. domestic values; exports, f.o.b. domestic values.

São Tomé and Príncipe

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consumption.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Saudi Arabia

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Reference period. Prior to 1968, Islamic Lunar years.

Coverage

Inclusions. Trade in gold (including platinum-plated gold, unwrought or semi-manufactured); imports of foreign embassies and goods sent to Saudi embassies abroad; trade samples; animals crossing the border on foot; imports of American Military Mission; fuel supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b.

Reference. Foreign Trade Statistics, 1970 A.D., published by Central Department of Statistics (Riyadh).

Senegal

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Senegal is a member of West African Customs Union (Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta). Trade with other members of the customs union is included. Prior to 1 July 1960, the data refer to Senegal, Mali and Mauritania; from 1 July to 20 August 1960, to Senegal and Mali; and beginning 20 August 1960, to Senegal only. Prior to 1962, trade with the countries of former French West Africa (except Guinea) and, in 1963-1964, part of that trade is excluded.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. In monthly and quarterly figures and, prior to 1968, in yearly figures, trade in gold (nil or negligible); bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Exclusions. Military goods and civilian goods destined for military use; in 1967, imports of crude petroleum.

Valuation. Imports, approximating c.i.f. transaction values; exports, approximating f.o.b. transaction values.

Sierra Leone

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Stores for the armed forces; bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; films on lease or loan; personal luggage for which duty is paid; returnable containers; travellers' samples; motor vehicles temporarily exported or imported after temporary export; currency notes and coins in circulation at face value (negligible); imports of gold coins and bullions (negligible).

Exclusions. Prior to 1964, imports of military goods.

Singapore

VALUE DATA

Customs area. State of Singapore, including Christmas Island prior to May 1958. Beginning 1958, trade of Christmas Island is excluded and trade with the island is included. Beginning September 1969, the Port of Singapore Authority and the Jurong Wharves are Free Trade Zones.

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consumption.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Goods passing through Singapore in transit to West Malaysia are recorded as imports from countries overseas and as exports to West Malaysia. Goods in transit from West Malaysia are recorded as imports from West Malaysia and exports to countries overseas. However, goods transshipped by sea (ship to ship on through bills of lading) at Singapore between countries overseas and West Malaysia are excluded; ships and aircraft if they are imported or exported as merchandise purchased or sold by an owner in the registration area whether or not they arrive or depart under their own power; postal trade estimated on a sample basis; bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft (prior to 1962, other than Malaysian); goods imported for repair or improvement at their local market value but in re-exports at added value only.

Exclusions. Exposed cinematographic films on rent; fish and other marine produce landed from Malaysian vessels directly from the sea; issued currency notes and coins.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values, except that imports from West Malaysia are valued f.o.b. Exports, f.o.b. transaction values, except that exports to West Malaysia are valued c.i.f.

Somalia

VALUE DATA

Territory. Prior to 1 July 1960, former British Somaliland and former Italian Somaliland.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

South Africa

VALUE DATA

Customs area. The statistical territory in respect of the external trade of the Republic of South Africa includes Botswana (former Bechuanaland), Lesotho (former Basutoland), Swaziland and Namibia (former territory of South West Africa). Trade between the Republic and these territories is not recorded.

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; if this is not known, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Annual import figures and all monthly and quarterly import and export figures include negligible amounts of gold ores and concentrates; in imports, goods destined for foreign consular and diplomatic agencies except for uniform and stationery; in exports, bunkers and stores supplied to all foreign-going ships

and aircraft (national and foreign); repair and improvement trade at value added only.

Exclusions. Military stores; specie.

Valuation. Imports, f.o.b. transaction values at the frontier of the exporting country; exports, in general, f.o.b. transaction values at the point of dispatch, from the Republic. In cases of citrus fruit, metals and minerals however, the values are based on prices realized abroad, less freight, insurance and other charges incurred overseas.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Commencing in 1965, chained indexes using fixed weights of the previous year. The national publication base is 1964. Prior to 1965, fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1957).

Coverage. The commodities entering the computation directly accounted for 70 per cent and 62 per cent by value of general imports and exports respectively in 1954. The remaining commodities are assumed to have been subject to the same average price changes as other items of their related class or group.

Group indexes. Published quarterly in the *Bulletin of Statistics* of the Republic of South Africa according to sections of the Revised SITC, as follows:

SITC Code	
0, 1	Food, beverages and tobacco
2	Inedible raw materials, except fuels
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats
5	Chemicals
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
7	Machinery and transport equipment
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Commencing in 1965, chained indexes using current weights. The national publication base is 1964. Prior to 1965, current weights.

Group indexes. Published according to those for the quantum indexes.

Reference. Statistical News Release of the Bureau of Census and Statistics of South Africa of 28 January 1961 and 12 April 1966.

Southern Rhodesia

VALUE DATA

Customs area. From January 1954 to 31 December 1963, Southern Rhodesia was one of the three components of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, in general, country of production; exports, in general, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Repair trade at value added only; in imports, in 1964 and 1965, tobacco of Zambian origin sold unidentified on the Salisbury auction floors and to which over 25 per cent value added was contributed in Southern Rhodesia through grading, de-stemming and packing; subsequent exports of this tobacco was included with Southern Rhodesia's national exports.

Valuation. Imports, in general, f.o.b. transaction values, but goods imported overland are valued at f.o.r. (free on rail) transaction values at the point of dispatch. Exports, in general, selling price f.o.r. at the place of dispatch.

Spain

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Including the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. Trade of the entire customs area with other Spanish possessions is excluded. There are free areas in Barcelona, Cadiz and Vigo. The Canary Islands, the territories of Ceuta and Melilla and their dependencies of Alhucemas, Chafarinas and Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera also correspond to the concept of a "free area", but are really "free territories", in that goods are exempt from export and import duties throughout their geographical area, with the exception of certain small non-customs taxes. Movements of goods between the rest of the customs area and the free areas are included in the regular statistics of special trade. Data on goods moving to or from the free area from or to foreign countries are published separately by customs tariff divisions with a summary by tariff sections; however, movements of goods from abroad into customs bonded warehouses are not recorded. Data on the quantity and value of goods imported or exported by the Canary Islands, the territories of Ceuta and Melilla and their dependencies are published by country of origin and country of real destination by customs tariff items.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; quarterly figures, trade in gold.

Valuation. Imports, approximate c.i.f. transaction values; exports, approximate f.o.b. transaction values. From 1948 to 18 July 1959, multiple exchange rates were in force. Prior to 1960, the values used in the trade statistics are expressed in terms of the peseta oro which differs in value from peseta in domestic use and has a fixed gold parity. The data were thus of type (*b*) of paragraph 7 of the general statement.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (unit values of the reference years 1953 and 1960). Beginning 1960, the annual index is the average of the monthly figures. The national publication bases coincides with the reference years.

Coverage. For the index with base 1953, commodities used directly in the computation covered 86 per cent and 85 per cent, respectively, of special imports and exports in 1953. The remaining commodities are assumed to have been subject to the same price changes as the aggregate of those entering the computation directly. Beginning 1953, the trade of the entire customs area is included in computation of the indexes.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. For the period 1953-1960, current weights. For the indexes commencing in 1960, fixed weights (quantities of the reference year 1960).

Coverage. Same as for the quantum indexes.

Reference. Boletín de Estadística, November 1957, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Madrid), and *Indicadores Económicos,* December 1964, pp. 107 to 109.

Sri Lanka

VALUE DATA

Territory. Formerly Ceylon.

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Trade in second hand ships and aircraft; bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; some personal effects of travellers and immigrants, as well as samples and articles temporarily imported and exported.

Exclusions. Improvement and repair trade; Lend Lease; reverse Lend-Lease; government foreign relief; from imports, 1942-1947 contributions by Allied Armies (totalling 1 473 million rupees).

Sudan

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Prior to 1963, stores and bunkers supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; beginning 1963, bunkers supplied to foreign aircraft; prior to 1962, travellers' personal and household effects and samples.

Exclusions. Exports of camels on the hoof to Egypt; imports of crude petroleum which began in the last quarter of 1964.

Surinam

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. Military goods; improvement and repair trade; in imports, sea-going ships; in exports, parcel post; beginning 1954 goods in lots with a value of less than 50 Surinam guilders.

Sweden

VALUE DATA

Customs area. There are free areas in the ports of Stockholm, Göteborg (or Gothenburg) and Malmö. The movement of goods from the free areas to the rest of the customs area is recorded as imports at the time of movement. Goods from the rest of the customs area to the free areas are recorded as exports when shipped from the free areas to foreign countries. The movement of goods abroad from the free areas (i.e., direct re-exports) is, however, not recorded.

System. General trade. Prior to 1959, special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consumption. Annual data by country of purchase and country of sale are also available.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Fish and other sea products landed from foreign vessels in Swedish ports; goods on lease; trade in second hand ships and aircraft; prior to 1959, partly-worked gold.

Exclusions. Repair trade; fish and other sea products exported directly from Swedish vessels (recorded separately on an annual basis); bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft in Sweden and to Swedish ships and aircraft abroad; prior to 1959, electric energy and exports of foreign aid; returned goods (but recorded separately); commercial samples and patterns valued at less than 1000 kr.; for imports, parcel post if duty and purchase tax do not add up to 3 kr.; for exports, parcel post if the value is below 200 kr.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Beginning 1959, the indexes are computed quarterly according to the Laspeyres formula and with the preceding year as reference period. The indexes are chained to the national publication base 1959.

Coverage. Practically all commodity items are included in the computations. Exceptions are made for the import of passenger cars and the export of ships; for those groups special collection and calculation of prices are made.

Group indexes. Published in *Statistiska meddelanden, Series H,* according to the following 4 classes of commodities (SITC 2-4 are combined for exports).

SITC, Revised	
0, 1	Food, beverages, tobacco
2, 4	Crude materials, except fuels
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants
5-9	Chemicals and manufactured goods

In addition, indexes covering 23 groups of commodities for imports and 29 for exports, and a grouping of imports into eight categories according to the use of the commodities are published. A selection of these series are published in *The Swedish Economy,* issued by *Konjunkturinstitutet* (the National Institute of Economic Research).

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Beginning 1959, the indexes are computed both according to the Laspeyres and the Paasche formula. The unit value indexes and the quantum indexes according to the Paasche formula are interdependent.

Coverage. As for the unit value indexes.

Group indexes. Published corresponding to those for the unit value indexes.

Switzerland

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Includes Liechtenstein, the district of Büsingen which is part of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Italian Commune of Campione. Excludes the Swiss valleys of Samnaun and Sampuoir. The trade with the free zones of Haute-Savoie and Gex is included.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consumption.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Non-rural frontier trade which is not under complete customs control (amounts small); partly-worked gold; prior to 1963, jewellers' gold sweepings.

Exclusions. Improvement and repair trade "on foreign account"; silver specie and token coins; electric energy.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (unit values of the year 1961). Beginning 1960, the national publication base is 1961.

Coverage. 100 per cent for general indexes and about 95 per cent for the detailed indexes.

Group indexes. Published quarterly and annually in the *Statistique du Commerce Extérieur de la Suisse* with a classification by nature of commodity (11 groups) and a classification by use (14 groups) as follows. These commodity groups are further analysed into a number of subgroups.

By commodity

i. Agriculture, forestry and fishing
ii. Fuels, lubricants and connected products (imports only)
iii. Textiles and clothing
iv. Paper and paper products
v. Rubber, leather and plastics
vi. Chemicals
vii. Construction materials, ceramics and glass
viii. Metals and metal products
ix. Machines
x. Vehicles
xi. Apparatus and instruments, watches and jewellery

By end use

1. Primary materials and semi-finished goods
   - *a.* For agriculture and food industries, and tobacco
   - *b.* For other manufacturing industries and construction
2. Fuels, lubricants and connected products (imports only)
   - *a.* Coal
   - *b.* Crude petroleum and distillates
3. Equipment goods
   - *a.* Machines and appliances
   - *b.* Vehicles
4. Consumption goods
   - *a.* Food, beverages and tobacco
   - *b.* Other non-durable goods
   - *c.* Durable goods

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (average quantities of the reference period 1960-1962). The national publication base is 1961.

Coverage. Commodities entering the computation account for over 67 per cent of the total value of imports and exports. The remaining commodities are assumed to be subject to the same price changes as certain related groups of commodities.

Group indexes. Published corresponding to those for the quantum indexes.

Syrian Arab Republic

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Prior to 14 March 1950, statistics are available only for the customs union of Syria and Lebanon then in effect. Trade with the United Arab Republic is excluded from the statistics in national currency from 1958 to 1 January 1962. There is a free area at Damascus. Separate data are not available on the movement of merchandise into and out of the free area except for goods sent into the rest of the customs area. Commodities re-exported from the free area to foreign countries are recorded in the indirect transit trade statistics.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. Military goods; goods imported and exported by international organizations; parcel post valued under 5 Syrian pounds.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b. Multiple exchange rates are in effect. The valuation of imports is, beginning in 1957, of type (*a*) of paragraph 7 of the general statement; that of exports is also of type (*a*).

Thailand

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment; 1955-1961, country of purchase and country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Diplomatic goods; samples; personal and household effects of travellers and immigrants, other than accompanied baggage for their private use.

Exclusions. Parcel post, not cleared by customs; for imports, military aid beginning 1967 (negligible prior to 1965); land-borne trade with Burma, prior to 1946.

Valuation. Imports, approximate c.i.f. values including landing charges; exports, f.o.b. values. The preliminary figures used in the monthly reports are adjusted in the

annual statement to approximate market values by customs valuers. The valuation is of type (*b*) of paragraph 7 of the general statement.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Chained indexes computed according to the Fisher ideal formula, using as weight quantities of the year before and the current year. The national publication base is 1958. The indexes exclude military supply and the import indexes include gold.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. The indexes are interdependent with the unit value indexes.

Reference. Published monthly in *Bank of Thailand Monthly Report.*

Togo

VALUE DATA

Territory. Prior to April 1960, trust territory under French administration. There is a "free area" located in Togo port.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Imports of gold (nil or negligible).

Exclusions. Repair trade; imports, duty-free articles.

Trinidad and Tobago

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Excluding areas leased to the United States for defence purposes.

System. Special trade; prior to 1942, general trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production or country in which any final operation altered, to any appreciable extent, the character, composition and value of partly manufactured goods imported; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. In monthly and quarterly data, non-commercial imports and exports of personal baggage; household effects of immigrants and emigrants; bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; repair trade at added value only.

Exclusions. In exports, parcel post not cleared through customs; in monthly figures, all parcel post; in annual figures, non-commercial imports and exports of personal baggage; imports and exports less than 5 T.T. dollars in value; goods imported for use by the U.S. authorities.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values, except that export valuation excludes the value of sugar preference certificates.

Tunisia

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Imports under ERP and its successors; prior to 1958, gold; beginning 1949, exports of bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values, but excluding export duties.

Turkey

VALUE DATA

Customs area. There are two free areas in Istanbul and one in Iskenderun. One of the free areas in Istanbul is limited to the trade of Oriental rugs.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of consumption; if that is not known, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. In imports, negligible amounts of specie and non-monetary gold in monthly and quarterly data; ships' stores and bunker coal supplied to foreign vessels.

Exclusions. Military goods; imports under U.S.-Turkish Aid Programme; fish and other sea products landed directly from the high seas by foreign vessels; in exports, bunkers other than coal; parcel post (except parcels which have high value).

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values. Multiple exchange rate is in force. Valuation is therefore of type (*b*) of paragraph 7 of the general statement.

Uganda

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Member of the East African Community.

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; when the country of production cannot be determined imports are credited to the country from which the merchandise is shipped. Exports, country of last consignment. If the country of last consignment is not known, they are credited to the country to which the merchandise is shipped.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Prior to 1954, imports of Overseas Food Corporation; imports of Colonial Development Corporation and foreign consular services; bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; trade in gold.

Exclusions. Trade between the countries of the East African Community of local produce and locally

manufactured goods. Imports of naval and military stores and goods bought from stocks of surplus military property and non-dutiable goods for Navy, Army and Air Force Institutions; parcel post exports; duty free goods, valued not exceeding 500 shillings.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values excluding port landing charges. Imports are net imports, i.e. goods imported from abroad into any of the East African countries and then transferred to another are counted as imports of the country to which transferred but valued c.i.f. first port of entry into the East African Community. Exports represent the goods initially dispatched from Uganda, but valued f.o.b. at the port of exit from East Africa, except gold and silver valued at gross amount realized on their sale overseas and diamonds valued as assessed on the London Market.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

VALUE DATA

System. General trade. Data include goods purchased abroad for the account of the USSR and shipped to third countries without crossing the frontiers of the USSR.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; when country of production is not known, they are credited to the country from which the merchandise is shipped. Exports, country of last consignment; if the country of last consignment is not known, they are credited to the country to which the merchandise is shipped.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. In exports, foreign aid grants made under bilateral agreements or through the United Nations; parcel post of individuals.

Valuation. Imports, f.o.b.; exports, f.o.b.

United Kingdom

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Includes Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands (beginning 1959) and the United Kingdom part of the Continental Shelf (from 1966).

System. General trade (prior to 1970, however, re-exports separately reported).

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Goods on lease; animals for breeding or racing; exposed cinematographic films (except for 1959); improvement and repair trade (except improvement and repair to ships and aircraft); fish landed from foreign vessels in national ports; goods shipped only for temporary storage; trade in articles made of gold.

Exclusions. Bunkers, stores, ballast and dunnage acquired for or sold off national vehicles in foreign ports and territories or to foreign vehicles; improvement and repair to ships and aircraft; trade in second-hand ships and aircraft; imports of spares for foreign registered and owned aircraft used on international air services and such spares re-exported; fish and salvage sold abroad or to foreign vessels off national vessels; certain atomic energy materials imported or exported by the UKAEA or its agents, including uranium ore or concentrates; used clothing and household goods exported by charitable organizations.

Valuation. Imports are valued at c.i.f. transaction values, including landing charges; where the actual transaction value cannot be ascertained a theoretical transaction value is used. Exports are valued at f.o.b. transaction values, excluding purchase tax.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (quantities of the reference year 1961). The national publication base is 1961.

Coverage. The indexes are computed from a fixed representative selection of about 360 import items and 570 export items from the trade statistics so as to obtain a collection of commodities representative of the current pattern of trade. These headings in 1961 covered about 75 per cent of imports and some 60 per cent of exports. Adjustment to full coverage is made by imputing the combined unit value movements of the covered items in each commodity to the remainder of trade in the group.

Group indexes. Published in the *Trade and Industry* and the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* as follows:

SITC Code	*Imports*	*SITC Code*	*Exports*
0, 1	Food, beverages and tobacco	0-4	Non-manufactures
2, 4	Basic materials	5-8	Manufactured goods
3	Fuels	5	Chemicals
5-8	Manufactured goods	65	Textiles
		67-69	Metals
		7	Machinery and transport equipment
		8	Other manufactures

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1961). The national publication base is 1961.

Coverage. The quantum indexes are based on the same set of commodity headings as that used in the construction of the unit value indexes. The commodities not covered are assumed to have been subject to the same price changes as items covered in each commodity division or occasionally group of divisions, and the current value of these items is divided by the corresponding unit value index.

Group indexes. Group indexes are published as for the unit value indexes on the same classifications.

Reference. Board of Trade Journal, 13 September 1963, vol. 185, No. 3469, pp. 557-559; and *Economic Trends*, No. 119, September 1963.

United Republic of Tanzania

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Comprises former States of Tanganyika and Zanzibar (including Pemba). Prior to 1968, separate trade statistics for Tanganyika and Zanzibar are available. Tanzania is a member of the East African Community.

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; when country of production cannot be determined imports are credited to the country from which the merchandise is shipped. Exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Lend-lease; imports of Colonial Development Corporation; bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; trade in gold.

Exclusions. Imports of naval and military stores and goods bought from stocks of surplus military property and non-dutiable goods for Navy, Army and Air Force Institutions; parcel post exports; duty-free goods, value not exceeding 500 shillings; local produce and locally manufactured goods imported from and exported to other members of the East African Community.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values excluding port landing charges. Value data refer to net imports, i.e., goods imported from abroad into any member country of the East African Community and then transferred to another are credited to the country they are transferred to but valued at c.i.f. first port of entry into the Community. Exports represent the goods initially dispatched from Tanzania, but valued f.o.b. at the port of exit from the East African Community. Exports of gold and silver are valued at gross amounts realized on their sale overseas, and exported diamonds are valued as they are assessed on the London Market.

United States

Value data

Customs area. Includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The U.S. Virgin Islands, Midway Island, Wake Island, Guam and American Samoa are excluded from the U.S. customs area but trade with these areas is excluded from the U.S. trade statistics.

There are free areas known as foreign trade zones in New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle, Toledo, Honolulu and Mayaguez and Penuelas (Puerto Rico). The free areas conform to the general definition except in regard to exports which may not be sent to all foreign destinations without being subject to export controls.

Data on domestic and foreign merchandise entered into the free areas are recorded not at the time of admission but at the time the merchandise is shipped from the free areas except that:

(1) Foreign merchandise for which privilege has been requested of paying duty within two years at rates in effect at time of arrival in zone is recorded in imports at time of request, and in re-exports if exported from free area;

(2) Domestic merchandise (including foreign goods cleared for domestic consumption or for movement under customs supervision) entered into the zone for eventual return to the rest of the customs area after storage or processing, is not recorded at all.

Movements via the free areas, of foreign goods into the rest of the customs area and of domestic goods to foreign countries are included in the regular import and export statistics. Foreign goods re-exported directly to foreign countries from the free areas are included in the in-transit statistics.

In addition to the inclusions in the trade statistics described above, separate data by value and quantity on the total movements of goods into and out of the free areas are published annually by the Foreign-Trade Zones Board in the "Annual Report of the Foreign-Trade Zones Board to the Congress of the United States".

System. Statistics are compiled for general trade; special imports (imports for consumption), exports of domestic merchandise and re-exports.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; in instances where country of production cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country from which the merchandise was shipped. Exports, country of consumption; if country of consumption is not known, the shipment is credited to the country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Trade in manufactured articles of gold (sheets, plates, wire, jewellers' gold, etc.); goods on lease; fish and salvage landed from foreign vessels in national ports; beginning in 1965, equipment and repairs to U.S. ships and aircraft abroad at added value.

Exclusions. Prior to January 1969, trade in silver in the form of ores, concentrates, refined bullion, waste and scrap; surplus goods transferred to foreign countries from U.S. military and diplomatic stocks located abroad; fish and salvage sold abroad or to foreign vessels off national vessels; repairs and equipment supplied to foreign ships and aircraft in U.S. ports; prior to 1965, equipment and repairs to U.S. ships and aircraft abroad (from imports); imports of new and used ships; parcel post imports valued under $250 (prior to September 1953, under $100); all non-commercial parcel post exports and commercial parcel post exports valued under $250 (under $25, prior to July 1959; under $50, from July 1959 to October 1965; under $100, from October 1965 to September 1969); trade in electricity and water.

Valuation. In general, imports are valued at the market value in the exporting country. Import values exclude United States import duties, freight charges from the exporting country to the United States and insurance. In general, exports are reported f.a.s. value at the port of exportation, including inland freight, insurance and other charges to the port of exportation. Re-exports ex-warehouse are valued at the original import value.

Unit value indexes

Method. They are constructed according to Fisher's ideal formula, using weights from the preceding calendar year and the current period (month, quarter, or year). These indexes are combined into chained series, using the 1967 annual index as the reference base. The national publication base is also 1967.

Commodities are stratified into groups of relatively homogeneous content. Those not directly covered by inclusion in the samples are taken into account by assuming similar movements in average prices for sample and non-sample commodities within each group. The grouping of commodities and the content of the sam-

ples have changed over the years. In general, however, selections are closely comparable from one year to the next. Except for finished manufactures, covered commodities (i.e. commodities for which average unit prices are utilized) are fairly representative of the leading classes of exports and imports. The more heterogeneous content of the individual commodity classes for finished manufactures limits selection and reduces the reliability of the indexes as measures of price change.

Coverage. The indexes refer to domestic exports excluding military grant-aid and to general imports. The commodities entering the computation directly accounted for about 39 per cent and 53 per cent of the total dollar value of exports and imports, respectively.

Group indexes. Quarterly and annual indexes by economic class are published in the quarterly and annual issues, respectively, of the *Overseas Business Reports, Foreign Trade of the United States,* published by the Bureau of International Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, for the following groups:

Crude foods
Manufactured foods
Crude materials
Semi-manufactures
Finished manufactures
Manufactured goods (SITC, Section 5-8)

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. These are computed using Fisher's ideal formula. The indexes are interdependent with the unit value indexes.

Group indexes. Indexes are compiled and published as indicated above for the unit value indexes.

Reference. Indexes of U.S. Exports and Imports by Economic Class; 1919 to 1971, Bureau of Census, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, United States Department of Commerce.

Upper Volta

VALUE DATA

Customs area. A member of West African Customs Union (Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta). Trade with other members of the customs union is included. Prior to 1961, the trade with the countries of former French West Africa is excluded.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Imports of gold (nil or negligible).

Valuation. Imports, approximating c.i.f. transaction values; exports, approximating f.o.b. transaction values. Prior to 1961, only incomplete data for imports are available. Official estimates for 1959 and 1960 in millions of CFA francs are 5 000 and 7 000 respectively.

Uruguay

VALUE DATA

Customs area. The ports of Colonia and Nueva Palmira are free areas.

System. Special trade. The import figures are those of the exchange control authorities and represent import licences issued. They differ, therefore, from figures compiled by the customs authorities based on the actual inward movement of goods, but which are not currently available. Export data compiled by the two sources agree.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to national and foreign ships and aircraft; temporary imports and exports.

Exclusions. Parcel post.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values. For the exports of wool, hides and skins and meat minimum prices are fixed periodically by executive orders. When the declared price is lower than the prevailing official minimum price, the customs value, and therefore the statistical value, is based on the higher price. A multiple exchange rate system is in force. The figures shown are in U.S. dollars and hence are of type (*b*) of paragraph 5 of the general statement.

Venezuela

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Temporary imports and exports such as travellers' effects, commercial samples, etc.

Exclusions. Parcel post exports.

Valuation. Imports, approximate f.o.b. values in accordance with invoices certified by Venezuelan consulates abroad. Exports, except for petroleum, approximate f.o.b. transaction values. Valuation of petroleum exports is based on foreign market prices adjusted to an f.o.b. basis.

Beginning in 1961, multiple exchange rates are in force. Import and, with the exception of 1964, export figures in bolivares are comparable to domestic monetary transactions (net of subsidies on cocoa and coffee exports). For 1964, the values of petroleum and iron ore exports in foreign currencies are officially converted at the controlled rate of 3.35 bolivares to a dollar which does not correspond to the rate of 4.40 bolivares in force beginning on 20 January 1964 for petroleum and iron ore exports; therefore, the 1964 export figures in bolivares are not comparable to domestic transactions. Accordingly, except for 1964 exports, the valuation is of type (*a*) of paragraph 7 of the general statement. The valuation of 1964 exports is of type (*b*).

QUANTUM INDEXES[1]

Method. Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1963). The national publication base is 1963.

[1] Beginning 1970, publication of these indexes was discontinued.

Group indexes. Published in *Boletín de Comercio Exterior* for 28 and 15 commodity groups for imports and exports respectively.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES[1]

Method. Current weights (quantities of the reference year 1963). The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes. Published as for the quantum indexes.

Reference. Boletín de Comercio Exterior, No. 35, 1963, pp. 921, 922 and No. 50, 1967, pp. 621-631.

Viet-Nam, Republic of

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Prior to 1960, gold imports.

Exclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; prior to 1955, trade with Cambodia and Laos.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values. A multiple exchange rate system is in force. The data are of type (*b*) of paragraph 7 of the general statement.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights (beginning in 1967 unit values of the reference year 1963; for the years 1955-1966 the reference year was 1951). The national publication base coincides with the reference year.

Coverage. 100 per cent.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Current weight. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Western Samoa

VALUE DATA

System. General trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of purchase; exports, country of consumption.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Trade in gold (nil or negligible).

Valuation. Imports, current domestic values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

Yemen

VALUE DATA

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Exclusions. Imports on government account; imports of merchandise under foreign-aid programmes; imports of machinery and equipment for government sponsored projects.

Yemen, Democratic

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Prior to 30 November 1967, known as Aden and the Protectorate of South Arabia. For the period 1943-1967, data refer to the State of Aden and beginning in 1967, to all the Republic. Aden is a "free area".

System. Special trade; prior to 1972, general trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of sale.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Exclusions. Imports of all goods destined for military use; prior to 1967, trade with Commonwealth countries by parcel post; prior to 1972, trade on government account (compiled and published separately); trade in silver bullion and specie (from monthly and quarterly figures only).

Yugoslavia

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Includes the former Yugoslav zone of the Free Territory of Trieste and the Yugoslavian free trade zone in the port of Salonika in Greece.

There are "free areas" in the ports of Beograd, Koper, Novi Sad, Rijeka and Split.

System. Special trade.

Partner country. Imports, country of production; in instances where country of production cannot be determined, the transaction is credited to the country from which the merchandise was shipped. Exports, country of consumption; in instances where country of consumption is not known, the shipment is credited to the country of last consignment.

Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Beginning 1958 bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft; prior to 1960, active improvement and repair trade.

Exclusions. Imports of returned silver obtained by extraction from raw copper exported for processing; prior to 1954, non-commercial parcel post.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values. Valuation is of type (*b*) of paragraph 7 of the general statement.

Zaire

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Formerly, Democratic Republic of Congo; prior to 30 June 1960, the Belgian Congo, in-

[1] Beginning 1970, publication of these indexes was discontinued.

cluding former Ruanda-Urundi. The data exclude trade of the following areas for which information is not available. July to December 1960, Katanga and South Kasai; 1961, Katanga, South Kasai, Kivu and Orientale.
System. Special trade.
Partner country. Imports, country of first consignment; exports, country of last consignment.
Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Prior to 1950, imports of partly worked gold; bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Exclusions. Trade in military goods; beginning 1968, trade in fissionable materials.

Valuation. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, approximate f.o.b. values based on prices fixed by Customs authorities.

Zambia

VALUE DATA

Customs area. Prior to 24 October 1964, known as Northern Rhodesia. From January 1954 to 31 December 1963, Zambia was one of the three components of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

System. General trade. Prior to 1964, the figures are estimates only and refer to domestic exports, excluding trade with members of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Beginning in 1964, trade with the members of the former Federation is included.
Partner country. Imports, country of production; exports, country of last consignment as far as ascertainable at the time of exportation.
Exceptions to the general statement

Coverage

Inclusions. Repair trade at added value; prior to 1965, personal effects and motor vehicles of migrants.

Exclusions. 1954-1963 trade with Malawi and Southern Rhodesia; parcel post under 20 Kwachas in 1965, under 4 Kwachas in 1966 to 1968 and under 10 Kwachas beginning 1969; transactions valued at less than K 10; fuel and stores supplied to foreign aircraft; coins and specie, other than gold; imports of military equipment.

Valuation. For goods imported by sea or air valuation is f.o.b., including the cost of packing. In case of goods imported overland, the values are f.o.r. (free on rail) valued at the places of dispatch, including the cost of packing. Exports are valued f.o.r. at the place of dispatch, including the cost of packing. Copper exports are valued at prices declared by the mining companies on a monthly basis. These prices are based on the London Metal Exchange quotations.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method. Fixed weights of the base year 1966. The national publication base is 1966.

Coverage. Commodities having a value of 100 000 Kwachas or more in 1964 are included directly in the calculation covering, in the base year, 60 per cent and 99 per cent of the total imports and exports, respectively.

Group indexes. Group indexes appear in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* and the *Annual Statement of External Trade*, both published by the Central Statistical Office, Lusaka, as follows:

Imports	*Exports*
Food	Food
Beverages and tobacco	Beverages and tobacco
Crude minerals	Crude minerals
Mineral fuels	Manufactures classified by material
Oils and fats	
Chemicals	
Manufactures classified by material	
Machinery and transport equipment	
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method. Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.
Group indexes. Published corresponding to those for the quantum indexes.

TRANSPORT

Railway traffic

General statement

The series relate to the domestic and international traffic on all railway lines within the country in question, irrespective of gauge, except (*a*) railways entirely within an urban unit; (*b*) railways exclusively serving a plantation, forest, mine or industrial plant; (*c*) rack and pinion, cable and funicular railways. Light railways (including interurban tramways) are, with the exceptions mentioned above, included.

A *freight net ton-kilometre* is said to be performed when a ton of goods (including packing) is carried one kilometre, the length of the journey being the distance on which the tariff is based. The figures include all goods and livestock (whether carried by fast or ordinary services and whether in full or part carloads) except (*a*) mail; (*b*) bullion; (*c*) specie; (*d*) passengers' baggage; (*e*) goods whose transport is technically necessary to the operation of the railway, whether or not their movement is debited with charges for the purpose of the railway's internal accounts (called "service traffic"); (*f*) the fuel and stores of trains; (*g*) railway vehicles when delivered as goods without being loaded on other railway vehicles; (*h*) stores for administrative or military purposes of government when carried without revenue.

A *passenger-kilometre* is said to be performed when a passenger is moved one kilometre, the length of the journey being the distance on which the tariff is based. The trip distance of a passenger carried by more than one railway for one trip in the same country is counted only once. The figures exclude military, government and railway personnel when carried without revenue.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Algeria[1]
Angola
Argentina
Australia[1]
Bangladesh[2]
Belgium[1]
Bolivia[2]
Bulgaria
Cameroon
Canada[1]
Chile[1]
China[1, 2]
Costa Rica[1, 2]
Cuba[2]
Czechoslovakia
Dahomey
Ecuador
Egypt[1, 2]
Finland[1]
German Dem. Rep.[1]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[1]
Ghana
Guatemala
Guyana[2]
Hong Kong
Indonesia[2]
Iran
Ireland[1]
Israel
Jamaica[2]
Japan
Khmer Rep.
Korea, Rep. of
Lebanon[1]
Luxembourg
Malawi
Malaysia:
East: Sabah[2]
West[1]
Mali
Mauritania[2]
Mongolia[2]
Morocco[1]
Mozambique
Netherlands[1]
Nicaragua[2]
Paraguay[2]
Peru[2]
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Saudi Arabia
Senegal[1]
Sierra Leone[2]
South Africa[1]
Sri Lanka
Sudan[1, 2]
Syrian Arab Rep.[1]
Thailand
Turkey
United States[1]
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Zaire[1, 2]

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Algeria Algerian National Railways (Chemins de fer algériens) only.

Australia Traffic of the government railways. The passenger-kilometres series is not shown.

Austria Traffic of the Austrian Federal Railways (Oesterreichische Bundesbahnen) and private railways. The private railways accounted for about 1.5 per cent of the total net ton-kilometres and 3.1 per cent of the total passenger-kilometres performed in 1971. Monthly data relate to the federal railways only. In the case of the net ton-kilometres series, annual averages prior to 1964 and monthly data refer to full carloads only.

Belgium Traffic of the Belgian National Railway Co. (Société nationale des chemins de fer belges), accounting for almost 100 per cent of total traffic performed. Excluded are *chemins de fer vicinaux* and the Bruxelles-Tervuren Co. since 1 January 1959.

Brazil[2] The series refer to Rêde Ferroviaria Federal S.A. only. The net ton-kilometres series includes service traffic.

Burma The net ton-kilometres series include service traffic.

Canada The series include the transit traffic on some segments of railways which run through United States or Canadian territory. The traffic, however, of Canadian lines operating within the United States is generally excluded. Railway car ferry traffic operating in coastal services is included. Monthly figures published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* exclude a small amount of traffic handled by a few short lines (those with annual operating revenues of less than 500 000 Canadian dollars), which accounts for less than 1 per cent of total freight traffic.

Chile Traffic of the principal state and private railways.

China[2] The series may include service traffic.

Colombia The net ton-kilometres series include service traffic.

Congo The net ton-kilometres series include service traffic and passengers' baggage.

Costa Rica The data shown do not represent the total traffic of all the companies.

Denmark The annual data relate to State and private railways and the monthly data in State railways only. The State railways accounted for 99 per cent of total net ton-kilometres and 97 per cent of total passenger-kilometres performed in 1969-1970. The net ton-kilometres series include parcel post, mail and passengers' baggage and the passenger-kilometres series include ferry traffic.

East Africa (Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania) The net ton-kilometres series include road and lake services accounting for 1 and 3 per cent respectively, of total traffic performed. Excludes livestock. The passenger-kilometre series is not shown.

Egypt The series relate to State railways only.

Ethiopia[2] The series include traffic of the French Territory of Afars and Issas portion of Djibouti-Addis Ababa line. Beginning in 1963, excluding Eritrea. The ton-kilometres series includes service traffic.

Finland State railways account for nearly 100 per cent of traffic performed. Local traffic is excluded. Monthly data are not available for passenger-kilometres series.

France Operations of the State railways (Societé nationale des chemins de fer français) only. Traffic on other lines is negligible (less than 1 per cent of total traffic). The net ton-kilometres series includes passengers' baggage.

German Democratic Republic The net ton-kilometres series include a very small amount of service traffic (0.1 per cent). The coverage of the monthly data differs from the yearly data.

Germany, Federal Republic of Beginning in January 1966, the data include the German Federal Railways and the railways not owned by the Federation. Prior to 1966, they refer to the Federal Railways only.

Greece Traffic on all lines with the exception of the Hellenic Electric Railways connecting Piraeus and Athens. Since the railway is mainly urban in character, the coverage of the series is virtually complete. Certain non-revenue military and government traffic is included in the net ton-kilometres series.

Hungary The series include the revenue traffic of the suburban railways of Budapest.

India The series shown in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to government railways, broad and metre gauges, accounting for 99.96 per cent of total ton-kilometres and 99.84 per cent of total passenger-kilometres performed during 1970/71. The ton-kilometres series include service traffic which accounted for 13 per cent of total traffic performed during 1970/71.

Iraq[2] The net ton-kilometres series exclude livestock.

Ireland The series relate to Coras Iompair Eireann only, including services formerly operated by the Great Northern Railway in Ireland. Traffic on other lines is negligible. Monthly data refer to four-week periods.

Italy The net ton-kilometres series exclude livestock.

Ivory Coast The series relate to traffic on the Abidjan-Ouagadougou line, which lies partly in Upper Volta. The net ton-kilometres series includes service traffic.

Lebanon The series relate to the traffic of all railways in the territory, i.e., the Lebanon State Railways (Nakura-Beirut-Tripoli line) and the portion of the Damascus-Hamah and Extensions Railway located in Lebanon.

Madagascar The net ton-kilometres series include service traffic.

Malaysia: West Including traffic with Singapore.

Mexico Traffic on all principal railways in the territory (Ferrocarril Nacionales de Mexico) and the Interoceanic Railway (Ferrocarril Interocéanico). These railways account for about 80 per cent of total traffic performed.

Morocco Traffic of all principal railways in the territory, i.e., the traffic of the Moroccan Railways (Chemins de fer du Maroc Oriental) and the Tangier-Fez Railways (Chemins de fer de Tanger-Fez).

Netherlands The ton-kilometres series exclude general cargo.

New Zealand Traffic of the government railways. Traffic on the privately owned railway is negligible (0.05 per cent of total freight traffic in 1970/71). The monthly figures are estimated from data relating to four-week periods.

Nigeria The ton-kilometres series include service traffic.

Norway Annual data relate to State and private railways; the monthly data, to State railways only. The State railways accounted for 99.8 per cent of total net ton-kilometres and 99.7 per cent of total passenger-kilometres performed in 1971.

Pakistan The net ton-kilometres series include service traffic.

Romania The net ton-kilometres series include service traffic. The passenger-kilometres series include military and government traffic.

Senegal The series refer to the Dakar-Kidira line.

South Africa Including traffic in Namibia. The passenger-kilometres series is not shown.

Southern Rhodesia and **Zambia** Prior to 1968, the series includes data for Zambia; beginning 1968, the Rhodesia Railways' operations cover Southern Rhodesia and Botswana only. The passenger-kilometres series is not shown.

Spain Traffic of the Spanish National Railway Network (Red Nacional de los Ferrocarriles Españoles) only, which in 1966 accounted for 93 per cent of the total ton-kilometres and 80 per cent of total passenger-kilometres performed. These railways operate the entire broad gauge system, accounting for 76 per cent of

the 80 to 90 per cent of total kilometrage in Spain in 1966. The ton-kilometres figure *include* mail accounting for 3.1 per cent of total traffic and 3.3 per cent of the Spanish National Railway.

Sudan[2] The series relate to net ton-kilometres only.

Sweden Annual data relate to State and private railways; the monthly data to State railways only. The State railways accounted for 93 per cent of total net ton-kilometres and 99 per cent of total passenger-kilometres performed in 1966. The ton-kilometres series include ferry traffic.

Switzerland The data relate to traffic of the Swiss Federal and private railways. The Federal Railways accounted for 94 per cent of total ton-kilometres and 87 per cent of total passenger-kilometres performed in 1969. Mail is included (less than 2 per cent in 1966).

Syrian Arab Republic Traffic of all railways in the territory, i.e., the Syrian Government Railways (Northern Railways and the Damascus-Hamah and Extension Railway) and the portion of the Hedjaz Railway located in Syria.

Togo The net ton-kilometres series include passengers' baggage and parcel post.

Trinidad and Tobago[2] The series relate to net ton-kilometres only and include: mail, government traffic, passengers' baggage and parcel post. As of 1965, the railway company discontinued its operations.

Tunisia Ordinary goods only, accounting for practically all freight traffic of the two railways in Tunisia, the Tunisian National Railways (Société nationale des chemins de fer tunisiens) and the Gafsa Railway (Compagnie Sfax-Gafsa). Including service traffic. The passenger-kilometres series include military traffic accounting for 4.7 per cent in 1966.

USSR The series may include service traffic. Series for Byelorussian SSR and Ukrainian SSR are also published in the *Statistical Yearbook* and are included with those for the USSR.

United Kingdom (excluding Northern Ireland) Traffic of the British Railways system, excluding a small amount of freight traffic on passenger trains. The amount of traffic performed by private railways is negligible. Monthly figures are estimates based on data relating to four-week periods. The passenger-kilometres series relates to yearly data only.

United States Continental railways. Operating companies are classified on the basis of average operating revenues for the latest three-year period. Effective 1 January 1965, the following classification has been in effect: Class I, $5 000 000 or more. From 1956 through 1964, Class I was $3 000 000 or more. Prior to 1 January 1956, Class I was $1 000,000 or more. Class I railways accounted for 99.2 per cent of total ton-miles and 98.6 per cent of total passenger miles performed in 1970. Switching and terminal companies are excluded. Beginning 1967, the series relate to Class I railways only.

Yugoslavia The ton-kilometres series include service traffic.

Zaire The data relate to the Mayumbe Railway (C.F.M.), the Lower Congo-Katanga Railway (B.C.K.), the Vicicongo and the Upper Congo-Great African Lakes Railways (C.F.L.).

Motor vehicles in use

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to passenger cars and commercial vehicles in use, according to census of registration figures for years in which a census or annual registration took place. The time of the year to which the figures refer is variable.

The *passenger cars* series relate to road motor vehicles designed for the conveyance of passengers and seating not more than nine persons (including the driver). Taxis, jeep-type vehicles and station wagons are included.

The *commercial vehicles* series relate to vans, buses and lorries (trucks). Buses are road motor vehicles designed for the conveyance of passengers and seating more than nine persons (including the driver). Vans and lorries (trucks) are road motor vehicles designed for the conveyance of freight and having their own motive power. Tractor and semi-trailer combinations are included. Trailers without motive power and designed to be drawn by a bus, lorry or road tractor are excluded, as well as farm tractors.

Two-wheeled or three-wheeled cycles and motorcycles, trams, trolley-buses, ambulances, hearses, military vehicles, vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations and special purpose vehicles are excluded.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Afghanistan
Algeria
Argentina
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Bermuda
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil[1]
British Honduras
Brunei
Burundi
Cape Verde Islands
Central African Rep.
Chad
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
France
French Guiana
French Polynesia
Fr. Terr. of Afars and Issas
Gabon
Gambia
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Gibraltar
Greece
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Guam
Guatemala
Guinea
Haiti
Hong Kong
Hungary[1]
Iceland
Iran

[1] See below for further explanation.

Iraq
Ireland
Ivory Coast
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Rep.[1]
Macau
Malaysia
East:
Sabah
Sarawak
Mali
Malta
Martinique
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Nepal
New Hebrides
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Panama
Canal Zone
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Puerto Rico
Réunion
Rwanda
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Southern Rhodesia
Spanish Sahara
Sudan
Swaziland
Syrian Arab Rep.
Trinidad and Tobago
United States[1]
U.S. Virgin Islands
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yemen, Democratic
Zaire

Angola The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. Passenger cars refer to light vehicles, and commercial vehicles refer to heavy vehicles.

Australia The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. For 1953, the commercial vehicles series includes station wagons. The passenger cars series includes ambulances and hearses. The commercial vehicles series includes jeeps.

Austria The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The commercial vehicles series includes farm tractors.

Barbados The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The commercial vehicles series includes jeep-type vehicles.

Belgium The series exclude vehicles exempt from taxation. The passenger cars series includes vehicles designed for the transportation of both passengers and goods.

Brazil Beginning 1964, the data are not comparable with those of previous years due to improved coverage.

Burma The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Cameroon The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The commercial vehicles series excludes tractors and semi-trailer combinations and includes special purpose vehicles.

Canada The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The commercial vehicles series include ambulances and hearses, military, special purpose vehicles, farm tractors and trolley-buses (two provinces only).

Chile The commercial vehicles series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations, ambulances, hearses and trolley-buses.

Colombia The series exclude diplomatic corps vehicles. The passenger cars series include ambulances and hearses. The commercial vehicles series include trolley-buses.

Costa Rica The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations, ambulances and hearses.

Dahomey The passenger car series include special purpose vehicles.

Denmark The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations, including Faeroe Islands.

Egypt The commercial vehicles series exclude tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

Ethiopia The 1953 data exclude Eritrea and include vehicles no longer in circulation.

Fiji The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Finland The commercial vehicles series exclude tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

German Democratic Republic The commercial vehicles series include farm tractors.

Guyana The commercial vehicles series includes farm tractors.

Honduras The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations, ambulances, hearses and trolley-buses. The commercial vehicle series exclude tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

Hungary The series relate to passenger cars only.

India The passenger cars series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The commercial vehicles series include special purpose vehicles.

Indonesia The series include military vehicles and vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The passenger cars series include ambulances and hearses.

Israel The commercial vehicles series exclude tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

Italy The series exclude vehicles exempt from taxation.

Jamaica The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Japan The passenger cars series relate to cars with a seating capacity of fewer than 11 persons.

Ryukyu Islands The commercial vehicles series exclude tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

Jordan The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Kenya The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The passenger series include light commercial vehicles. The commercial vehicles series exclude tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

Khmer Republic The series relate to cumulative registrations and include vehicles no longer in circulation. The commercial vehicles series exclude tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

Libyan Arab Republic The series relate to Cyrenaica and Tripolitania only.

Luxembourg The commercial vehicles series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations, farm tractors and vehicles temporarily not in circulation.

Madagascar The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Malawi The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Malaysia: West The commercial vehicles series exclude tractors.

Morocco The series include special purpose vehicles. Beginning in 1963, data are not fully comparable with those shown for previous years due to a change in the classification of vehicles.

Mozambique The passenger cars series relate to light vehicles and the commercial series to heavy vehicles.

Netherlands The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations and exclude diplomatic corps vehicles.

Netherlands Antilles The series relate to Aruba and Curaçao only and include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

New Caledonia The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The commercial vehicles series relate to lorries and vans only.

New Zealand Prior to 1964, the series exclude government vehicles; beginning in 1964 they include military vehicles. The commercial vehicles series include ambulances, hearses and taxis.

Pakistan The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Papua New Guinea

Papua The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The commercial vehicles series include special purpose vehicles.

New Guinea The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The passenger cars series include ambulances. The commercial vehicles series include special purpose vehicles.

Poland The commercial vehicles series relate to lorries and vans only.

Portugal The passenger cars series relate to light motor vehicles and vehicles with dual purposes. The commercial vehicles series relate to heavy motor vehicles.

Romania The series relate to commercial vehicles and includes buses and lorries only.

São Tomé and Príncipe The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The passenger cars series refer to light and the commercial vehicles to heavy vehicles.

Somalia The series include vehicles no longer in circulation.

South Africa The commercial vehicles series include ambulances and hearses. Prior to 1963, the data are not fully comparable with those of previous years due to a change in registration from fiscal to calendar year.

Southern Rhodesia Beginning 1963, new classification. The commercial vehicles series include ambulances and hearses.

Spain The series include the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. The commercial vehicles include ambulances, hearses, trailers without motive power and farm tractors.

Sri Lanka The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Surinam The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The passenger cars series include vehicles with a seating capacity of 9 to 17 persons.

Sweden The passenger car series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations and includes ambulances and hearses. The commercial vehicles series include special purpose vehicles.

Switzerland The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Thailand The commercial vehicles series exclude tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

Togo The commercial vehicles series include station wagons.

Tunisia The commercial vehicles series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Turkey The commercial vehicles series exclude tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

Uganda The passenger cars series include light commercial vehicles. The commercial vehicles series exclude tractor and semi-trailer combinations.

United Kingdom The series include special purpose vehicles.

United Republic of Tanzania Two sets of series are shown for the former territories of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

(*a*) Former **Tanganyika:** The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

(*b*) Former **Zanzibar:** The series conform to the general statement.

United States Beginning in 1963, the series relate to fifty states and the District of Columbia; prior to 1963, data relate to forty-eight states only (i.e., excluding Alaska and Hawaii) and to the District of Columbia.

Viet-Nam, Republic of The passenger cars series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Yugoslavia The commercial vehicles series exclude tractor and semi-trailer combinations.

Zambia The commercial vehicles series include ambulances and hearses.

Registration of new motor vehicles

General statement

The series, published quarterly in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* only, refer to registrations, during the period, of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles put into circulation for the first time.

The *passenger cars* series relate to road motor vehicles designed for the conveyance of passengers and seating not more than nine persons (including the driver) and include taxis, jeep-type vehicles and station wagons.

The *commercial vehicles* series relate to buses and lorries. Buses are road motor vehicles designed for the conveyance of passengers and seating more than nine persons (including the driver). Lorries (trucks) are road motor vehicles not designed for the conveyance of passengers and having their own motive power. Road tractors and semi-trailer combinations are included. Trailers, without motive power and designed to be drawn by a bus, lorry or road tractors, are excluded as well as farm tractors.

Two-wheeled or three-wheeled cycles and motorcycles, trams, trolley-buses, ambulances, hearses, military vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations and special purpose vehicles are excluded.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement.

Algeria
Austria
Bolivia
Cameroon
Chad
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Denmark
El Salvador
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Guinea
Guyana
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Khmer Republic
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Libyan Arab Rep.
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malaysia: East
Sabah
Sarawak
Malta
Mauritius
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Nigeria
Papua New Guinea
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
Uganda
United Kingdom
United Rep. of Tanzania
United States[1]
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Zaire
Zambia

Australia The series include diplomatic and consular vehicles and vehicles of all government agencies. The commercial vehicles series include jeep-type vehicles.

Belgium The commercial vehicles series include farm tractors.

Canada The series relate to sales of new motor vehicles.

Czechoslovakia The series relate to the sale of new motor vehicles. The commercial vehicles series exclude road tractors and semi-trailers.

Israel The commercial vehicles series include station wagons.

Kenya The commercial vehicles series include jeep-type motor vehicles.

Malawi The series include used motor vehicles reported for the first time.

Morocco The commercial vehicles series include special purpose vehicles.

New Zealand The commercial vehicles series include special purpose vehicles such as: ambulances, hearses, fire engines, cranes, fork lifts, farm machinery etc.

Norway The series include used motor vehicles reported for the first time.

Switzerland The commercial vehicles series include farm tractors.

United States The data are obtained from R. L. Polk and Co., Detroit, Michigan, and are shown in *Survey of Current Business,* U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

[1] See below for further explanation.

Merchant shipping: fleets[1]

General statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate to the gross tonnage of ships recorded by Lloyd's Register at 1 July of each year. The data are given in gross registered tons (100 cubic feet or 2.83 cubic metres) and represent the total volume of all the permanently enclosed spaces of the vessels to which the figures refer. The data cover vessels of 100 gross tons and over; vessels without mechanical means of propulsion are excluded, but sailing vessels with auxiliary power are included.

The world totals are broken down by steam and motor vessels and the fleet of each country is analysed by type of ship. Records of ships registered in China are not complete.

See also description on World Shipbuilding: merchant vessels under construction and launched.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by Lloyd's Register of Shipping (London).

International sea-borne shipping

General statement

The series relate to the net registered tonnages of vessels entered and cleared with cargo and to goods loaded and unloaded from sea-going vessels in external trade. Thus coastwise traffic, i.e., traffic between two or more ports of the same country, is excluded. Only goods loaded and unloaded are shown in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

A vessel is intended to have entered a port with cargo in external trade if it touches at the port to unload goods (including mail, bullion and specie) carried in commercial international sea-borne traffic.

A vessel is intended to have cleared a port with cargo in external trade if it leaves the port after having loaded goods (including mail, bullion and specie) carried in commercial international sea-borne traffic.

Vessels entered and cleared:[1] The series represent the net registered tonnages of sea-going foreign and domestic merchant vessels (power and sailing) entered with cargo from or cleared with cargo to a foreign port and refer only to one entrance or clearance for each foreign voyage. Where possible, the data exclude vessels in ballast, i.e., vessels entering without unloading or clearing without loading goods in commercial traffic.

Goods loaded and unloaded: The series represent the weight of all goods (including packing) and livestock which, at the ports of the country in question, were either loaded onto national or foreign sea-going vessels[1] for unloading in another country, or unloaded from national or foreign sea-going vessels after having been loaded in another country. The following goods are excluded: (*a*) mail, (b) bullion, (*c*) specie, (*d*) passengers' baggage, (*e*) bunkers, (*f*) ships' stores, (*g*) ballast, (*h*) catch when carried in the original fishing vessel, (*i*) ships and other floating appliances when delivered as goods without being loaded on other ships.

Stores for administrative or military purposes of government are excluded when carried in Government vessels or without revenue in merchant vessels. Goods unloaded into or loaded from bonded warehouses are included.

Goods "in transit" are foreign goods which arrive in the country in question and subsequently leave for shipment abroad. These goods are normally included unless they are trans-shipped directly from an importing to an exporting vessel.

[1] A vessel is said to be sea-going if part of its voyage while carrying the goods in question is by sea.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the above general statement:

Albania[2, 3]
Algeria
American Samoa[3]
Bahrain[2, 3]
Bangladesh[3]
Barbados[3]
British Honduras[3]
British Solomon Islands
Brunei[3]
Bulgaria[3]
Burma
Canada[2]
Comoro Islands[3]
Congo
Cuba[3]
Cyprus
Dahomey
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea[3]
Finland
French Guiana
Gabon
Gambia
German Dem. Rep.[2]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Gilbert and Ellice Is.[2, 3]
Greece
Grenada[3]
Guam[3]
Guyana[3]
Iceland[2, 3]
Iraq[3]
Ireland[2, 3]
Italy
Jordan[2]
Khmer Republic[2]
Liberia[3]
Libyan Arab Rep.
Macau
Malaysia: West
Malta
Martinique
Mauritania[2, 3]
Mexico
Morocco[2]
Netherlands
New Hebrides[3]
New Zealand[2]
Norway[2]
Oman[2, 3]
Pakistan[2]
Panama[2, 3]
Canal Zone[2]
Philippines
Portuguese Guinea[3]
St. Helena[3]
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla[3]
St. Lucia[3]
St. Pierre and Miquelon[3]
St. Vincent[3]
Seychelles[3]
Singapore[2]
Somalia
Spain[2, 3]
Spanish Sahara[2, 3]
Sri Lanka
Thailand[2]
Tonga[3]
United Arab Emirates[2]
U.S. Virgin Islands[3, 4]
Uruguay
Western Samoa[3]
Yugoslavia
Zaire

Albania[3] The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

Angola Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Argentina Including vessels in ballast. Excluding goods unloaded which are subsequently re-exported, goods in transit and packing. Parcel post is included.

[2] See below for further explanation.
[3] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Australia Including goods originally reported in cubic feet which have been converted to tons weight by means of the estimated specific gravity of 0.6. Mail and passengers' baggage are included.

Bahamas[3] Only vessels entered and goods unloaded, which, beginning in 1963, exclude petroleum products for bunkering, are shown. Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Bahrain[3] The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only, which are mostly estimated petroleum data.

Barbados[3] Only vessels entered are shown.

Belgium Goods loaded and unloaded include a certain amount of bunkers and ships' stores.

Bermuda Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Brazil Vessels entered: all entrances counted and including vessels in ballast. Goods loaded and unloaded include mail and a small amount of goods imported and exported other than by sea. Excluding transit traffic and packing.

Cameroon Vessels entered: all entrances counted, including vessels in ballast. The goods loaded and unloaded series relate to the ports of Douala and Kribi. The monthly data refer to the port of Douala only.

Canada Including international traffic on the Great Lakes (Great Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence ports above Montreal accounted for 9.3 per cent of loadings and 37.5 per cent of unloadings in 1971).

Canary Islands[3] The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

Cape Verde Islands[3] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Ceuta[3] The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

Chile The series relating to goods loaded and unloaded include mail, bullion, specie, passengers' baggage, bunkers, ballast, catch when carried in the original fishing vessels, ships and other floating appliances when delivered as goods without being loaded on other ships. Also included are stores for administrative or military purposes. Excluding goods which are subsequently re-exported and goods in transit.

Christmas Islands[3] **(Australia)** Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Colombia Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Goods loaded and unloaded exclude transit traffic.

Costa Rica The series refer to the ports of Golfito, Port Limón and Puntarenas only. Prior to 1966, vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Denmark Excluding traffic with the Faeroe Islands and Greenland, and also international ferry traffic (51 per cent of loadings and 14 per cent of unloadings in 1970).

Dominican Republic[3] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Goods loaded and unloaded include all goods imported and exported in external trade.

Ecuador Excluding certain goods traded on Government account, transit traffic and packing. Including a small amount of goods imported and exported other than by sea.

Egypt The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only. Goods loaded include ships' stores. Monthly data: goods unloaded exclude petroleum.

Ethiopia Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. The series refer to traffic at the ports of Massawa and Assab.

Fiji Goods loaded include bunkers and/or ships' stores.

France Monthly data include coastwise traffic and, in the case of goods loaded, bunkers and ships' stores.

French Polynesia[3] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

French Territory of Afars and Issas Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. The series refer to the port of Djibouti which handles all of the international sea-borne shipping.

German Democratic Republic The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

Ghana Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Gibraltar[3] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands[3] The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

Guadeloupe Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Guatemala[3] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Guinea[3] Port of Conakry only. Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Including goods imported and exported other than by sea.

Haiti Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Honduras[3] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Goods loaded and unloaded exclude transit traffic and packing.

Hong Kong Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. The goods loaded and unloaded include transhipments.

Iceland[3] The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

India[3] The vessels series exclude minor and intermediate ports. The goods loaded and unloaded series include bunkers.

Indonesia The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only, excluding goods unloaded which are subsequently re-exported, goods in transit and packing. Traffic of the Riau Archipelago is excluded except exports of tin, tin ore and bauxite. Figures for goods loaded include bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships.

Iran The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only, and include the Caspian Sea traffic and goods imported and exported other than by sea.

Ireland[3] The data relate to vessels entered and cleared only.

Israel Vessels entered include vessels in ballast and exclude tankers. The data for goods unloaded, and those for goods loaded for 1970 and 1971, exclude petroleum.

Ivory Coast The series include coastwise traffic and relate to the ports of Abidjan, Tabou and Sassandra.

Jamaica Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. The series include coastwise traffic.

Japan Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Jordan The series relate to the port of Aqaba and relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

Kenya Vessels entered include vessels in ballast; all entrances counted. Goods loaded and unloaded relate to the port of Mombasa only.

Khmer Republic The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

Korea, Republic of Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Cargo carried by small boats not registered at the Ministry of Transportation is excluded.

Kuwait[3] Goods loaded: the series relate to estimated petroleum data only and include the Neutral Zone.

Lebanon Vessels entered include vessels in ballast; port of Beirut only. The series include a small amount of coastwise traffic and exclude livestock. Goods loaded include the Iraqi petroleum exported from Tripoli (19.1 million metric tons in 1971), and the Saudi Arabian petroleum exported from Sidon (16.4 million metric tons in 1971).

Madagascar Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Goods loaded include ships' stores.

Malaysia:

East: Sabah[3] Vessels entered: all entrances counted, including vessels in ballast.

Sarawak Vessels entered: all entrances counted, including vessels in ballast. Goods loaded and unloaded include mail, bullion, specie and passengers' baggage.

Mauritania[3] The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded.

Mauritius Vessels entered included vessels in ballast.

Melilla[3] The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

Morocco The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

Mozambique Vessels entered include vessels in ballast; all entrances counted. Goods loaded and unloaded: the monthly data relate to the ports of Beira and Lourenço Marques only and include coastwise traffic.

Nauru[3] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Only goods loaded are available.

Netherlands Antilles[3] The data relate to Curaçao and Aruba. Vessels entered include vessels in ballast and inter-island traffic.

New Caledonia The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded which include imports and exports by air.

New Zealand The series relating to goods loaded and unloaded are expressed in manifest tons of 40 cubic feet each.

Nicaragua[3] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Goods exclude transit traffic and packing.

Nigeria Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. The loading figures include trans-shipments.

Norway Goods exclude transit traffic (other than Swedish iron ore), packing and re-export.

Oman[3] The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

Pakistan The series relate to the port of Karachi only.

Panama The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

Canal Zone The series relate to goods in transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in either direction. Weight of goods carried in commercial vessels passing through the Panama Canal. Excluded are United States Government owned or controlled vessels (2,272 thousand metric tons in fiscal year 1971), vessels exempt from payment of tolls (142 thousand metric tons in fiscal year 1971) and vessels under 500 tons on displacement tonnage.

Papua New Guinea[3] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Goods include bunkers and ships' stores.

Peru Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Excluding goods traded on government account, goods unloaded which are subsequently re-exported, goods in transit and packing.

Poland[3] Goods loaded and unloaded include bunkers and trans-shipments.

Portugal Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Portuguese vessels only, accounting for approximately 21 per cent of total loadings and 46 per cent of total unloadings at ports of continental Portugal in 1966. Traffic with Portuguese overseas provinces is included. These goods accounted for approximately 16 per cent of total loadings and 15 per cent of total unloadings in 1965. Floating appliances when delivered as goods without being loaded on ships and unaccompanied passengers' baggage are included.

Qatar[3] The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded. Goods loaded relate to petroleum only.

Réunion Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Romania[3] Vessels entered exclude tankers. Goods loaded exclude petroleum products.

Saudi Arabia[3] Only goods loaded and unloaded are available. Goods loaded relate to crude petroleum loaded at the port of Ras Tanura. Goods unloaded relate to the ports of Dammam, Jedda and Yanbo.

Senegal Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Sierra Leone Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Goods: including bullion, specie, passengers' baggage, ships' stores and catch in original fishing vessels; stores for administrative or military purposes of government carried on merchant ships, though duty

free, are also included. Goods in transit are included even when trans-shipped directly.

Singapore The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

South Africa The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only. Prior to 1967, the goods loaded include bunkers. Beginning 1967, the series exclude petroleum.

Spain[3] The series include traffic with the Spanish overseas provinces.

Spanish Sahara[3] The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

Sudan Port of Sudan only, accounting for practically all the international sea-borne shipping. Excluding livestock.

Suez Canal The data are based on the voluntary declarations of ships' captains of vessels and weight of goods carried in vessels passing through the Suez Canal. Vessels include vessels in ballast.

Surinam[3] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Goods loaded relate to exports of bauxite.

Sweden Goods loaded exclude Swedish iron ore loaded at Narvik, Norway.

Syrian Arab Republic Vessels: all entrances counted, including vessels in ballast. The loading figures include the Iraqi petroleum loaded at the port of Banias (29.6 million metric tons in 1971).

Thailand Beginning 1971, the series relate to the port of Bangkok only.

Togo Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Trinidad and Tobago Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Tunisia Vessels entered include vessels in ballast; all entrances counted. The data relate to the ports of Tunis-La Goulette, Sousse, Bizerta and Sfax, which account for virtually all the international sea-borne shipping. The Algerian crude petroleum loaded at La Skhirra is not included but the data are shown separately in a note in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

Turkey Goods loaded and unloaded exclude the shipments of timber and livestock.

USSR[3] Goods loaded and unloaded exclude transit traffic and packing.

United Arab Emirates[3] Only goods loaded are shown and they relate solely to petroleum.

United Kingdom[3] Goods exclude packing.

United Republic of Tanzania Former Tanganyika. Vessels entered include vessels in ballast; all entrances counted. Goods unloaded include trans-shipments.

United States Waterborne foreign trade of the United States customs area including international traffic on the Great Lakes (30,374 thousand metric tons loaded, 23,574 thousand metric tons unloaded, in 1971). In-transit traffic, including goods trans-shipped from an importing to an exporting vessel (735 thousand metric tons outbound in 1971). Trade between Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands is excluded.

U.S. Virgin Islands[3] The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only and exclude traffic with the United States.

Uruguay[3] The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

Venezuela Goods exclude goods in transit and packing; include mail, passengers' baggage and bullion.

Viet-Nam, Republic of Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. The series relate to the ports of Ba Ngoi, Da-Nang, Nha-trang, Qui-Nhon and Saigon.

Yemen, Democratic[3] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Analysis of goods loaded and unloaded in international sea-borne shipping

General statement

These series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, are partially estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, based on the information available in external trade statistics and on the data shown in the international seaborne shipping table "Goods loaded and unloaded in external trade".

This table gives the data for 175 countries on loading and unloading analysed by dry cargo, crude petroleum and petroleum products. Petroleum products exclude bunkers and those products not generally carried by tanker, namely: paraffin wax, petroleum coke, asphalt and lubricating oils, which are included with the data for dry cargo. For additional information, see also the description of the international sea-borne shipping table "Goods loaded and unloaded in external trade".

Sea-borne freight traffic at world seaports

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook* and in a special table in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, refer to the tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded at the major ports of each individual country from sea-going vessels in international and coastwise traffic, and their relationship to the total sea-borne shipping handled in the country as a whole. The tables cover approximately 370 individual ports in over 100 countries and territories and identify those ports which are noted in the petroleum trade.

Where two or more municipalities share navigational, towing, lighter and other facilities, as in the case of several cities around a single harbour, data refer, where possible, to the entire port area. Because of their international character, ports situated on the Great Lakes of North America and the St. Lawrence River are considered seaports for statistical purposes. Sea-borne freight traffic includes international transit traffic, but trans-shipments (transfer of goods from one sea-going ship to another) are excluded. Coastwise traffic is domestic traffic relating to goods transported between ports of the same country.

For additional information, see also the description of international sea-borne shipping in this chapter.

Indexes of ocean freight rates

General statement

An ocean freight rate index is a weighted average (usually of the Laspeyres type, i.e., base-weighted arithmetic average) of ratios of freight rate quotations. Each ratio is a freight rate quotation in a given period for the movement of a fixed class of goods on a fixed route (or an average of such quotations) divided by a corresponding quotation (or average) in the base period. The ratios are weighted by the importance of the class of goods and route in the aggregate of shipping movements covered by the index. The index therefore reflects the movement of freight rates over time.

Owing to the fact that national indexes usually refer to routes anywhere in the world, they do not, in general, apply only to the vessels or to the commerce of the country. Furthermore, since the competition of tramp vessels is, as a rule, not confined to specific routes or (except in the case of tankers) to specific cargoes, the indexes have validity beyond the routes and cargoes actually covered.

The indexes, published quarterly in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, are obtained by converting, whenever possible, to the base 1963 = 100 those series which are originally calculated on a base year other than 1963. The indexes relate to tramp shipping except those for the Federal Republic of Germany in which rates by liner are also included. Where available, details on the original base period, commodities and routes covered, weighting system used etc. for the individual indexes are given in the country descriptions below.

Country descriptions

Germany, Federal Republic of The indexes are compiled by the Federal Ministry of Transport. They are primarily designed to show the trend of freight markets pertaining to sea-borne traffic of the Federal Republic. The compilation of the trip charter index, base: 1965 = 100, was discontinued in December 1972 due to structural changes which took place since 1965 on the voyage-charter market.

Beginning 1973, new index numbers of average freight for tramp shipping are calculated quarterly in place of the former trip charter index, base: 1965 = 100. In addition to these indexes, freight index numbers are also published for time charter as of January 1973, with original base: second semester 1972 = 100.

Liner services

Indices: General cargo, bulk goods; total index.

Scope and coverage: World-wide trades from and to the Antwerp/Hamburg range; according to records on maritime goods traffic of German sea ports with foreign countries, no restriction on flags and currencies involved.

Base period: 1965 = 100.

Basis of calculation: Price law dated 9 August 1958 (BGB1, No. 32 of 21-8-1958), lists on freight rates in shuttle-service with shipowners, agents and secretary office of conferences.

Freight rates: Conference, tariff and open rates, surcharges etc.; cargo handling charges and rebates disregarded; about a thousand representative positions —commodity groups/single articles; port/port-basis.

Weighting system: Freight values (product of average rates and quantities of cargoes) in the base period; sub-indices general cargo/bulk goods = 85/15.

Formula: Laspeyres.

Period of calculation: Monthly.

CHARTER MARKET

German tramp shipping

Freight relatives and ratios:

(1) Coastwise
(2) Ocean going
} average freight rates in Deutsche mark per cargo ton/voyage

Scope and coverage: Dry cargo voyage fixtures and contracts of affreightment by companies of the Federal Republic of Germany engaged in active sea transportation in foreign trades.

Base period: August-November 1972/February-May 1973 = 100.

Basis of calculation: Reports as per *'S 1 Aussenwirtschaftsvorordnung' No. 50 Sect. 1 Nr. 1* dated 22 August 1961.

Freight rates: Average freight rates of all fixtures; foreign currencies and different units in freight quotations to be converted into DM per cargo ton/voyage.

Weighting system: Weighted arithmetic average by cargo tons carried during month under review.

Period of calculation: Four times yearly for the representative months of February, May, August and November; periodical recording as per laydays of ship/voyage.

Time charter

Freight relatives and ratios: According to ships' size

Group 1 ....10 000 - 25 000 d.w.t.
Group 2 ....over 25 000 d.w.t.
} total index

Average tonnage and $-rate of hire per ship/group.

Scope and coverage: World-wide fixtures for dry-cargo tonnage regardless of flag on trip time-charter basis, for round voyages and periods up to two years.

Base period: 2nd semester 1972 = 100

Average	*Group 1*	*Group 2*
Tonnage	15 843 d.w.t.	39 902 d.w.t.
Rate	$ 4,29	$ 2,74

The recorded charter volume aggregates 974 fixtures totalling 24,9 m d.w.t.; breakdown by tonnage; Group 1 37 per cent, Group 2 63 per cent.

Freight rates: U.S. dollar per ton dw/month; hire per day and other currencies to be converted into above units; terms, delivery and redelivery as well as technical points in accordance with general market standards.

Weighting system: Weighted arithmetic average by deadweight tonnage fixed during month under review.

Source: Published fixtures; market reports, shipping press, information.

Period of calculation: Monthly.

Tanker trade

Freight relatives: Crude oil, oil products; total index.

Scope and coverage: Tanker chartering regardless of ships' size and flag in the voyage charter market from most important oil loading places in the world to UK/Continent.

Basis of reference: Rate schedule "World-wide Tanker Nominal Freight Scale" (Worldscale = 100) of the International Tanker Nominal Freight Scale Association Ltd., (London), initiated 15-9-1969; annual revision.

Freight rates: In percentage of standard freight rates of Worldscale.

Weighting system: Simple arithmetic average.

Source: Published fixtures; market reports, shipping press, information.

Period of calculation: Monthly.

Italy The index is a weighted average of quotations for coal, iron ore, cereals, pyrites and sugar carried by all flags on 43 selected routes of the world. The series is shown with original base: 1965 = 100.

Source: Ministero della Marina mercantile (Rome).

For further details, see: *Marina Mercantile*, n. 8-9, 1969, "La nuova serie dell' indice italiano dei noli per i carichi secchi" by V. D. Flore.

Norway The indexes are compiled by the *Norwegian Shipping News* (Oslo). There are no limitations on the currency in which the freight rates are quoted or on the flag of the vessels involved.

1. Dry cargo

The dry cargo trip charter index is calculated on a worldwide basis and is compiled monthly on the basis of freight for dry cargo carried by tramp ships under various flags. Data are obtained from details of fixtures published in the shipping press. They are calculated on fixed weights representing the pattern of the charter market for dry cargo during the base period July 1965-June 1966.

(a) *Trip charter*. The index is made up of five sub-indexes by commodities covering 28 different trade routes. Only fixtures in the same currency (either dollars or sterling) enter into the calculation of an individual freight rate series that forms a component of the series representing each route. The arithmetic average of such fixtures reported during the period under review for each route is first calculated. The sub-indexes are then arrived at by aggregating these arithmetic averages with appropriate weights assigned to each route; thus each sub-index represents the weighted average of the fixtures for the commodities the sub-index represents. Likewise, the total index is a weighted average of the fixtures for all commodities carried by ships on trip charters. The distribution of weights which were derived from 4,500 fixtures reported during the base period is as follows:

Commodity	*Number of items*	*Percentage weight*
Heavy grain/wheat/maize	10	68
Coal	4	7
Sugar	4	7
Iron ore	4	6
Miscellaneous (phosphate, scrap, fertilizers and copra)	6	12
Total	28	100

(b) *Time charter*. Until December 1971, the dry cargo time charter is made up of five sub-indexes by size and speed of vessels. Beginning 1972, this index has been revised and represents the weighted averages of six sub-indexes, each of which has been weighted according to its importance in the market. It is based on fixtures of ships in the 10 000 d.w.t. to 50 000 d.w.t. category, of less than one year's duration with base: 1971 = 100. The previous index covered vessels of up to 25 000 d.w.t. The two series are linked at November-December 1971 and are not directly comparable.

2. Tanker cargo, trip charter

From 15 September 1969, the original "Intascale" (International Tanker Nominal Freight Scale) base was changed, beginning 1970, to "Worldscale" (World-wide Tanker Nominal Freight Scale). Worldscale is largely based on the same calculation as Intascale, the main change being the reduction of allowed laytime to 72 hours for voyages on all seas while formerly laydays were 72, 96 and 120 hours. Worldscale rates are now calculated on the basis of U.S. dollars only. The two series are linked at the year 1970 in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

United Kingdom The indexes are compiled by the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom on the original base: 1968 = 100. Separate calculations have been made for: (1) ships of 9 000-16 000 d.w.t. (generally 'tween-deckers and comparable with those covered by the previous series of time-charter index numbers); (2) ships of 20 000-40 000 d.w.t., and (3) ships of 40 000 d.w.t. and over (ships in the two larger groups are single-deckers) with rates of speed up to 16 knots engaged either in round voyages or for periods up to 24 months. These indexes are published on a quarterly basis and are shown with original base: 1968 = 100. Prior to 1968, only one index was calculated, relating to ships which were originally comparable with those in the new group 1 (ships 9 000-16 000 d.w.t.). The previous index was linked to the new group 1 index at 1968 and was converted from its original base 1960 to be shown with 1968 = 100.

For further details, see *Time Charter Index Number (1968 = 100)*, (April 1970), Chamber of Ship-

ping of the United Kingdom, 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3.

Tankers. The London Tanker Brokers' Panel calculates monthly weighted averages of all tanker freight rates including short-term and long-term charter rates and single voyage rates. Oil-company-owned tonnage as well as independently owned tonnage are represented in the averages. The averages are called "average freight rate assessments" (AFRA) and are compiled separately covering four different tanker sizes: "general purpose", "medium range", "large range 1" and "large range 2". Prior to October 1968, three indexes were compiled covering three tanker sizes: "general purpose", "medium" and "large".

The Panel's averages are combined by the Statistical Office of the United Nations using estimated weights representing carrying capacity of tankers in each size group and are published as index numbers with base: 1963 = 100.

Until September 1969, the Panel's averages were expressed in terms of Intascale, plus or minus a percentage, and from October 1969, they are expressed in terms of Worldscale. The two sets of averages are not directly comparable. Movements shown in the United Nations combined index until September 1969, and from October 1969, reflect changes occurring solely in the Panel's indexes. The two different series are linked at October 1969 on the basis of an estimate made by the Statistical Office of the United Nations of changes in freight rates from September to October 1969.

The monthly indexes relate to months ending on the 15th of the month shown.

CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance between Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the USSR) freight indexes are compiled by Ship-Chartering Co-ordination Bureau for dry cargo tramp tonnage, chartered on trip charter terms. The indexes are shown on original base: 1964 = 100 and are originally expressed in terms of roubles. They relate to freight rates for ships of three groups as follows:

Small tonnage: Ships of up to 1 100 d.w.t.

Medium tonnage: Ships of 2 000 to 5 000 d.w.t.

Deep-sea tonnage: Ships of more than 8,000 d.w.t.

For further details, write to Ship-Chartering Co-ordinating Bureau: 46 Novo-Cheremushkinskaja Street, Moscow, V-418.

Civil aviation traffic[1]

General statement

The series refer to the revenue scheduled traffic of the airline or airlines registered in the country for total operations (international and domestic) irrespective of where the movement of persons and goods takes place.

Where important and available, separate series are shown for the international operations. International refers to traffic carried by the airline or airlines to, from, between or in countries other than the one in which the airline is registered.

Revenue scheduled traffic is traffic for which remuneration is received, whether at full or reduced rates, carried on flights performed according to a published timetable and by extra flights occasioned by overflow traffic from scheduled flights.

An *aircraft-kilometre* is said to be performed when an aircraft flies one kilometre, the length of a stage flown by an aircraft is the airport to airport great circle distance.

The *number of passengers* carried is obtained by counting each passenger on a particular flight once only and not repeatedly on each individual stage of that flight, one exception being that a passenger flying on both the international and domestic stages of the same flight is counted as both a domestic and an international passenger.

A *passenger-kilometre* is said to be performed when a passenger is carried one kilometre; the length of each passenger journey is the sum of the lengths of the stages flown.

A *freight ton-kilometre* is said to be performed when a metric ton of goods (including packing) is carried one kilometre, the length of journey being determined as in the case of passenger-kilometres. The figures include all goods (freight, express and diplomatic bags) carried for remuneration, including livestock. Cargo net ton-kilometres include mail.

A *mail ton-kilometre* is said to be performed when a metric ton of mail is carried one kilometre. The figures include all classes of mail.

Total ton-kilometres performed is obtained by multiplying the number of tons of revenue load carried on each flight stage by the stage distance.

In the *Statistical Yearbook*, the civil aviation traffic statistics include total and international scheduled services. The table shows separate data for number of kilometres-flown, passengers carried, passenger-kilometres, freight ton-kilometres, mail ton-kilometres, and total ton-kilometres performed.

In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* one table is published every three months showing by country the total number of passenger-kilometres and cargo net ton-kilometres (freight and mail); where important and available on a monthly basis, separate series are shown for international operations.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries relate to total and international annual traffic and monthly traffic where indicated:

[1] The general statement for these series embodies the major parts of the detailed instructions of the air transport reporting forms of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by ICAO (Montreal).

	Total	International
Afghanistan[4]	x	x
Algeria	x	x
Argentina	x[2]	x[2]
Australia	x[2]	x[2]
Austria[3]	x[2]	x
Belgium[3]	x[2]	x
Bolivia	x[2]	x
Brazil	x[2]	x[2]
Burma	x[2]	x
Cameroon[4]	x	x
Canada	x[2]	x[2]
Central African Rep.[3, 4]	x	x
Chad[3, 4]	x	x
Chile	x[2]	x
Colombia	x[2]	x[2]
Congo[3, 4]	x	x
Costa Rica	x[2]	x[2]
Cuba	x	x
Cyprus[3, 4]	x[2]	
Czechoslovakia	x[2]	x
Dahomey[3, 4]	x	x
Denmark[3, 4]	x[2]	x[2]
Ecuador	x	x
Egypt	x[2]	x[2]
Ethiopia	x[2]	x[2]
Finland	x[2]	x
France	x[2]	x[2]
Gabon[4]	x	x
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	x[2]	x
Ghana	x[2]	x
Greece	x[2]	x
Guatemala	x[2]	x
Guinea	x	x
Honduras	x[2]	x[2]
Hungary[3, 4]	x[2]	x
Iceland[3, 4]	x[2]	x
India	x[2]	x[2]
Indonesia	x[2]	x
Iran	x	x
Iraq	x[2]	x
Ireland[3]	x[2]	x
Israel[3]	x[2]	x
Italy	x[2]	x[2]
Ivory Coast[3, 4]	x	x
Jamaica	x[2]	x
Japan	x[2]	x[2]
Jordan[3]	x[2]	x
Kenya[4]	x[2]	x
Khmer Rep.	x[2]	x
Korea, Rep. of	x	x
Kuwait[3, 4]	x[2]	
Laos	x	x
Lebanon[3, 4]	x[2]	
Libyan Arab Rep.	x[2]	x[2]
Luxembourg[3, 4]	x[2]	
Madagascar	x[2]	x[2]
Malawi[4]	x[2]	x
Malaysia[4]	x[2]	x[2]
Mali	x[2]	x
Malta[3, 4]	x[2]	
Mauritania[4]	x	x
Mexico	x[2]	x
Morocco[3]	x[2]	x
Netherlands[3]	x[2]	x
New Zealand	x[2]	x
Niger[3, 4]	x	x
Nigeria	x[2]	x
Norway[4]	x[2]	x[2]
Pakistan	x[2]	x[2]
Peru	x	x
Philippines	x[2]	x
Poland	x[2]	x
Portugal	x[2]	x
Romania	x[2]	x[2]
Saudi Arabia	x[2]	x[2]
Senegal[4]	x	x
Singapore[4]	x[2]	x
Somalia	x	x
South Africa	x[2]	x[2]
Spain	x[2]	x
Sri Lanka	x[2]	x
Sudan	x[2]	x
Sweden[4]	x[2]	x[2]
Switzerland[3]	x[2]	x
Syrian Arab Rep.	x	x
Thailand	x[2]	x
Togo[4]	x	x
Trinidad and Tobago[3]	x[2]	x
Tunisia[3]	x[2]	x
Turkey	x[2]	x
Uganda[4]	x[2]	x
USSR	x	x
United Kingdom[4]	x[2]	x[2]
United Rep. of Tanzania[4]	x[2]	x
United States[4]	x[2]	x[2]
Upper Volta[3, 4]	x	x
Uruguay	x	x
Venezuela	x[2]	x
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	x[2]	x
Yaoundé Treaty States[4]	x[2]	
Yugoslavia	x[2]	x
Zaire	x[2]	x[2]
Zambia[4]	x[2]	x

[2] Monthly passenger-kilometre and cargo net ton-kilometre traffic.

[3] Of which international operations represent about 95 per cent or more of the total traffic performed.

[4] See below for further explanation.

Afghanistan Prior to 1965, data estimated by ICAO.

Cameroon Prior to 1972, the figures include the apportionment (1/12) of the traffic of Air Afrique.

Central African Rep. The figures include the apportionment (1/11) of the traffic of Air Afrique, a multinational airline with headquarters in the Ivory Coast, which is operated in partnership by eleven States signatories to the Yaoundé Treaty: Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta. (Prior to 1972 twelve States, as Cameroon withdrew from partnership in November 1971.) The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are shown under Yaoundé Treaty States and relate to total traffic.

Chad See note for Central African Republic.

Congo See note for Central African Republic.

Cyprus No domestic scheduled services are operated.

Dahomey See note for Central African Republic.

Denmark, Norway and Sweden The figures include the apportionment—Denmark (2/7), Norway (2/7) and

Sweden (3/7)—of the international operations of the Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS).

Gabon See note for Central African Republic.

Hungary No domestic scheduled services are operated.

Ivory Coast See note for Central African Republic.

Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania and **Uganda** The figures include the apportionment of the traffic of East African Airways Corporation (EAAC) with headquarters in Kenya which operate services on behalf of Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.

Kuwait No domestic scheduled services are operated.

Lebanon No domestic scheduled services are operated.

Luxembourg No domestic scheduled services are operated.

Malawi and **Zambia** Until 1967 data include the apportionment—Malawi (10 per cent) Southern Rhodesia (45 per cent), and Zambia (45 per cent)—of the traffic of Central African Airways Corporation (CAA).

Malaysia The figures refer to the apportionment (1/2) of the operations performed by Malaysia-Singapore Airlines Limited, jointly owned and operated by Malaysia and Singapore.

Malta No domestic scheduled services are operated.

Mauritania See note for Central African Republic.

Niger See note for Central African Republic.

Norway See note for Denmark.

Senegal See note for Central African Republic.

Singapore See note for Malaysia.

Sweden See note for Denmark.

Togo See note for Central African Republic.

Uganda See note for Kenya.

United Kingdom The statistics cover the operations of airlines based in the United Kingdom, i.e., British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC), British European Airways Corporation (BEA) and private companies, and airlines based in the territories and dependencies of the United Kingdom. Monthly data are for airlines based in the United Kingdom only.

United Republic of Tanzania See note for Kenya.

United States The statistics cover the operations of all airlines certificated to conduct scheduled services.

Upper Volta See note for Central African Republic.

Yaoundé Treaty States See note for Central African Republic.

Zambia See note for Malawi.

International tourist travel[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer in general to the number of tourists by country of arrival and of nationality and to tourist receipts, i.e., the amount of foreign currency earned by countries from international tourism.

The series on number of tourists refer to persons temporarily visiting a country other than that in which they usually reside, staying at least twenty-four hours or overnight for the purpose of leisure (recreation, holiday, health, study, religion, sport), business, family, mission, meeting.

Unless otherwise stated in the foot-notes to the *Statistical Yearbook* tables, the following are not generally regarded as tourists and are therefore excluded from the series:

(*a*) Excursionists, i.e., temporary visitors staying less than twenty-four hours or not making an overnight stay in the country visited. When available, however, figures for cruise passengers are shown separately in a foot-note;

(*b*) Persons arriving to take up an occupation, engage in any business activity or establish a residence in the country;

(*c*) Residents in a frontier zone and persons domiciled in one country and working in an adjoining country;

(*d*) Travellers passing through a country without stopping (including air travellers who do not leave an airport's transit area and similar cases);

(*e*) Transport crews and troops.

The data on the number of tourists are based generally on a frontier check, i.e., the unit of measurement is the arrival of one tourist at the frontier/port of entry. In the absence of frontier check figures, data are obtained from accommodation records, i.e., the unit of measurement is the arrival of one tourist at a hotel, boarding house, sanatorium, school, camp etc. Data based on frontier checks and accommodation records are not strictly comparable, as the latter may exclude certain types of tourists such as campers and those staying in private houses, while on the other hand they may contain some duplication when a tourist moves from one establishment to another.

The series on tourist receipts refer to the amount of foreign currency earned by a country from international tourism. In particular, data relate to all receipts for goods and services provided to foreigners visiting the reporting country, including transportation within that country but excluding international fare receipts.

In some countries travel receipts have been estimated by applying an average *per diem* expenditure to the number of days spent by foreign tourists in the reporting country. Many countries base their data on exchange records provided by the central bank.

The series on tourists by country of nationality refer, in general, to the number of tourists, as defined

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Union of Official Travel Organisations (Geneva).

above, classified according to their country of nationality. Where data refer to tourists by country of residence, they generally relate to the country in which the tourist is usually resident. Data are based on frontier checks, and arrivals or nights spent in accommodation.

When available, figures on excursionists, cruise passengers, passengers in transit and local frontier crossings are shown in the foot-notes to the table.

Totals of tourist arrivals and receipts may not necessarily be comparable between countries and between years for the same country because of the continuous refinement of methods of collection and compilation.

For more detailed information on tourist arrivals, see *International Travel Statistics*, published by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (Geneva). For detailed definitions on tourist receipts, see "Summary of balance of payments" in the chapter of this volume entitled "Balance of payments".

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Afghanistan
Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Barbados
Belgium
Bermuda
Brazil
Bulgaria
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Egypt
Ethiopia
Fiji
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Grenada
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jordan
Kenya
Khmer Rep.
Korea, Rep. of
Libyan Arab Rep.
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Mauritius
Malta
Monaco
Morocco
Netherlands
Nigeria
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Rep.
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
USSR
United Kingdom
Upper Volta
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Yugoslavia
Zaire

Canada "Non-resident traveller": an international traveller resident of a country other than Canada, who passes through Canadian customs and is entering Canada for business, pleasure or personal reasons. "Excursionist and commuter": a non-resident traveller entering Canada and leaving on the same day. This classification will include residents in a frontier zone and persons domiciled in one country and commuting daily to work in an adjoining country but will exclude "other travellers". "Tourist": non-resident traveller entering Canada and staying one or more nights. This classification will include persons arriving to take up temporary or seasonal occupations, summer residents, students and travellers passing through a country without stopping but will exclude "other travellers". "Other travellers": a residual group consisting of immigrants, crews of planes, trains, buses, boats etc. . . . and former residents, military personnel and dependants, and diplomats who have been abroad for more than one year and who are returning to reside in Canada.

Chile "Tourist": as defined in the general statement, for a stay of up to 90 days.

Colombia "Tourist": includes visitors staying from 24 hours to 90 days as well as transit visitors staying less than 48 hours.

Denmark General statement definitions are applied but relate only to arrivals of non-Scandinavian visitors at the frontier of the Joint Scandinavian Passport Central Area comprising Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

Finland General statement definitions are applied but relate only to arrivals of non-Scandinavian visitors at the frontier of the Joint Scandinavian Passport Central Area comprising Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

French Polynesia "Tourist": as defined in the general statement; however tourist stay must be in hotel or holiday village.

India "Tourist": as defined in the general statement but excluding nationals of Bangladesh and Pakistan.

Israel "Visitor": includes tourists and cruise visitors (excluding "excursionists"). "Tourist": a foreign national entering the country on a tourist visa including diplomats, excluding air crews and cruise visitors. "Excursionists": excursionists from certain territories under occupation by Israeli military forces since June 1967, are not counted in the absence of frontier control.

Jamaica "Visitor": a person visiting Jamaica for any reason other than following an occupation remunerated from within Jamaica. Excluded are Jamaican nationals residing outside Jamaica and travelling on a Jamaican passport. Includes armed forces on shore leave. "Tourist": visitors who stay overnight or longer, plus cruise passengers.

Japan "Visitor": a person, not a Japanese by nationality, visiting Japan. "Tourist": overland tourist: an alien on board, excluding crewmen, who leaves a ship at a port of call for sightseeing and boards the same ship at another port in Japan. Transit passenger: an alien permitted to travel in immediate transit of the country in order to go to another country (15 days). Tourist: An alien visiting Japan for sightseeing (60 days). "Excursionist": an alien who visits the vicinity of a port or an airport while his ship or aeroplane is staying there (within 72 hours). If a passenger lands at more than two ports, he shall be added each time to the number of shore excursionists.

Kuwait Arrivals statistics include all entries to Kuwait.

Lebanon "Visitor": as defined in the general statement, but excluding non-resident Lebanese nationals.

"Tourist": a visitor who makes a stay of more than one and less than ninety nights. Excluding crews of aircraft, ships and road vehicles.

Mexico "Visitor": any foreign visitor coming to work in Mexico or otherwise and staying for up to 6 months. "Tourist": a foreign visitor staying up to 6 months for holiday, health, scientific, artistic or sport reasons but not engaging in remunerated activity.

Nepal "Visitor": a general term for all in-coming travellers including Indian nationals who are not, however, counted as tourists. "Tourist": any visitor travelling to Nepal with a passport and visa and who stays at least 24 hours and at most 6 months, with the purpose of sightseeing, holiday, pleasure trip or official mission.

New Zealand "Tourist": this refers to "long-stay" visitors who stay up to one year and conform to the general statement except that visitors on working holidays are included.

Norway General statement definitions are applied but relate only to arrivals of non-Scandinavian visitors at the frontier of the Joint Scandinavian Passport Central Area comprising, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

Pakistan As defined in the general statement, but length of stay not exceeding three months.

Panama "Visitor": a foreign visitor travelling to an ultimate destination other than Panama and staying for up to 3 months. "Tourist": a visitor to Panama exclusively, staying up to 3 months.

Peru "Tourist": any non-resident foreign traveller who enters Peru for not less than 24 hours and not more than 90 days, and whose purpose of visit is as follows: culture, amateur or recreational sport, health, family, study, religion and who imports the necessary economic means to satisfy the purpose of visit and to permit the tourist to leave Peru.

Sweden General statement definitions are applied but relate only to arrivals of non-Scandinavian visitors at the frontier of the Joint Scandinavian Passport Central Area comprising Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

Trinidad and Tobago "Visitor": non-resident persons entering the country to stay for any period less than one year, including: hotel holiday visitors, private holiday visitors, business visitors, and all other visitors.

United States For all countries other than Canada, arrival figures cover the following categories of travellers, who are formally admitted into the United States as "non-immigrant aliens", temporary visitors for pleasure, students, temporary visitors for business, foreign government officials and their employees and families, treaty traders and investors, representatives to international organizations, and miscellaneous minor groups. These figures do not include less formally admitted visitors arriving from Mexico for less than 3 days. For Canada (and for totals which include Canada), figures cover both the above categories of travellers who are formally admitted into the United States as "non-immigrant aliens" and less formally admitted visitors arriving from Canada for more than 24 hours but less than 6 months.

Zambia "Visitor": as defined in the general statement but including foreign diplomatic personnel, and excluding persons arriving to take up appointments remunerated from outside the Republic of Zambia. "Tourist": as defined in the general statement with above reservations. "Excursionist": as defined in the general statement with above reservations.

COMMUNICATIONS

Mail traffic[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the volume of domestic and foreign mail carried. The figures cover air mail, ordinary and registered letters, postcards, printed matter, business papers, small merchandise samples, small packets, *cécogrammes* (prints in relief for the blind) and phono-post packets.

The series include mail carried without charge, but exclude ordinary parcels and letters and boxes with a declared value. Unless otherwise stated, the series refer to calendar years.

The series on *domestic* mail relate to mail carried for distribution within the national territory.

The series on *foreign* mail relate to mail received from outside the national territory or dispatched for distribution abroad. Mail in transit is not included.

Different methods are used by the various countries in gathering the statistical material covered by the table. For many countries, however, full information on the methods used is not available. The list of country descriptions given below is, therefore, incomplete.

Country descriptions

Argentina Data are based on a quarterly sample enumeration of seven days.

Bermuda Data are based on enumeration and weight survey of a statistical period.

Burundi Extrapolation of yearly enumeration taken during the period 1-28 October.

Canada Data are based on statistical sample and relate to fiscal years (1 April-31 March).

Czechoslovakia Data are based on periodical enumeration. Items are counted each second Friday of the month; the results are multiplied by the delivery days of same month.

Egypt Data for registered mail are based on a complete enumeration; for non-registered mail, on sample surveys. Data refer to budget years (1 July-30 June).

El Salvador Data are based on a twice-a-year enumeration of one week.

France Data are based on statistical sample. Domestic traffic includes French overseas departments and territories.

French Polynesia Data are based on periodical enumeration.

Ghana Data are based on sample estimates.

Hungary Data are based on sample estimates.

India Data refer to budget years (1 April-31 March).

Israel Data are based on periodical enumeration, and refer to budget years (1 April-31 March).

Italy Data are based on enumeration and in certain cases on sample estimates.

Japan Data are based on sample estimates, and refer to fiscal years (1 April-31 March).

Khmer Republic Data are based on enumeration throughout the year.

Kuwait Data are based on statistical sample.

Luxembourg Data are based on periodical enumeration.

Mauritius Data for ordinary letters are based on a statistical sample undertaken during the first half of May and October whereas data for registered items are based on enumerations throughout the year.

Mexico Data are based on quarterly sample enumeration of ten days.

New Caledonia Data are based on periodical enumeration.

New Zealand Data are based on complete and partial enumeration and on statistical sample.

Norway Data for registered items are based on census records, for non-registered items, twice-a-year enumeration of one week.

Pakistan Data refer to budget years (1 July-30 June).

Rwanda Data are based on periodical enumeration.

South Africa Data include Namibia and refer to budget years (1 April-31 March). Data are based on periodical enumeration taken once every three years; prior to 1969, annual enumeration.

Spain Data are based on the enumeration of the first nine days of each quarter.

Togo Data are based on periodical enumeration.

Tunisia Data are based on both enumeration and estimate.

United Kingdom In the domestic mail traffic distribution is according to a priority system (1st class and 2nd class mail) which makes it impossible to distinguish between letters, postcards, printed matter, merchandise samples, newspapers and small packets.

[1] The descriptive notes here given are supplied by the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union (Berne).

Telegraph service[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the volume of domestic and foreign telegrams traffic, applying only to the public telegraph network operated either by the governments directly or by recognized private agencies.

The figures cover all types of telegrams, including cablegrams and radiograms but excluding phototelegrams (i.e., facsimile telegrams which must be transmitted by phototelegraphy) and transit telegrams (i.e., routed across one or more transit countries).

The series refer to both revenue and non-revenue traffic.

The series on *domestic* traffic relate to telegrams dispatched to points within the national territory.

The series on *foreign* traffic relate to telegrams received from outside the national territory or dispatched abroad.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Algeria
Angola[2]
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde Islands
Central African Rep.
Chad
Chile
Colombia
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Dahomey
Denmark
Egypt
Ethiopia
Finland
France
French Polynesia
French Terr. of Afars, Issas
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Laos
Lebanon
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia:
East:
Sabah
Sarawak
West
Malta
Mexico
Monaco
Morocco
Mozambique
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Paraguay
Poland
Portugal
Portuguese Guinea
Romania
Senegal
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Surinam
Sweden[2]
Switzerland[2]
Syrian Arab Rep.
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
USSR[2]
Byelorussian SSR
Ukrainian SSR
United Kingdom
United Rep. of Tanzania
United States
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia

[1] Data are compiled from *General Telegraph Statistics*, until 1967, and from *Telecommunication Statistics* as from 1968, both documents published by the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva).

[2] See below for further explanation.

Angola Beginning 1968, data for domestic traffic include telegrams exchanged with Portugal.

Sweden Prior to 1968, domestic traffic relates to revenue telegrams, excluding those transmitted exclusively over railway telegraph lines.

Switzerland Data include Liechtenstein.

USSR Information from sources outside the ITU.

Telephones:[1] number in use

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the number of telephone sets of all kinds (main, extension, public, service etc.) having access to the general telephone network operated by both government and private agencies, including the telephone system of the armed forces. Where data are those published by the International Telecommunication Union, the date of count varies from country to country. Where the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is cited as the source, the figures refer to 1 January of the following year, unless otherwise stated.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Afghanistan
Algeria
American Samoa
Angola
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bahrain
Barbados
Belgium
Bermuda
Bolivia
Botswana

[1] Data are compiled from *General Telephone Statistics* for 1967, and from *Telecommunication Statistics* as from 1968, both documents published by the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva), for countries reporting to that organization; for other countries, from *The World's Telephones*, published by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (New York).

Brazil
British Honduras
Brunei
Bulgaria
Burma
Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Rep.
Chad
Channel Islands
Chile
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Dahomey
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
French Guiana
French Polynesia
French Terr. of Afars, Issas
Gabon
Gambia
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Gibraltar
Greece
Guadeloupe
Guam
Guatemala
Guinea
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Khmer Rep.
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Rep.
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Macau
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia:
East:
Sabah
Sarawak
West
Mali
Malta
Martinique
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Nepal
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Portuguese Guinea
Puerto Rico
Qatar
Réunion
Romania
Rwanda
Ryukyu Islands
San Marino
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Somalia
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Surinam
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Rep.
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
USSR
United Kingdom
United Rep. of Tanzania
United States
US Virgin Islands
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Western Samoa
Yemen
Yemen, Democratic
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia

CONSUMPTION

Food supply[1]

Net food supplies per capita

Available food supplies

General statement

The tables on food supplies, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, are derived from food balance sheets in general prepared by the Governments, in collaboration with FAO; and in the case of European OECD member countries, with OECD. The FAO has also prepared food balance sheets for a number of countries not providing national versions, on the basis of data on production, trade, and utilization available from official and unofficial sources, including FAO estimates. As a rule, these food balance sheets are submitted to countries for comments and approval. The FAO has been publishing annual food balance sheets up to 1957 when for methodological reasons it was decided to publish instead three-year averages. The first set of three-year average food balance sheets for 30 countries was issued in early 1959, covering the period 1954-1956, the second for 43 countries in 1963, covering the period 1957-1959, the third for 63 countries in 1966, covering the period 1960-1962, and a fourth edition for 132 countries in 1971, covering the period 1964-1966.

Food balance sheets provide information on patterns, levels and trends of national diets and the objectives in drawing up a country balance sheet are to show the quantities of all foodstuffs produced in that country; the trade in such foodstuffs, their disposition for use as animal feed, as seed, and for manufacture; and hence, the national supply remaining for human consumption, together with the calorie and nutrient content of the supply. Thus, in one comprehensive table, a total picture of the national food supply from the stage of production to the point at which it is available to the consumer is obtained and comparisons can be made with other years. The general details of concepts and methods on preparing food balance sheets are those recommended in the *Handbook* for the preparation of food balance sheets, issued by FAO in Washington, April 1949. Furthermore, detailed country notes can be found in the FAO publications of food balance sheets referred to above.

The table on net food supplies *per capita* refer to the net supplies of foodstuffs available for human consumption within the country at the retail level except for meat for which data are given in terms of carcass weight.

The net supplies are obtained by deducting from the gross supplies the quantities used for feed, seed, industrial purposes, and lost through waste during distribution up to the retail level and during milling and refining.

For each country, total figures are given by food groups showing calories and protein per person per day and the percentage of calories derived from food of animal origin (meat, poultry, eggs, fish, milk, butter, cheese, slaughter fats, marine oils). The total calorie and protein figures include foodstuffs, other than alcoholic beverages, not specifically mentioned in the table.

The table on available food supplies refer to the total supply by food groups as derived from domestic production, plus imports minus exports with, where available, adjustments for changes in stocks and to domestic production as percentage of total gross supply.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome).

Tea[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate to the apparent consumption of both imported and, where applicable, locally produced tea. No allowances are made for variations in stocks nor for consumption by visitors from other countries. Figures relate to annual averages and the consumption per head is calculated on the total population estimates as at the middle of each period.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Tea Council (London).

Country descriptions

The following countries are supposed to conform to the general statement:

Afghanistan	**France**
Algeria	**German Dem. Rep.**
Argentina	**Germany, Fed. Rep. of**
Australia	**Hong Kong**
Canada	**India**
Chile	**Iran**
Czechoslovakia	**Iraq**
Denmark	**Ireland**
Egypt	**Italy**

Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Pakistan
Poland
South Africa[2]
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Rep.
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
USSR
United Kingdom
United Rep. of Tanzania[2]
United States

[2] See below for further explanation.

South Africa The series include data for Namibia.

United Rep. of Tanzania The series refer to Tanganyika only.

Coffee[1]

General statement

The table, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* is presented in two parts. Part A is based on green coffee imports and represents the only available estimates of actual consumption for many of the countries listed. Data on imports are recorded by government statistical offices in most coffee consuming countries, although they are sometimes prepared from partial data by the Pan-American Coffee Bureau and from trade estimates, when the official figures are exceptionally late or otherwise unavailable.

The green coffee import series has been the standard in the industry for many years. However, some countries have begun to make available details on other aspects of their trade in coffee. This permits closer estimates of actual utilization by ultimate consumers.

When data are available, green, roasted and soluble coffees are converted to green coffee equivalent and summed. From those figures are deducted exports in green coffee equivalent, yielding net imports. The net intake just obtained is adjusted for changes in the inventories of green and processed coffee. The result is called net visible disappearance (part B of the table).

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the Pan-American Coffee Bureau (New York).

Country descriptions

(*a*) Total and *per capita* green coffee imports are given for the following countries:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium-Luxembourg
Canada
Chile
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Israel
Italy
Japan
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
USSR
United Kingdom
United States
Yugoslavia

(*b*) Total and *per capita* imports of all coffee (green, soluble and roasted), or, in some instances, total net imports plus inventory adjustments are given for the following countries:

Canada
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Italy[2]
Netherlands[2]
Sweden
United Kingdom
United States

[2] Total imports of all coffee only.

Sugar[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relate to the consumption of centrifugal sugar, i.e., the total statistical disappearance of the commodity within the country concerned, including sugar used for the manufacture of sugar-containing products whether exported or not, and sugar used for purposes other than human consumption as food.

In general, the data are expressed in terms of raw value (i.e. sugar polarizing at 96°); however, for some countries, they are expressed in terms of sugar "tel quel" where exact information about polarization or grades is lacking.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Sugar Organization (London).

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium-Luxembourg
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
Finland
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Guatemala
Hungary
India

Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.
Korea, Rep. of
Malaysia: West
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal[2]
Romania
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Rep.
Thailand[2]
Turkey
Uganda
USSR
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Yugoslavia

[2] Expressed in terms of sugar "tel quel".

Cotton[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate to the industrial consumption of ginned cotton lint (fibre), excluding, therefore, cottonseed, linters, mill waste, or cotton fibres subjected to any process other than separation of the lint from the cotton seed by the gin.

The data include cotton consumed in spinning mills (spun into yarn), as well as non-spinning uses in other factories (e.g., medical cotton, upholstery, wadding and so forth).

Where appropriate, estimates of non-commercial or household use have also been included (this is primarily in India). All figures relate to 12-month periods, from 1 August through 31 July.

The data do not necessarily represent the final domestic consumption of cotton in the various countries, since a proportion of the finished cotton goods may be exported for final consumption elsewhere, or alternatively foreign-made cotton goods may, in addition, be imported for home consumption.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Hong Kong
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Lebanon
Madagascar
Malta
Mexico
Morocco
Mozambique
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Senegal
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Rep.
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
USSR
United Kingdom
United Rep. of Tanzania
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Yugoslavia
Zaire

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Cotton Advisory Committee (Washington, D.C.).

Wool[1]

General statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* generally relate to consumption of virgin wool by the textile industries of the countries specified. They do not necessarily represent the final domestic consumption of wool in the country specified, since a proportion of the manufactured or semi-manufactured textiles may be exported for final consumption elsewhere and, conversely, foreign-made wool goods may be imported for home consumption. The data are expressed in terms of clean wool, i.e., with the grease, dust, sand, vegetable and other foreign matter removed. Conversion factors from a "greasy" to a "clean" basis vary from season to season, from country to country and from one type of wool to another. For example, approximate conversion factors for 1968/69 season were as follows: Argentina, 0.58; Australia, 0.57; New Zealand, 0.72;

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the International Rubber Study Group (London).

South Africa, 0.51; United States, 0.475; Uruguay, 0.625; and for world production, about 0.580.

Country descriptions

Regular statistics of mill consumption of raw wool are collected either by Government or industry statistical agencies in the case of the following countries:

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Denmark
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[2]
Italy[2]
Japan
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom
United States[2]
Yugoslavia

In the absence of published statistics, data for the following countries represent estimates based on available supplies and/or the output of the wool textile industry.

Argentina
Canada
Finland
Greece
India[2]
Ireland
South Africa
Switzerland
Turkey
USSR
Uruguay

Germany, Federal Republic of Including consumption outside the wool industry. Excluding consumption in mattress making.

India Excluding cottage industry.

Italy Including consumption outside the wool industry. Including fine hair.

United States Including estimated consumption on cotton and other spinning systems, and in batting and felt manufacture. From 1964 onwards converted from scoured basis at 95 per cent previously at 90 per cent.

Yugoslavia Excluding cottage industry.

[2] See below for further explanation.

Rubber[1]

General statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the quantities of raw rubber employed in the countries for making manufactured goods. They do not, therefore, necessarily represent the final domestic consumption of rubber, since a proportion of the goods may be exported for final consumption elsewhere, or additional rubber goods of foreign origin may be imported for home consumption. The figures for natural rubber include latex; those for synthetic rubber refer in general to copolymers of butadiene with styrene and acrylonitrile and to neoprene, butyl type rubber and stero-regular rubbers. Latices are included at dry weight. For further details see General Statement and country descriptions of the natural and synthetic rubber production series published elsewhere in the present volume.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by International Rubber Study Group (London).

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Argentina[2]
Australia
Belgium[2]
Brazil
Canada
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
India
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg[2]
Netherlands
South Africa[2]
Sweden[2]
United Kingdom
United States

Also included in the table are the estimates for China and the USSR and Eastern Europe as a whole. Interregional trade within the USSR and Eastern Europe is excluded.

[2] The figures relate to net imports.

Steel

Apparent consumption expressed in terms of crude steel

General statement

The series on apparent consumption of steel expressed in crude steel equivalent, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* refer to crude steel production plus the ingot equivalent of total imports of semi-finished and finished steel-industry products minus the ingot equivalent of total exports of semi-finished and finished steel-industry products. However, imports and exports of finished steel forgings and castings are excluded from the trade data. No adjustments are made for changes in stocks of producers, consumers and merchants. In the foreign trade data the term steel-industry product is used in the broad sense, i.e., including wire and steel tubes.

Description of method applied for compilation of data: Data on apparent consumption of steel expressed in terms of crude steel equivalent are compiled by the Secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe on the basis of various United Nations statistical publications. The following sources are used:

(*a*) *Quarterly Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe* (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe): Data on production, imports

and exports of European countries, United States and Japan;

(*b*) *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* (Statistical Office of the United Nations): Data on production of non-European countries, except United States and Japan;

(*c*) *Statistics of World Trade in Steel* (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe): Data on exports of non-European countries, except United States and Japan. Data on imports are derived from those on exports by country of destination.

The following coefficients are applied for converting the imports of semi-finished and finished steel-industry products into crude steel equivalent:

Ingots and other semi-finished products	1.086
Railway-track material	1.300
Heavy and light sections	1.271
Wire rods	1.271
Strip	1.228
Plates	1.420
Sheets	1.359
Steel tubes and fittings	1.470
Wire	1.319
Tinplate	1.359
Wheels, tires and axles	1.400

Tin[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the actual industrial consumption of primary tin metal for the manufacture of tin containing products or to the industrial consumption as estimated by the International Tin Council or by the authorities of the countries concerned.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement and relate to:

(*a*) Reported actual consumption:

Austria
Belgium-Luxembourg
Canada
France
Germany, Federal Rep. of
Japan
Netherlands
Switzerland
United Kingdom
United States

(*b*) Estimated consumption:

Argentina
Australia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Chile
Colombia
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
Greece
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran
Israel
Italy
Korea, Republic of
Malaysia
Mexico
Morocco
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia
Spain
Sweden
Syrian Arab Rep.
Thailand
Turkey
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Tin Council (London).

Phosphate, nitrogenous and potash fertilizers consumption[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate only to the use of fertilizers in agriculture, thus excluding materials used for technical purposes.

For some countries, consumption is calculated as the sum of production plus imports, minus exports, corrected as far as possible for change in stocks. The calculated figures, therefore, show erratic variations from year to year which may be due to unreported stocks at the end of successive years. In such cases a more reliable measure of the level of consumption may be obtained by taking moving averages of the calculated consumption over two or three years. Variations of this kind, however, do not materially affect the world totals. Data on consumption of phosphate fertilizers include all chemically or heat-processed fertilizers containing phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) and exclude natural rock phosphate, whether ground or not, except if otherwise stated. The figures cover the P_2O_5 content of superphosphates, ammonium phosphate and basic slag.

Data on consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers refer to the nitrogen (N) content of commercial inorganic fertilizers, such as ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, calcium nitrate, calcium cyanamide, nitrate of soda, nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda-potash, nitro-chalk, urea and anhydrous ammonia.

Data on consumption of potash fertilizers refer to K_2O content of commercial potash: muriate, nitrate and sulphate of potash, manure salts, kainite and nitrate of soda-potash. For the three nutrients, consumption also includes mixed and complex fertilizers other than those specified above.

Country descriptions

(*a*) For the following countries, consumption figures refer to the actual deliveries to agriculture:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bulgaria

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome).

Canada
Czechoslovakia
Finland
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Hungary
Japan
Korea, Republic of
Lebanon
Luxembourg
New Zealand
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Poland
Romania
Syrian Arab Rep.
Turkey
USSR
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Yugoslavia

(*b*) For the following countries, consumption data relate to "recorded sales by manufacturers and importers":

Belgium
Denmark
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Netherlands
Portugal
Spain

(*c*) For the following countries, consumption data relate to "apparent consumption" (calculated as the sum of production plus imports, minus exports):

Brazil
Colombia
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Guyana
Iceland
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Kenya
Libyan Arab Rep.
Madagascar
Mauritius
Senegal
Sri Lanka

Newsprint[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relate to total and *per capita* consumption of newsprint. Data represent "apparent consumption" and have been calculated on the basis of the domestic production plus imports, minus exports, or simply on the basis of the annual imports.

The term "newsprint" (item 641.1) of the *Standard International Trade Classification,* Revised) designates the bleached, unsized or slack-sized printing paper, without coating, of the type usually used for newspaper. Newsprint weighs from 45 to 60 gr. per square metre, usually with at least 70 per cent of the weight of fibrous material derived from mechanical pulp.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries are supposed to conform to the general statement:

Afghanistan
Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Barbados
Belgium and Luxembourg
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
India
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan[2]
Ryukyu Islands
Jordan
Kenya
Khmer Republic
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libyan Arab Rep.
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia:
East:
Sabah
Sarawak
West
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Mozambique
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Somalia
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Surinam
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Rep.
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
USSR
United Kingdom
United Rep. of Tanzania
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia

Bermuda, Macau Data refer to "all kinds of printing and writing paper".

Japan 1963 figure excludes consumption of newsprint substitute "Senka".

Morocco, Philippines Imports only.

Pakistan Excludes land-borne imports.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris).

[2] See below for further explanation.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS[1]

Summary of balance of payments

General statement

The balance of payments is a system of accounts covering a given period that is intended to record systematically (*a*) flows of real resources, including the services of the original factors of production, between the domestic economy of a country and the rest of the world; (*b*) changes in the country's foreign assets and liabilities that arise from economic transactions; and (*c*) unrequited transfer payments, which are the counterpart of real resources or financial claims provided to, or received from, the rest of the world without any *quid pro quo*. While the balance of payments mainly covers transactions between residents and foreigners, there are several exceptions, all intended to make the statement more suitable for analysing the economic relations between the domestic economy and the rest of the world.

The statistics given for each country in the tables are summarized from International Monetary Fund, *Balance of Payments Yearbook*. These are drawn, for the most part, from the balance of payments reports prepared by the various countries and sent to the Fund. The reports from almost all countries are prepared in accordance with the concepts and definitions of the third edition (July 1961) of the Fund's *Balance of Payments Manual*. Subsequent modifications of the concepts and definitions are listed and explained in the Introduction to volume 24 of the *Balance of Payments Yearbook*.

Any significant deviations from the Fund's standard definitions which could not be eliminated by the compilers are explained in the foot-notes to the tables. Further details are given in the notes to the standard presentations in the country sections of the *Balance of Payments Yearbook*.

STANDARD PRESENTATION

(1) Classification in International Monetary Fund, *Balance of Payments Yearbook*

The figures in the tables in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook* are summarized from International Monetary Fund *Balance of Payments Yearbook* in the following way:

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Monetary Fund (Washington, D.C.).

Item number	*Category in IMF* Balance of Payments Yearbook *standard presentation*	*Category in* Statistical Yearbook *balance of payments table*
A.	Goods and services:	
1.	Merchandise	Goods, freight and insurance
2.	Non-monetary gold	
3.	Freight and insurance on merchandise	
4.	Other transportation	Other services and private unrequited transfers
5.	Travel	
6.	Investment income	
7.	Other government	
8.	Other private	
B.	Unrequited transfers	
9.	Private	
10.	Government	Government unrequited transfers
C.	Capital (excluding reserves and related items)	*Capital other than reserves and related items*
	Non-monetary sectors:	*Non-monetary sector capital*
11.	Direct investment	Direct investment
12.	Other private long-term	Other private
13.	Other private short-term	
14.	Local government	
15.	Central government	Central government
	Monetary sectors:	*Monetary sector capital*
16.	Private institutions	Private institutions
17.	Central institutions	Central institutions
D.	18. Allocation of SDRs	Allocation of SDRs
E.	Reserves and related items	
19.	Liabilities	Reserves and related items
20.	Assets	
	Net errors and omissions	Net errors and omissions

A detailed description of the categories is given in section (4) below.

Most categories of goods, services and unrequited transfer payments are not systematically related to the sectors of the domestic economy, but movements of capital, apart from reserves and related items, are largely classified by domestic institutions which are grouped in two main sectors, the non-monetary and the monetary. For the tables in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*, the non-monetary sectors are subdivided into direct investment and other private transactions and the transactions of the central government. The changes in the assets and liabilities of the central government frequently reflect economic policy, whereas changes in those of the private sector are mainly determined by market forces. Local government is an intermediate category, which is here included with the private sector.

The monetary sectors are subdivided into private institutions and central institutions; private institutions will probably be the more important in this group as central monetary institutions' transactions will usually be classified under reserves and related items. In some types of analysis both private and central institutions play an important role in the settlement of international transactions, and it may sometimes be useful to combine the reserve and the non-reserve elements into a single group of "monetary movements".

The transactions attributed to each sector are those that represent changes in its assets and liabilities, and not necessarily those conducted by the sector itself. For assets, the sector classification in fact indicates the domestic transactor. For liabilities, the sector classification indicates the domestic transactor if he is the debtor with respect to the financial item in which the transaction takes place. However, where the domestic transactor and debtor are different parties (e.g., in the case of transactions of private residents with foreigners in securities issued by the domestic government), the identity of the domestic transactor is usually irrelevant from the point of view of analysis. Most transactions of this kind take place in capital markets where it is usually a matter of chance who deals with whom. If the transaction takes place in the capital market of the compiling country, it is a matter of indifference to the domestic transactor whether he is dealing with a foreign party. Such transactions, therefore, can often better be explained in terms of the decision of the foreign party to acquire or sell an asset of the particular type.

Although the sectors are defined on an institutional basis, the main purpose of the sector classification itself is to distinguish assets and liabilities with different behaviour. For this reason, the border line between the sectors depends to some extent on the behaviour of the transactor and the function of the underlying transactions. For instance, government institutions that have a monetary function in international transactions are considered as part of the monetary sector and their transactions will probably be classified in the group, reserves and related items. Those institutions that do not have such a function are included under local or central government in the non-monetary sector. Public corporations whose international transactions are similar to those of private corporations are attributed to the private non-monetary sector, and those that are monetary institutions to the monetary sector. Public corporations that are instruments of central government policy are included under central government in the non-monetary sector. Liabilities of one sector that are guaranteed by another sector are allocated to the sector of the debtor rather than to that of the guarantor.

Allocation of SDRs. The IMF *Balance of Payments Manual* (third edition) was prepared before the Fund's scheme for special drawing rights came into existence, and the *Manual* makes no provision for recording the allocation of SDRs. Changes in a country's holdings of SDRs naturally fall into the group, reserves and related items, but the allocation of SDRs has required a new item, which has been placed in these tables immediately preceding the reserves and related items.

Reserves and related items. Elsewhere in the capital account, classification follows the recommendations of the IMF *Balance of Payments Manual* to take the sector of the domestic creditor or debtor, but changes in reserves and related items have come to be regarded as one focal point in almost any approach to balance of payments analysis. The concept may be expressed as those existing assets that are available to the monetary authorities for use in meeting balance of payments needs, regardless of formal ownership, maturity, and currency of denomination, together with certain liabilities that have much in common with reserve assets. Most reserve-related liabilities (apart from the use of Fund credit) are either those that are regarded by the creditor that holds the claim as part of its own reserve assets or those that are the counterpart of assets created under swap arrangements between monetary authorities in two or more countries.

(2) Double-entry system; errors and omissions

The balance of payments employs a double-entry system of accounting. In general, the two offsetting entries for a given transaction or flow are not made explicitly but are included as a result of the methods used for estimating the balance of payments.

For the five basic types of economic transactions described in section (1) of the underlying principles, the entries are as follows:

	Number of entries in account for		
	Goods and services	*Unrequited transfer payments*	*Reserves and other capital*
Purchases and sales of goods and services against financial items	One	None	One
Barter	Two	None	None
Interchange of financial items	None	None	Two
Provision or acquisition of goods and services without a *quid pro quo*	One	One	None
Provision or acquisition of financial items without a *quid pro quo*	None	One	One

The schedule is defined in such a way that, as far as practicable, equal credit and debit entries are provided. However, since the sources on which the entries are based may be incomplete or inaccurate, and different sources which may not be consistent with one another are in most cases used for the two flows making up the transactions, an item for errors and omissions is included to bring the statement into balance. Since errors and omissions are likely to be partly mutually offsetting, the item is described as "net errors and

omissions". A credit entry for errors and omissions denotes a net understatement of recorded credits or overstatement of recorded debits; conversely, a debit entry denotes a net understatement of recorded debits or overstatement of recorded credits.

(3) Standard unit of account

To facilitate inter-country comparison and to provide a unit of account as little as possible affected by fluctuations in market values of currencies, all figures in the balance of payments tables are expressed in terms of SDRs. The relationship of SDR values to those expressed in national currency is explained for each country in the *Balance of Payments Yearbook*. Changes in the SDR value of assets and liabilities that result solely from currency realignments are by definition excluded from the balance of payments.

(4) Detailed description of categories

The descriptions of the categories are presented as though all transactions were reported to the Fund completely in accordance with the definitions given in the IMF *Balance of Payments Manual* (third edition), as modified for certain new concepts such as that of "reserves and related items." All identified exceptions to the general rules for reporting are given in the notes to the individual countries' statements in the IMF *Balance of Payments Yearbook*. The most important of these exceptions are listed in the foot-notes to the balance of payments tables in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*.

Goods, freight, and insurance

Merchandise. The amounts included for merchandise cover, with a few exceptions, all international changes of ownership of goods that at some stage cross the customs frontier of the compiling country. In addition, they include (1) some goods that cross the customs frontier without a change of ownership, but for which a change of ownership is imputed, and (2) a few types of transaction (changes of ownership) in goods that do not cross the customs frontier. The merchandise account includes both transactions involving a *quid pro quo* (commercial transactions) and transactions involving no *quid pro quo*, i.e., gifts, reparations, etc. (non-commercial transactions). Exports and imports are in principle entered at the time when ownership changes and are valued uniformly at transactions value, preferably at the customs frontier of the exporting country (f.o.b. basis); however, for countries unable to report imports on the f.o.b. basis, import figures are valued at the customs frontier of the importing country (c.i.f. basis). Since the summary for the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook* combines goods, freight, and insurance in one net item, either basis of valuation would in theory provide the same net total, and the foot-notes in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook* do not specify the valuation basis that was given for each country in the IMF *Balance of Payments Yearbook*.

The main categories of merchandise transactions (i.e., changes of ownership of goods) that are included in the category of "other services and private transfers", rather than in "goods, freight and insurance", are the following: (1) purchases and sales of ships' stores including bunker fuel; (2) purchases by travellers; and (3) goods procured abroad and used in the country of procurement by diplomatic missions and military agencies including their personnel.

The usual sources of data on transactions in goods are external trade statistics, based on customs returns, and records of exchange transactions. With data given by these sources as the basis, exports and imports are so defined with respect to coverage, valuation, and timing as to achieve maximum possible consistency and symmetry in the merchandise accounts of all countries.

Coverage adjustments to merchandise totals. Some countries' trade returns do not include re-exports; not all countries are able to make the necessary adjustments, but the omissions involved are believed to be unimportant. Certain other items regarded as merchandise in the Fund's presentation are not always included in trade returns. Examples are silver (except current coin), goods sent by parcel post, ships and aircraft, and fish and other marine products taken from the open sea and sold directly in foreign ports. On the other hand, some items often included in trade returns are not considered as merchandise in the Fund's presentation and have to be excluded. Examples are ships' stores (treated as part of the transportation account), silver coin in current circulation (regarded as a capital item), and monetary gold (grouped with the capital items). For a discussion of non-monetary gold transactions, see below.

If an exchange record is the source of figures for merchandise transactions, it will probably cover only those goods for which payment is made through the domestic banking system; thus the exchange record totals may need to be adjusted by the addition of barter trade and merchandise trade financed through foreign grants and loans or charged to intercompany accounts.

Whether trade returns or exchange records are used, a special problem is created by clandestine trade. Some countries include estimates for this trade in their merchandise figures, but these estimates are necessarily subject to a wide margin of error.

Valuation adjustments to merchandise totals. Merchandise data based on exchange records are sometimes a mixture of f.o.b. and c.i.f. valuations, each transaction being recorded according to the terms of payment called for under the contract of sale. In these cases, it is not always possible to adjust the data to a consistent basis.

The intention is to record commercial exports and imports at the value at which each transaction takes place. Exchange records are likely to be based on this principle, but in trade statistics a number of countries apply other valuation principles. In the United States, an import valuation commonly used in the trade statistics is the "foreign value," i.e., the value or price generally prevailing in the principal markets of the supplying country. In some Latin American countries, certain exports are valued at prices prevailing on foreign markets. Merchandise transactions between parent companies and their subsidiaries or branches abroad are frequently shown in trade statistics at nominal values or values corresponding to the amount of foreign exchange that has to be surrendered by the company. Even in countries where the intention is to base the exchange record or the trade statistics on transactions values, it is not always certain that these are the values actually declared by importers and exporters. Whenever possible, countries have corrected the valuations in the trade statistics or exchange records, if necessary, for their balance of payments statistics.

Timing adjustments to merchandise totals. Trade statistics generally record merchandise as it crosses the customs frontier of the country compiling the returns; exchange records usually include merchandise at the time when payment is made. In neither case does this timing necessarily coincide with the time of the change of ownership of the goods, which is defined for balance of payments purposes as the time that the claim of the exporter on the importer arises. Most countries assume that, in general, their trade statistics or exchange record data provide a reasonably accurate record of changes in ownership. However, trade statistics may need to be adjusted for changes in foreign-owned stocks in the compiling country and in stocks held abroad by residents; exchange record data may need to be adjusted for changes in the amount of exports and imports prepaid or shipped on credit. Timing adjustments to trade statistics are particularly important when the amount of exports or imports is changing substantially over time or when there are large changes in domestically owned stocks held abroad or foreign-owned stocks held in the reporting country. When goods are prepaid or purchased on credit, exchange record data will usually show the goods at the time the payment is made rather than at the time when ownership changes hands. When the outstanding amounts of trade credits received or extended change, the exchange record data should be adjusted with offsetting adjustments in short-term capital for the change in credits. The amount of trade credits will fluctuate with the amount of trade and the terms of credit. While the adjustments required may be substantial, some countries using exchange record data may be unable to make them.

Non-monetary gold. Non-monetary gold transactions are included in the balance of goods, freight, and insurance, since the convention is adopted that gold held by the compiling country's non-monetary sectors is a domestic asset similar to merchandise; gold held by monetary institutions for monetary purposes is similar to a foreign asset. On this convention, international transactions in gold by the compiling country's non-monetary sectors are allocated to the goods and services account, and international transactions in monetary gold by the monetary sectors are allocated to the capital account. Transactions of the compiling country's non-monetary sectors with all foreigners are entered in non-monetary gold. Transactions in monetary gold of the compiling country's monetary institutions are all entered under that heading, but some of these transactions are with the domestic non-monetary sectors. Non-monetary gold therefore includes an offset to the effect of such domestic transactions in monetary gold on the gold reserves of monetary institutions. When the non-monetary sectors sell monetary gold to the monetary institutions, the effect on the balance of payments and international reserves is the same as if the gold were exported privately (credit to non-monetary gold) and the proceeds turned over to the monetary institutions, which in turn used them to acquire gold (debit to monetary gold). A converse effect occurs when the monetary institutions sell monetary gold to the non-monetary sectors. Since the domestic transactions between the monetary institutions and the rest of the economy are mutually offsetting, the net balance of non-monetary and monetary gold reflects solely international gold transactions.

The following tabulation illustrates the way in which the various types of gold transaction are treated in the balance of payments. The domestic transactions included require two entries in the gold items, a credit and a debit, whereas the transactions with foreign countries require only one such entry.

Gold transactions	*Entry in balance of payments*
Domestic production sold to:	
Non-monetary sectors	No entry
Monetary sectors[a]	Credit to non-monetary gold; debit to monetary gold
Foreign countries	Credit to non-monetary gold
Existing gold sold by:	
Non-monetary sectors to:	
Non-monetary sectors ...	No entry
Monetary sectors[a]	Credit to non-monetary gold; debit to monetary gold
Foreign countries	Credit to non-monetary gold
Monetary sectors[a] to:	
Non-monetary sectors ...	Credit to non-monetary gold; debit to non-monetary gold
Monetary sectors	No net entry
Foreign countries	Credit to monetary gold
Foreign countries to:	
Non-monetary sectors ...	Debit to non-monetary gold
Monetary sectors	Debit to monetary gold

[a] Gold for monetary purposes.

In accordance with this scheme, a transaction in gold with a foreign country is classified as non-monetary if it is carried out by the non-monetary sectors of the compiling country, and as monetary if it concerns monetary gold. In the balance of payments of the country in which the foreign party to the transaction is a resident, the classification of the transaction will also depend on the sector in that country which carries it out. It follows that while for all countries gold transactions involve equal credits and debits, i.e., conceptually add to zero, this is true for the monetary and non-monetary gold items combined, but not for each item taken separately. The net total of the non-monetary gold transactions of all countries is equal to the net total transactions of all monetary institutions with all non-monetary sectors. This sum in turn is equal to the net total of monetary gold transactions for the world as a whole, i.e., to the net addition to or subtraction from the gold holdings of all monetary institutions. Each country's credit or debit for non-monetary gold may be regarded as its net positive or negative contribution to the net increase in world gold reserves so defined. A positive contribution results from new gold production and recovery of gold from industry, the arts, and hoards; a negative contribution results from uses in industry and the arts and from hoarding.

Freight and insurance on merchandise. The category of freight and insurance on international shipments is designed to cover transactions in connexion with all forms of transportation, including ocean, coastal, and inland waterway shipping, and air, rail and road transportation. International shipments comprise mainly the merchandise included in "goods, freight and insurance" but also include monetary gold shipments and those goods for diplomatic missions and military establishments which are not included in the balance of payments.

Transportation services other than freight and merchandise insurance are included in "other services and private unrequited transfers."

Other services and private unrequited transfers

Other transportation. All transportation services other than freight are included here, such as ship repairs, ships' stores and similar supplies, harbour and airport fees, expenditures of crews, and other port disbursements; time charters; mail transportation fees; and passenger fares and shipboard expenses arising from international travel.

Travel. This category is defined to include all receipts for goods and services provided to foreigners visiting the reporting country (credit); and all payments for goods and services provided by foreigners to the reporting country's residents travelling abroad (debit). It covers receipts and expenditures on account of tourists, business travellers, students, patients undergoing medical treatment, military personnel on leave, and travelling government officials.

In many countries, travel receipts and payments have been estimated by applying an average *per diem* expenditure to the number of days spent by residents abroad and by foreigners in the reporting country. *Per diem* expenditure is often based on inquiries made of travel agents, banks, hotels, shops, etc.; and some countries, particularly where incoming tourist traffic is large, keep systematic records of the number of days spent in their hotels by foreign tourists. Some countries, e.g., Canada, Mexico and the United States, exchange relevant information. But these methods, however refined, can result only in approximate estimates of the actual amounts of travel receipts and payments.

A number of countries base their data on exchange records, which cover only settlements through official channels; in these cases, estimates for foreign travel are often incomplete.

Investment income. This category covers income from investment, as a rule before deduction of taxes paid to the country in which the income originates. The credits are income received by residents of the reporting country from investment abroad; the debits are income paid to foreigners on their investment in the reporting country. Amortization and sinking fund payments represent a return of principal and are entered in the capital account. Stock dividends and bonus shares are not included since they do not represent income paid out.

Income on direct investment is frequently a major component in this category. Direct investment is defined as investment in enterprises located in one country but effectively controlled by residents of another country. Direct investment as a rule takes the form of investment in branches and subsidiaries by parent companies located in another country. Since effective foreign control of a company is sometimes difficult to determine, the following working rules have been adopted in the absence of other information. Control of a company in country Y by residents in country X is inferred if (1) 50 per cent or more of the voting stock is owned by residents of country X, or (2) 25 per cent or more of the voting stock is concentrated in the hands of a single holder or organized group of holders in X, or (3) specific groups of residents of X are represented on the board of directors. Such control may be exercised by the residents of two or more countries jointly. Investment in commercial real estate, other than governmental military installations, is also treated as direct investment.

The income on direct investment recorded here is intended to include interest and dividends earned from foreign subsidiaries, the undistributed net profits of subsidiaries, and the total net profits of branches. However, not all countries have included profits accruing but not transferred and interest and dividends due but not paid. When such income is included here, it is offset by entries in the capital account (see description below under "direct investment").

Some countries in which direct investment by foreigners is substantial have no records of the income on such investment. However, certain of these countries are able to calculate the income by an indirect method, which is particularly applicable to enterprises producing for export. This method consists of deriving investment income as a residual. The foreign transactions of the local company consist broadly of exports and imports, import freight, investment income payments, miscellaneous foreign expenditures, and capital movements. The net balance of these transactions is, in general, equivalent to the net foreign exchange accruing to a country from the operations of the local company. The net balance can often be obtained from exchange records or other data reported by banks. The exchange record or trade returns will provide data on exports and imports. Miscellaneous foreign expenditures are likely to be limited in amount and relatively stable; therefore, if data are not available directly, they can be estimated without serious error. Capital movements can be derived from the local company's balance sheets or other information on the value of its net local assets. Such information on all other foreign transactions of the company makes it possible to derive investment income payments as a residual. For some countries where data on capital movements are not available, only the net balance on investment income and capital movements combined can be estimated. On the other hand, where direct information on all foreign transactions and on the net foreign exchange accruing is available, the transactions may be arranged in a balance of payments statement for the company in order to check the consistency of the data on the various transactions. This procedure is followed in the reporting forms used by several countries in collecting basic data from direct investment companies.

Other investment income included in this item covers interest and dividends on portfolio securities, charges on the use of IMF resources, interest and other charges on IBRD loans and debentures, income from non-commercial real estate, the income of partnerships, etc.

Government goods and services. All transactions of the reporting country's central government in goods and services not included in "goods, freight, and insurance" are included in "other services and private unrequited transfers" together with the personal expenditures of central government personnel in the foreign country where they are stationed. Also included are transactions in goods and services not included elsewhere between foreign central government institutions and their non-resident personnel stationed in the reporting country, on the one hand, and residents of the

reporting country other than its central government, on the other.

The military transactions that are included here cover, on the debit side, expenditures abroad by the reporting country's military establishments, including expenditures by troops stationed abroad, and payments for common defence installations constructed abroad. Similar expenditures in the reporting country by foreign military establishments are entered as credits. Goods and services provided without charge by countries to foreign military forces stationed in those countries and the costs of such goods and services are not entered in the balance of payments. This treatment is adopted because it has not been possible to devise generally applicable rules for classifying the counterpart of such transactions; while goods and services provided by a country to foreign forces without charge are clearly international transactions in goods and services, their counterpart, i.e., the costs borne by the government of the country where the forces are stationed may be considered to be a purchase of a defence service, or an unrequited transfer payment appropriate to government transfers, or frequently a mixture of the two.

Other private services. The transactions in services not specified above that are included here will probably include the following principal components: non-merchandise insurance; personal income and expenditure (excluding personal expenditures of crews on carriers and employees of central governments); management fees; underwriters' commissions; agents' fees; construction activity; communications; subscriptions to press; film rentals; and real estate rentals.

Private unrequited transfers. Private unrequited transfers cover all transfers between (1) residents of the reporting country other than the government and (2) all foreigners. Unrequited transfers are the counterpart of international transactions that lack a *quid pro quo*. Where goods are sent or services rendered by one country to another without a *quid pro quo*, the primary entry is in the goods and services account, and the counterpart of this is called an "unrequited transfer in kind." Where the item transferred is cash or a financial claim, which results in a change in the assets or liabilities of the two countries, the primary entry is in the capital account and the counterpart is called an "unrequited transfer in cash."

Private unrequited transfers include the counterpart of transactions both with foreign governments, such as income and other taxes paid and non-contractual pensions received, and with other foreign sectors, such as institutional remittances for missionary, educational, charitable, and similar purposes and personal remittances such as those arising from legacies and bequests and from gifts by migrants to their families. This last type of unrequited transfer, both in cash and in kind, constitutes an important source of income for some of the receiving countries. Some countries have derived data on these remittances from statistics of money orders and parcel post shipments. Others have used exchange records and have omitted remittances in kind and in cash through non-official channels.

In addition to genuine transfers, this item includes the so-called migrants' transfers, which are discussed in the *Balance of Payments Manual* in section (7) of the underlying principles. Migrants' transfers refer to that real and financial capital which is effectively transferred by migrants, in connection with their migration, from their old to their new country. The import or export of real capital is entered in the goods and services account, and the changes in financial assets or liabilities are reflected in entries in the capital account. In either case, an offsetting entry is made under private unrequited transfers which accounts for the resulting increase (credit) or decrease (debit) in the compiling country's real capital or creditor-debitor position. Imports and exports of household goods owned by migrants are not included in the balance of payments, and migrants' transfers do not, therefore, include contra-entries for the physical movements of such goods from country to country.

Government unrequited transfers

Government unrequited transfers cover those made between the reporting country's central government and all foreigners, including international institutions. Such unrequited transfers include non-contractual pensions, tax receipts from non-residents, reparations, other compulsory or contractual transfers, and grants. The credit entries cover unrequited transfers received by central government institutions of the reporting country from foreigners; the debit entries cover all unrequited transfers made by the reporting country's central government institutions to foreigners. Unrequited transfers in cash include the cost of goods and services purchased by one country in another country and given back to that other country. Such purchases are not entered in the goods and services accounts, but are treated as the counterpart of the cash transferred from the purchasing country to the selling country.

In principle, goods, services, or cash granted or received under military aid programmes should be entered in the appropriate items in the balance of payments, and their counterpart should be entered in this item. In practice, however, the data on military grants are usually withheld for security reasons. Therefore, military grants are excluded from the balance of payments tables for all countries.

Non-monetary sector capital

Direct investment. The category covers changes in direct investment as defined above in the description of direct investment income. Direct investment capital includes intercompany accounts, which are nominally short-term, as well as long-term creditor and equity investment. The data used for estimating changes in direct investment are generally obtained from companies' annual reports, income-tax returns, reports to governments in connection with exchange control regulations, and questionnaires sent to the companies. The changes can also be estimated from changes in the net local assets of foreign-owned companies.

Because of the different sources and methods used for estimating changes in direct investment, the data are not fully comparable from country to country. For example, the reinvestment by foreign-owned subsidiary companies of their undistributed earnings is included by some countries and not by others (see description above of direct investment income). Again, some countries, e.g., the United States, include in direct investment the total investment by residents in a controlled enterprise, whether by the controlling interests or by other persons, while other countries, e.g., Canada, limit direct investment to the investment of the controlling interests. Where changes in direct investment are estimated from

changes in a company's net local assets, which are equivalent to changes in net foreign liabilities, the estimates will cover, in addition to direct investment, changes in the company's other net foreign liabilities or assets, e.g., commercial credits or foreign bank balances.

Other private capital. This category covers all transactions in assets or liabilities (other than direct investment) for which the domestic private non-monetary sector is creditor or debtor. It includes loans and transactions in securities. The latter take the form of private purchases and sales of existing securities (including repurchases for redemption by the debtor), new issues of private domestic securities and all private subscriptions to new foreign issues. In many of the loan transactions recorded in this item, the borrowers are public corporations that have been classified with private enterprises, as explained in the general note on classification, above. In addition, this category includes such miscellaneous transactions as purchases and sales of non-commercial real estate, mortgage loans, long-term commercial credits, and transactions in short-term assets and liabilities (with an original maturity of 12 months or less) such as foreign notes and coin, deposits in and debts to foreign banks, foreign government and corporate short-term obligations, and commercial short-term claims and obligations. Open-book accounts and utilized lines of credit are included, except for inter-company accounts of direct investment enterprises, which are classified in the previous category.

Private short-term capital movements are, in general, inadequately reported, because of the statistical difficulties of estimating them. They may, however, be an important item in a country's balance of payments, especially in a period of capital flight or large changes in the volume of trade financed by short-term credits. Lack of information on these movements is believed to be a substantial source of errors and omissions. However, when merchandise transactions are based on exchange records, changes in commercial credits will ordinarily be merged with exports and imports. In this case, the lack of separate data on short-term commercial credits, even though changes in them may have been large, will not give rise to errors and omissions.

A few countries have obtained data from questionnaires sent to private individuals and businesses engaged in foreign commerce; others have used statistics derived from the registration of private foreign assets with government exchange control and vesting authorities. Certain countries with close ties with the United States estimate changes in residents' accounts with U.S. banks from data reported by the banks and published in the United States.

The category "other private capital", also includes local government capital i.e., the capital transactions of all government entities except the central government, including governments of states and provinces within a federation, union, or commonwealth which is the reporting unit. The principal types of transaction are most likely to be loan receipts or security issues.

Central government capital. Central government capital covers almost all transactions in assets and liabilities of central government institutions, except public enterprises that are assigned to the private sector and monetary institutions, which are included in the monetary sector or with the group, reserves and related items. Included in the central government sector, however, are public enterprises financially integrated with the government, and those non-monetary institutions that have been established primarily as instruments of government policy.

Several significant exceptions to the institutional criterion for classification by sector that affect the coverage of the central government sector have been made in these tables. The most important is the segregation of reserves and related items in a group that cuts across the institutional classification, with the result that the government's holdings of foreign exchange, although held separately from those of the central bank, will normally be included with reserves. Other exceptions refer mainly to important categories of transactions that, because of differing institutional arrangements in various countries, would not be symmetrically reported by all countries, with the result that the international comparability of the tables would be impaired. The principal exceptions made uniformly for all countries are as follows: (1) government subscriptions to international non-monetary organizations, e.g., IBRD, IFC and IDA, are allocated to the central government non-monetary sector. However, liabilities to these organizations are classified according to the sector that is nominally the debtor, i.e., no exception is made to the institutional criterion for sector attribution in the case of these liabilities; (2) all changes in payments agreement balances, whether they reflect balances under agreements in effect during the reporting period or repayments of balances that arose in previous periods, are included in the monetary sector (but not in reserves and related items). Thus, the taking over by the central government of a bilateral balance held by the central bank does not give rise to an entry in the balance of payments, and repayments by the central government of consolidated balances are shown in the monetary sector; (3) local currency liabilities, such as those to the United States arising from purchases of surplus agricultural products under United States Public Law 83-480, that are mainly earmarked for grants or loans to the reporting country are assigned to the central government sector, even though these liabilities almost invariably take the form of deposits with the central bank or commercial banks. Since most of these liabilities are committed, from the time they are created, to use for future aid, they do not constitute, even potentially, a drain on the real resource or a threat to the exchange reserves of the debtor country. Instead, from an analytic point of view, they represent a kind of interim aid or timing adjustment to longer-term grants and loans that will eventually be received. It therefore seems desirable to exclude these liabilities from the monetary sector and from the reserves, since their significance is entirely different from that of most of the transactions included in those sectors.

In general, data for central government capital transactions are among the most reliable in the balance of payments, since they are obtained from government records. The principal types of transaction covered are official lending and borrowing, repayments on official loans and transactions with international non-monetary organizations.

Monetary sector capital (other than reserves and related items)

Private institutions. The category covers the foreign transactions of the deposit money banks whose

liabilities are primarily demand and other deposits, and savings banks or similar institutions whose liabilities closely resemble those of the deposit money banks.

Central institutions. The category covers the foreign transactions of central banks, or of similar institutions (e.g., exchange stabilization offices), which are the monetary authorities that hold the official gold and foreign exchange reserves, intervene in the exchange market, issue currency or create reserve money for deposit money banks. These functions distinguish the central monetary institutions from other governmental institutions; the classification of particular types of capital transactions is explained in the section below on reserves and related items.

Allocation of SDRs

This item is explained above, in the paragraphs dealing with classification.

Reserves and related items

The principal categories of reserves and related assets and liabilities are here explained under the headings that most commonly appear in the *Balance of Payments Yearbook*. Other categories may at various times be deemed available to national monetary authorities to meet balance of payments needs, and a complete listing is not possible.

Monetary gold. The changes in holdings that are entered in the balance of payments are valued at SDR 35 a fine ounce.

SDRs. Changes in holdings are taken from IMF records for entry in the balance of payments tables. These changes reflect the allocations made on 1 January 1970 and 1 January 1971 and subsequent transactions in SDRs.

Reserve position in the Fund. This covers a country's transactions with the IMF General Account that takes place in the gold tranche. Transactions outside the gold tranche are classified as the country's liabilities and comprise use of Fund credit.

Foreign exchange reserves. All forms of foreign exchange assets that are available to meet balance of payments needs are included under this heading. Provided the assets are controlled by the monetary authorities, they are classified as reserves whether they are held by the central bank, the central government, or some other official agency.

Use of Fund credit. See reserve position in the Fund.

Other liabilities related to reserves. For most countries the only liabilities related to reserves are inter-central-bank working balances; for a few countries, balance of payments deficits have been financed by inter-central bank assistance ("swaps"), and these are reflected in changes in liabilities and therefore classified as reserve-related; for reserve centers, liabilities that are regarded by the creditors as international reserves are also brought into this category. For example, obligations issued in the domestic market by the central governments of the reserve centers, when held abroad usually constitute reserve assets in the creditor country. Specifically, securities and treasury bills of the government of the United States and of the United Kingdom are classified as liabilities related to reserves, since they have the same reserve function as bank deposits and similar liabilities of monetary institutions.

WAGES AND PRICES

Earnings in manufacturing[1]

General statement

The series described below relate to average gross money wages per wage-earner in manufacturing industries expressed as average earnings, or, in some cases, as wage rates.

Data on *average earnings*, generally taken from establishment payrolls, usually cover cash payments received from employers (before deduction of taxes, social security and other types of contributions payable by workers), such as remuneration for normal working hours, overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; remuneration for time not worked (annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave); bonuses and gratuities. In addition, data frequently include the value of payments in kind; family allowances are mostly excluded from the statistics. In a few cases, average earnings are compiled on the basis of social insurance records; social insurance statistics usually yield lower averages than payroll data because overtime payments, incentive pay etc., may be excluded, as well as wages exceeding a certain upper limit.

Wage rates are based on collective agreements, arbitration awards or decisions of wage-fixing authorities, which generally specify minimum rates for particular occupations or groups of workers. In some countries, rates actually paid correspond closely to these minima. Generally, only rates of pay for adult workers are taken into account; they relate to normal hours of work and do not, therefore, include payment for overtime, premiums, allowances etc. Cost-of-living allowances are usually included.

In order to facilitate comparisons, the descriptions have been sub-divided under standard headings; these headings, with brief comments as to their contents, are as follows:

Definition. The national concepts of "earnings" or "rates" on which the statistical series are based.

Economic activities covered. The scope of the series in terms of divisions of economic activities covered; in some cases, these divisions are only represented by certain of the groups composing them.

Coverage. The scope of the series in terms of persons covered (with details as to skill levels, age groups and sex), geographical area to which the data relate and a brief description of the main sources on which the data are based.

Most of the series cover only wage-earners of both sexes without distinction as to age; in some cases, data relate also to salaried employees and persons of other status groups.

Source of data. The principal sources from which the data are obtained, such as payrolls of establishments, social insurance records, etc.

Computation. The methods of computation used in the calculation of wage series and the compilation of industry and overall averages are described under this heading.

Average earnings per hour (or day) are normally compiled by dividing the total wages paid in a given period by total man-hours (or man-days) actually worked or paid for in the same period, and earnings per week (or month) by dividing the total wage paid in a given week (or month) by the average number of workers employed in the same period.

National publication. Under this heading is given the title of one of the major current national publications in which wage statistics are released and the name of the issuing authority.

Wherever possible, the title and source of a national publication providing a detailed methodological description of the series is also indicated. It should be mentioned that most of the descriptions given have been derived from official replies to specifically designed methodological questionnaires, and that the information thus made available to the ILO may not have been released in national publications; nevertheless, failure to quote a national source on this point does not necessarily imply that such information does not exist in published form.

Country descriptions

Algeria

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to hourly rates of pay in manufacturing covering skilled workers.

Argentina

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to minimum hourly rates in manufacturing covering unskilled workers of both sexes.

Australia

Definition of rates. Hourly rates. Weighted average minimum wage rates prescribed in awards and determinations of industrial arbitration authorities and from collective agreements. Rates for specific occupations are usually prescribed as weekly rates for a full week's work excluding overtime (generally 40 hours), but have been converted in this series to hourly rates.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Adult male and adult female wage earners, generally 21 years of age and over, excluding foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. The series reflects the general level of wage rates which

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Labour Office (Geneva).

are legal minima for persons covered by awards, determinations and collective agreements.

Source of data. Awards and determinations of industrial arbitration authorities and from collective agreements.

Computation. Rates in force on the last day of each month for representative occupations within each industry group in each State are combined into indices for adult males and adult females and are expressed in money and in index number terms. The weights used in the computation of the indices relate to the number of workers in each occupation and industry group, covered by awards, determinations and collective agreements in 1954.

National publication. Wage Rates and Earnings (monthly), Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

For further methodological details, see *Wage Rates and Earnings*, Explanatory Notes, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

Austria

Definition of earnings. Monthly earnings. Total remuneration, including all premiums, bonuses and gratuities (e.g. payments for overtime, annual vacation, public holidays, housing allowances, value of payments in kind, etc.).

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing (excluding sawmills). The series covers also mining and quarrying. Beginning January 1971, gasworks are also included.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes, 15 years of age and over, including apprentices and foremen. The entire country is represented. Reports are obtained from all establishments (including central offices of establishments). Up to December 1970, the series covered only establishments with six or more employees. In June 1972, approximately 495 000 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages paid during the month are divided by the number of wage earners employed in the reporting establishments at the end of the month. Industry and overall averages are computed by the same method.

National publication. Monatsberichte (monthly), see part *Statistische Übersichten*, Österreichisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (Vienna).

Barbados

Definition of earnings. Weekly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay, earnings of piece workers; payments for annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave; bonuses and gratuities.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Adult male wage earners aged 18 years and over, including apprentices and foremen. The entire country is represented. Quarterly data are based on payrolls of establishments employing ten or more persons. In 1971, approximately 3 000 wage earners in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages paid during the second week in last month of each quarter (including wages paid to persons absent from work) are divided by the number of workers on the payroll in the reporting week. Data relate to the months of March, June, September and December. Industry and over-all averages are weighted by the number of wage earners employed in the reporting establishments during the same period.

National publication. Annual Report, Department of Labour (Barbados).

Belgium

Definition of earnings. Daily earnings. Total remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, public holidays, bonuses and gratuities, value of payments in kind, etc., granted to workers in pursuance of legal or contractual provisions.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Male and female wage earners, excluding apprentices and workers in family undertakings, but including those foremen who have the same labour contract as wage earners. The entire country is represented. The statistics are based on a large sample of quarterly reports submitted by establishments. On 30 June 1971, the inquiry covered approximately 917 000 wage earners in manufacturing.

Source of data. Reports of establishments.

Computation. Gross total remuneration in the reporting quarter is divided by the number of man-days paid for during the same quarter. Industry and overall averages are computed by the same method.

National publications. Revue Belge de Sécurité Sociale (monthly), Ministère de la Prévoyance Sociale (quarterly data) and *Rapport annuel*, Office National de Sécurité Sociale (Brussels) (annual data).

For further methodological details, see *Rapport annuel*, Office National de Sécurité Sociale (Brussels).

Brazil

The series refer to monthly rates of earnings in manufacturing covering both sexes, and including salaried employees. Prior to 1966, the rates refer to production workers.

Bulgaria

Definition of earnings. Monthly earnings. Total remuneration classified as "wages fund" including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; payments for annual vacation, public holidays and other paid leave; bonuses and gratuities; the value of payments in kind; allowances, but excluding family allowances and certain special payments and bonuses in cash and in kind classified as "special fund" items.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing. The series covers also mining, quarrying and electricity.

Coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes, excluding foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are based on reports from all establishments of the socialised sector of the national economy. The frequency of reporting varies according to the relative importance of the economic activity to which the establishments belong. In 1970, approximately 1 147 700 wage earners and salaried employees were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. The total remuneration ("wage fund") for the month or quarter of reference is divided

by the average number of workers registered during this period including workers on paid absences (annual vacation, public holidays, etc.). Workers on sick leave and on maternity leave are also included but payments received from social insurance funds are not included in the "wage fund". Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting period. Annual figures represent annual "wage fund" payments divided by the annual average number of workers registered.

National publication. Statistitcheski izvestia (Statistical Bulletin) [monthly], Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Information and Communications (Sofia).

Burma

Definition of earnings. Monthly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay, payments for hours not worked (paid leave and sick leave) and bonuses.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Permanent workers (male and female wage earners and salaried employees). The entire country is represented. Questionnaires are sent twice per year to all establishments employing five or more workers. In 1970, approximately 38 300 permanent workers were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total cash remuneration (including wages paid to persons absent from work) for the month of reference is divided by the number of permanent workers on the payrolls. Data relate to the months of March, June, September and December. Industry and overall averages are weighted by the number of permanent workers reported in each industry.

National publication. People's Workers' Gazette (monthly), Directorate of Labour (Rangoon). The data published by the International Labour Office on monthly earnings in manufacturing are received directly from the Directorate of Labour; they do not appear in national publications.

Canada

Definitions of earnings. Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers, payments for annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave and bonuses paid regularly at monthly or more frequent intervals, but excluding bonuses paid less frequently.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners (mainly hourly rated) of both sexes including working foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Figures are obtained from monthly surveys covering larger enterprises with a total of 20 or more employees in any month of the year in all establishments belonging to the enterprise considered In 1971, approximately 1 036 200 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages paid during the last pay week in the month (including wages paid to persons absent from work) are divided by aggregate hours paid for in the reporting week. Industry and overall averages are weighted by the number of wage earners employed in the reporting establishments during the same period.

National publications. Employment, Earnings and Hours (monthly) and *Canadian Statistical Review* (monthly), Statistics Canada (Ottawa).

For further methodological details, see *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (catalogue 72-002—monthly), Statistics Canada (Ottawa).

Chile

Definition of earnings. Monthly earnings. Total remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; payments for annual vacation, public holidays and other paid leave; bonuses and gratuities; and the value of payments in kind.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes, including foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are based on payrolls of a sample of establishments. Returns are obtained from 10 per cent of establishments with 20 to 49 workers, 20 per cent of establishments with 50 to 99 workers, 40 per cent of establishments with 100 to 199 workers and from all establishments with 200 or more workers. In April 1971, approximately 67 400 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages paid during the month (including wages paid to persons absent from work) are divided by the number of workers on the payroll in the reporting month. Industry and overall averages are weighted by the relative number of persons employed as shown by the results of the 1957 Census of manufacturing establishments.

National publication. The figures published by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Dirección de Estadística y Censos (Santiago).

For further methodological details, see *Indice de Remuneraciones (Base abril 1960 = 100)—Estudio Metodológico*, Dirección de Estadística y Censos (Santiago).

Colombia

Definition of earnings. Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration including overtime pay, incentive pay, annual vacation, public holiday and other paid leave, bonuses and gratuities, but excluding all payments made for reasons other than work performed.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes. Since May 1962, the series is based on a sample of 1,550 establishments representing approximately 65 per cent of the total employment in manufacturing throughout the country. Data are obtained from 20 per cent of establishments with 5 to 14 workers, 40 per cent of establishments with 15 to 49 workers and from all establishments with 50 or more workers. In 1970, approximately 160 500 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages paid during the reporting week are divided by total hours paid for during the same period. The data are weighted by industry groups

on the basis of the number of wage earners employed, as shown in the 1953 Industrial Census.

National publication. Boletín Mensual de Estadística, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (Bogotá).

For further methodological details, see *Boletín Mensual de Estadística,* No. 141, Dec. 1962—Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (Bogotá).

Cyprus

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to weekly earnings in manufacturing covering adults of both sexes. The survey is taken in October of each year.

Czechoslovakia

Definition of earnings. Monthly earnings. Total remuneration classified as "wages fund" including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; payments for annual vacation, public holidays and other paid leave; bonuses and gratuities; the value of payments in kind; allowances, but excluding family allowances and certain special payments and bonuses in cash and in kind classified as "special fund" items.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing. The series includes mining (except coal mining), quarrying and electricity and relates to wage earners only.

Coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes, including foremen but excluding apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are based on monthly reports from all establishments in the socialised sector of the national economy. The frequency of reporting varies according to the relative importance of the economic activity to which the establishments belong. In 1971, approximately 1 641 000 wage earners in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. The total remuneration ("wage fund") for the month or quarter of reference is divided by the average number of workers registered during this period including workers on paid absences (annual vacation, public holidays, etc.). Also included are workers on sick leave; however, payments received by these workers from social insurance funds are not included in the "wage fund". Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting period. Annual figures represent annual "wage fund" payments divided by the annual average number of workers registered.

National publication. Statistické Přehledy (Statistical Surveys) [monthly], Federální Statistický Uřad (Federal Statistical Office) (Prague).

Figures released by the International Labour Office on monthly earnings of wage earners in manufacturing, including mining (except coal mining), quarrying and electricity are received directly from the Federal Statistical Office and do not appear in national publications.

Denmark

Definition of earnings. Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including cost-of-living allowances, overtime, earnings of piece workers, premiums, annual vacation and public holidays.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing, construction and services.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes, aged 18 years and over, including working foremen; apprentices are not included. The entire country is represented. Data are based on quarterly reports from all establishments which are members of the "Association of Danish Employers". It is considered that the establishments included are not entirely representative of the general industrial and occupational wage structure of the country. In 1971, approximately 290 500 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages are divided by hours actually worked in the reporting period. Beginning with 1963 data, industry and overall averages are calculated using fixed weights based on the average number of members of trade unions' unemployment insurance funds in 1962-63. Data relate to quarters ending in March, June, September and December.

National publications. Statistiske Efterretninger and *Statistisk Arbog* (annual), Danmarks Statistik (Copenhagen).

Dominican Republic

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to monthly earnings in manufacturing, mining, quarrying and services covering both sexes, wage-earners and salaried employees.

Ecuador

Definition of earnings. Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including pay for overtime, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; payments for annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes, including foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Returns are obtained from a sample of establishments employing five or more persons. The sample is stratified by industry and size of establishment according to the 1955 Industrial Census. In 1968, approximately 19 500 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages paid during the month are divided by the total number of hours paid for during the same period. Industry and overall averages are weighted by the number of wage earners employed in each industry, as shown in the 1955 Industrial Census.

National publication. Estadísticas del Trabajo—Indices de Empleo y Salarios (quarterly), División de Estadística y Censos, Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación Económica (Quito).

Egypt

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to weekly earnings, covering both sexes.

El Salvador (Area of San Salvador)

Definition of earnings. Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; payments for annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave; bonuses and gratuities.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Production and related workers, males and females, including working foremen and apprentices. The series covers the San Salvador metropolitan area. Data are based on payrolls of establishments employing five or more workers. In 1970, approximately 14 000 workers were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages paid in the week ending nearest the 15th of the month are divided by total hours paid for in the same week. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting establishments during the period of reference.

National publications. Indicadores económicos y sociales, Sección de Investigaciones Estadísticas, Consejo Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación Económica and *Estadísticas de trabajo* (annual), Servicio de Planificación Sectorial y Estadística, Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social (San Salvador).

Fiji

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to daily rates of earnings covering both sexes.

Finland

Definition of earnings. Hourly earnings. Total remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; bonuses and gratuities; and the estimated value of payments in kind.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing. The series covers also mining (excluding iron), quarrying and electricity.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes, 18 years of age and over, excluding foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are based on reports obtained by the Finnish Employers' Confederation from all establishments members of employers' associations. In November 1971 approximately 243 000 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Data are computed quarterly from payrolls which may cover two weeks, one month or the full quarter, depending on the different industries. Total wages paid are divided by total hours actually worked in the corresponding pay period. Persons on vacations, sick leave, military leave and strike are generally excluded from the computation. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment reported in the establishments in the reporting period.

National publication. Tilastokatsauksia—Statistiska Översikter (Bulletin of Statistics) [monthly], Tilastokeskus—Statistikcentralen (Central Statistical Office) (Helsinki); a series of *indices* of hourly earnings (base 1964 = 100) is published in this Bulletin. Figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Central Statistical Office (Helsinki).

For further methodological details, see *Tilastokatsauksia—Statistiska Översikter* (*Bulletin of Statistics*), No. 10, 1958, Tilastollinen Päätoimisto—Statistiska Centralbyrån (Central Statistical Office) (Helsinki).

France

Definition of rates. Hourly rates of pay. Average straight-time pay of time-rated wage earners (excluding overtime pay and incentive pay).

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes, over 18 years of age, excluding apprentices and foremen. The entire country is represented. Questionnaires are sent to all establishments employing more than 50 persons and to about one-third of the establishments employing from 11 to 50 persons as well as a certain number of establishments in transport and construction employing from 6 to 10 persons. The enquiries refer to the first working day of January, April, July and October (in ILO and United Nations publications figures are presented under the respective previous month). In March 1962 — latest population census — approximately 3 674 000 wage earners in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data. Statistics of establishments.

Computation. Averages for separate skill levels within industries in each wage zone are unweighted arithmetic averages of the individual rates quoted for the first working day of each quarter. National averages by individual industrial groups are obtained by weighting the data relating to the different wage zones, the weights used being based on the employment level as of 1962. Annual averages are calculated by dividing by four the total of the figures presented in ILO and United Nations publications under March, June and September plus half the December figures for the current and preceding year.

National publication. Bulletin mensuel des statistiques du travail, Ministère d'Etat chargé des Affaires sociales (Paris). (The series published by the International Labour Office are received directly from the "Ministère d'Etat chargé des Affaires sociales.)

For further methodological details, see *Supplément au Bulletin mensuel des statistiques du travail*, Ministère d'Etat chargé des Affaires sociales (Paris).

German Democratic Republic

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to monthly earnings in manufacturing, mining and quarrying in the socialised sector covering both sexes. Family allowances are included.

Germany, Federal Republic of

Definition of earnings. Average hourly earnings. Total remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; annual vacation, public holidays and other paid leave; bonuses and gratuities paid regularly at monthly or more frequent intervals and the value of free board and lodging. The series include also family allowances paid directly by the employers in addition to allowances fixed by law (the latter being excluded).

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes, including foremen but excluding apprentices. The entire country is represented. Figures are based on payroll data furnished in January, April, July and October of each year by a sample of establishments. Reports are obtained from all mining establishments; from a representative sample covering about 7 per cent of the construction establishments with five or more workers; and from a representative sample covering about 31 per cent of all other establishments with ten or more workers. In October 1971 approximately 4 519 000 wage earners in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages paid during the period of reference are divided by the number of hours paid for in the same period. Excluded are workers who due to sickness did not receive pay during the entire period of reference. Workers on paid absences from work (annual vacation, public holidays, jury duty, etc.) are included. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment during the period of reference.

National publications. Wirtschaft und Statistik (monthly) and *Fachserie M: Preise, Löhne, Wirtschaftsrechnungen* (Reihe 15: Arbeitnehmerverdienste in Industrie und Handel, Teil I: Arbeitverdienste), Statistiches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden). Figures covering "Manufacturing" and released by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Federal Statistical Office and do not appear in national publications.

For further methodological details, see *Wirtschaft und Statistik,* Heft 12, Dec. 1964, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

Ghana

Definition of earnings. Monthly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay, payments for hours not worked (paid leave and sick leave) bonuses and gratuities.

Economic activities covered. Private sector. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes, including foremen and apprentices, in the private sector of the economy. The entire country is represented. Data are based on quarterly returns from establishments employing more than ten persons in the preceding December. In December 1969, approximately 37 900 wage earners and salaried employees in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages and salaries paid during the month (including wages and salaries paid to persons absent from work) are divided by the number of wage and salary earners on the payrolls in the reporting month. Data relate to the months of March, June, September and December. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting establishments during the period of reference.

National publication. Quarterly Digest of Statistics, Central Bureau of Statistics (Accra).

For further methodological details, see *Labour Statistics—Statistical Reports, Series III* (annual), Central Bureau of Statistics (Accra).

Greece

Definition of earnings. Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, premiums, annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other wage supplements.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Production workers of both sexes including working foremen and apprentices. Since November 1964, the series is based on a stratified sample of some 1 700 establishments representing approximately 75 per cent of the total number of employees in manufacturing throughout the country. Data are obtained from 13 per cent of establishments with 10 to 19 employees, 14 per cent of establishments with 20 to 29 employees, 28 per cent of establishments with 30 to 49 employees and from all establishments with 50 or more employees. In November 1971, approximately 181 800 production workers were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages paid during the payweek ending nearest the 15th of the month of reference (including wages paid to persons absent from work) are divided by the total number of hours paid for during the same period. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting establishments.

National publication. Monthly Statistical Bulletin, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

For further methodological details, see *Results of the Employment and Payroll Survey in Industry and Handicraft for the years 1962 and 1963* and *Monthly Statistical Bulletin,* Feb. 1966 and April 1967, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

Guatemala (Guatemala City)

Definition of earnings. Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers and premiums.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes without distinction as to age, including foremen and apprentices but excluding persons on vacation, sick leave, etc. The series relates to Guatemala City only. Returns are obtained monthly from a sample of firms employing five or more workers, representing a minimum of 65 per cent of the persons engaged in the industries covered as shown in the 1950 Industrial Register. In 1971, approximately 7 600 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages paid to persons at work during the reporting week, usually including the 15th of the month, are divided by total hours worked in the same week. Industry and overall averages are weighted by the number of workers reported during the same period.

National publication. The figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Dirección General de Estadística (Guatemala City).

Honduras

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to monthly earnings in manufacturing covering both sexes.

Hong Kong

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to daily earnings in manufacturing covering both sexes.

Hungary

Definition of earnings. Monthly earnings. Total remuneration, including overtime pay, earnings of piece workers, incentive pay, bonuses, payments for hours not worked such as annual vacation, public holidays and other paid leave; the value of payments in kind

and, beginning 1957, "loyalty money" paid to mining workers in August of each year.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing. The series includes also mining, quarrying and electricity and relates to wage earners only.

Coverage. Full-time wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes, including foremen but excluding apprentices and home workers. Beginning 1970, juveniles are also included. The entire country is represented. Data are based on monthly reports from all establishments in the State industry. The frequency of reporting varies according to the relative importance of the economic activity to which the establishments belong. In 1971, approximately 1 051 000 wage earners in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total remuneration for the month or quarter of reference is divided by the average number of full-time workers employed during this period. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting period. Annual figures represent annual payments divided by the annual average number of full-time workers.

National publication. Statisztikai Havi Közlemények (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics), Central Statistical Office (Budapest).

For further methodological details, see *Statistical Yearbook,* Explanation of terms, Central Statistical Office (Budapest).

India

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to monthly earnings in manufacturing including services, electricity, gas and water; it covers wage-earners and salaried employees of both sexes. The number of states covered by the series vary from year to year.

Ireland

Definition of earnings. Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay and bonuses.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes, including foremen and juveniles. The entire country is represented. Beginning with the third quarter 1969, quarterly figures are derived from a new quarterly inquiry. Establishments are asked to furnish particulars for men and women on adult rates of pay or, if the particulars are not available on this basis, to give figures for men aged 21 years and over and for women aged 18 years and over. In September 1971, approximately 138,000 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total earnings of wage earners in the reporting week are divided by total hours actually worked to obtain average hourly earnings for each industry and overall averages for groups of industries. Normal working hours of workers on holidays with pay are included in these calculations. Quarterly data refer to the middle of March, June, September and December. Beginning 1969, annual figures relate to September of each year.

National publication. Irish Statistical Bulletin (quarterly), Central Statistics Office (Dublin).

For further methodological details, see *Irish Statistical Bulletin,* December 1969, Central Statistics Office (Dublin).

Israel

Definition of earnings. Daily earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay and all other payments (e.g. payments for annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave, special allowances), premiums, bonuses and the 13th month salary. The series includes also family allowances.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing. The series covers also mining and quarrying.

Coverage. Production workers of both sexes (e.g. all employees directly associated with the production process). The entire country is represented. As from 1968, the series is based on a stratified sample of about 2 500 establishments representing approximately 70 per cent of the total employed persons in the industries covered; the sample is up-dated monthly by adding new establishments. In 1968, approximately 162 000 production workers were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total cash remuneration paid during the month of reference is divided by the number of man-days paid for during the same period.

National publication. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem).

For further methodological details, see *Supplement to the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics,* No. 11, 1970, Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem).

Italy

Definition of earnings. Hourly earnings. Total remuneration, including overtime, cost-of-living allowances, premiums for late shift and holiday work and the value of payments in kind, but excluding payments for annual vacation and public holidays.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes, including apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are based on quarterly surveys covering all establishments employing ten or more workers (construction: establishments employing five or more workers) during the last week of each quarter. In 1971, approximately 2 792 000 wage earners in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages (including the value of payments in kind) paid in the last pay period of each quarter are divided by the total number of hours actually worked in the same period. Wages for persons not at work are counted at the nominal rate paid for days off. Averages for individual industry or group of industries and overall averages are weighted by hours actually worked in each reporting period. Annual averages are arithmetic averages of quarterly data, weighted by the total number of hours actually worked.

National publications. Statistiche del lavoro (quarterly) and *Supplemento al bollettino statistiche del lavoro* (quarterly), Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale (Rome), and *Rassegna di statistiche del lavoro* (bi-monthly), Confederazione Generale dell' Industria Italiana (Rome).

For further methodological details, see *Statistiche del lavoro,* No. 1—1965 and *Supplemento al bollettino*

statistiche del lavoro, 1st quarter 1965, Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale (Rome).

Japan

Definition of earnings. Monthly earnings. Total cash remuneration including overtime pay and all other payments (e.g. payments for annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave, special allowances, bonuses and gratuities, etc.). The series include also family allowances.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. All wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes, including juveniles, apprentices, foremen and management personnel. Temporary and casual workers who have worked in the establishment less than 18 days in either one of the last two months or for less than 60 days in the last six months are excluded. The entire country is represented (beginning July 1972, the Okinawa prefecture is also included). Questionnaires are sent to a sample of establishments with 30 or more regular workers. The sample is stratified by industry and size of establishment according to the 1969 Establishments' Census, the sample design being revised at approximately three-year intervals. If the number of establishments sampled covers less than half the number of workers in a prefecture, smaller establishments are included; no survey is made, however, in prefectures where it would be necessary to survey establishments with fewer than ten regular workers. In December 1971, approximately 8 021 000 wage earners and salaried employees in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages and salaries (including wages and salaries paid to persons absent from work) are divided by the average number of wage and salary earners on the payroll in the reporting period. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting establishments during the period of reference.

National publication. Monthly Labour Statistics and Research Bulletin, Labour Statistics and Research Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Labour (Tokyo).

For further methodological details, see *Year Book of Labour Statistics*, Explanatory Notes, Labour Statistics and Research Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Labour (Tokyo).

Kenya

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Definition of earnings. Total cash remuneration, including basic salary, cost-of-living allowances, profit bonus, the value of payments in kind and employer's contribution to housing. Non-cash benefits such as retirement benefits and temporary assistance are excluded.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage-earners and salaried employees of both sexes including apprentices and part-time workers. Data are derived from the payrolls of the Annual Enumerations of Employees and Self-Employed persons conducted at the end of June of each year.

Computation. Total wages paid at the end of each year is divided by the numbers of workers registered during the same period.

For further methodological details, see *Statistical Abstract 1966*, Statistics Division, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (Nairobi). The figures published do not appear in national publications.

Korea, Republic of

Definition of earnings. Monthly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers, premiums and vacation pay. The series includes also family allowances.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing (excluding tobacco and salt).

Coverage. Regularly employed production workers of both sexes including foremen. The entire country is represented. The series is based on monthly returns from a sample of establishments.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total cash remuneration paid each month is divided by the number of production workers on establishments' payrolls at the end of the month. Persons on the payrolls but absent for more than 30 days (e.g. vacations or military service) and the wages paid to such persons are excluded. Industry averages are combined into overall averages, using fixed weights based on the number of production workers in each industry, as shown by the 1966 "Census of Mining and Manufacturing Establishments".

National publication. Monthly Statistics of Korea, Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board (Seoul).

Luxembourg

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Definition of earnings. Total remuneration including overtime pay, loan on salary, including production bonuses and end-of-year bonuses before deduction of income taxes and social security contributions payable by the worker. The series exclude family allowances and social insurance contributions payable by the employers.

Coverage and source of data. The inquiry covers all wage-earners in manufacturing; statistics of the series are based on the payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages paid in the reporting establishments are divided by the total number of man-hours paid in the same period.

For further methodological details, see *Annuaire statistique*, Service central de la statistique et des études economiques, Ministère de l'Economie Nationale (Luxembourg).

Malawi

Definition of earnings. Monthly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay and all other payments (e.g. payments for sick leave and other paid leave, special allowances, bonuses and gratuities).

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes, including foremen and apprentices, employed in the establishments of the private sector and government agencies. The entire country is represented. Data are based on quarterly returns from all establishments of the private sector employing 20 or more persons, including working proprietors and unpaid family workers, and from all government agencies. In 1971,

approximately 21 800 wage earners and salaried employees in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages and salaries paid during a reference month of each quarter (including wages and salaries paid to persons absent from work) are divided by the number of wage and salaries earners on the payrolls during the last pay period of the reference month. The reference months for the four quarters are respectively March, June, September and December for the private sector, whereas the corresponding reference months for government agencies are April, July, October and January. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting period. Annual averages are weighted arithmetic averages of quarterly data.

National publication. Monthly Statistical Bulletin (Quarterly supplement), National Statistical Office (Zomba).

For further methodological details, see *Reported Employment and Earnings—Annual Report 1970* (Explanatory Notes), National Statistical Office (Zomba).

Mauritius

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to daily earnings in manufacturing, covering both sexes.

Mexico

Definition of earnings. Monthly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; payments for annual vacation, public holidays and other paid leave; bonuses and gratuities.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes without distinction as to age. Beginning 1972, data are derived from a monthly survey of a sample of establishments in 45 manufacturing industries throughout the country. In 1971 (41 manufacturing industries), approximately 207,000 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages paid during the month are divided by the number of workers on establishments' payrolls on the last working day of the same month. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment reported on the last working day of the reporting month.

National publication. Revista de Estadística (monthly), Secretaría de Industria y Comercio, Dirección General de Estadística (Mexico D.F.).

Morocco

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to hourly minimum rates in manufacturing and commerce covering adult males in Casablanca.

Netherlands

A. Series published in the *Statistical Yearbook.*

Definition of earnings. Total gross remuneration including overtime pay, piece rates, premiums and regular (weekly or monthly) payments in kind, but excluding family allowances and incidental bonuses, such as holiday allowances and profit bonuses.

Coverage. Wage-earners of both sexes, including juveniles, excluding foremen. The entire country is represented. The inquiry, held once in 2 or 3 years, covers about 1/3 or all wage-earners in manufacturing. The half-yearly wage-inquiries in April and October cover about 9 per cent.

Source of data. All establishments with 100 or more workers are included in the inquiry but they only furnish data for a random sample of their wage-earners. Establishments with 10-99 workers are only partly covered; those included in the sample furnish data for all their wage-earners.

Computation. Total wages paid during the reporting week are divided by the total number of man-hours worked in the same period. The different branches of manufacturing are weighted by the estimated total employment in each branch to an over-all average for manufacturing.

National publication. Sociale maandstatistiek, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (The Hague).

B. Series published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

Definition of rates. Index of hourly rates. Minimum wage rates (time rates for normal hours of work) as laid down in collective agreements, wage regulations, etc., including cost-of-living allowances, holiday allowances and other guaranteed or unconditional wage allowances, but excluding family allowances.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Adult wage earners of both sexes, aged 23 to 64 years. The entire country is represented.

Source of data. Records of collective agreements and awards.

Computation. Rates at the last day of each month are computed as relatives of the base period (1954). For computation of the index, occupations are weighted by the estimated aggregate of the wage bill as of 1954. The index is converted by the International Labour Office to the base 1963 = 100.

National publication. Sociale Maandstatistiek (Monthly Bulletin of Social Statistics), Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Central Bureau of Statistics) (The Hague); a series of indices of hourly rates (base 1954 = 100) relating to manufacturing *including* mining, quarrying and construction is regularly published in this periodical. Figures covering "Manufacturing" only released by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics and do not appear in national publications.

For further methodological details, see *Indexcijfers van regelingslonen* (Index numbers of wages according to regulations), Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Central Bureau of Statistics), 1960 (The Hague).

New Caledonia

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to hourly rates of pay in manufacturing including production bonuses, and covering first category labourers of both sexes.

New Zealand

Definition of earnings. Hourly earnings. Total remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers, annual vacation, sick leave and other special paid leave, bonuses and gratuities

and the value of payments in kind such as board and lodging.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes, including foremen and apprentices but excluding working proprietors. The entire country is represented. Reports are obtained from all establishments employing two or more persons (including working proprietors). In October 1971, approximately 254 800 wage earners and salaried employees in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total earnings for the pay-week ending on or immediately preceding 15 April and 15 October are divided by total number of hours worked by full-time and part-time workers in the same period. Industry and overall averages are computed by the same method.

National publication. Labour and Employment Gazette (quarterly) Department of Labour (Wellington).

Nicaragua

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to hourly earnings in manufacturing covering both sexes.

Norway

Definition of earnings. Hourly earnings. Total remuneration, including overtime, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers, bonuses, value of payments in kind, but excluding payments for annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing. For adult males, the series covers also mining and quarrying.

Coverage. Adult male and female wage earners, excluding foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Quarterly data are based on the payrolls of all establishments affiliated with the Norwegian Employers Confederation. In 1971, approximately 157,000 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages paid during the quarter are divided by total man-hours worked in the same period. Overall averages are weighted by aggregate man-hours worked as shown in industrial production statistics. Data refer to quarterly averages ending in March, June, September and December. Annual figures are unweighted arithmetic averages of quarterly data.

National publication. Statistik Månedshefte (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics), Statistisk Sentralbyrå (Central Bureau of Statistics) (Oslo).

For further methodological details, see *Lønnsstatistikk 1971* (Wages Statistics 1971), Norges Offisielle Statistikk, Statistisk Sentralbyrå (Central Bureau of Statistics) (Oslo).

Pakistan

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to monthly earnings in manufacturing covering both sexes.

Panama

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to hourly earnings in manufacturing covering both sexes.

Peru (Lima and Callao)

Definition of earnings. Daily earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay and pay for annual vacation, public holidays and other paid leave.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes without distinction as to age. The series relate to Lima, Callao and suburbs. Returns are obtained from a sample of establishments employing ten or more workers. In 1970, approximately 111 000 wage earners in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages paid during the reporting week, usually including the 15th of the month or the nearest week (including wages paid to persons absent from work), are divided by the number of wage earners on the payrolls in the same week; the resulting figure is then divided by seven to obtain daily earnings. Industry and overall averages are computed by the same method.

National publication. The figures published by the International Labour Office are received directly from the "Servicio del Empleo y Recursos Humanos", Ministerio de Trabajo (Lima).

For further methodological details, see *SERH Sueldos y Salarios 1969-1970—Informe de Lima, Callao y Balnearios,* Servicio del Empleo y Recursos Humanos, Ministerio de Trabajo (Lima).

Philippines

Definition of earnings. Monthly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay and pay for annual vacation, public holidays and sick leave. Excluded are such privileges as food rations, lodgings, recreation, etc.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes, including foremen and apprentices. Reports are obtained from about 790 establishments (approximately 70 per cent of the establishments are located in Manila metropolitan area). In December 1970, approximately 92 000 wage earners in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total cash remuneration (including wages paid to persons absent from work) is divided by the number of wage earners on the payrolls to obtain average monthly earnings for each industry group. Overall averages are obtained by adding the average monthly earnings of each industry group, and dividing the total by five (i.e. the corresponding number of branches of industries covered by the series).

National publication. Statistical Bulletin, Central Bank of the Philippines, Department of Economic Research, Manila. Figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Central Bank of the Philippines and do not appear in national publications.

Poland

Definition of earnings. Monthly earnings. Total remuneration classified as "wages fund" including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; payments for annual vacation, public holidays, and other paid leave; bonuses and gratuities; the value of

payments in kind; allowances, but excluding family allowances and certain special payments and bonuses in cash and in kind classified as "special fund" items.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

The series includes also mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and thermal power and sea fishing.

Coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes, including foremen but excluding apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are based on reports from all establishments of the socialized sector of the national economy. The frequency of reporting varies according to the relative importance of the economic activity to which the establishments belong. In 1971, approximately 4 173 000 wage earners and salaried employees in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. The total remuneration ("wage fund") for the month or quarter of reference is divided by the average number of workers registered during this period, including workers on paid absences (annual vacation, public holidays, etc.). Workers on sick leave and on maternity leave are also included but payments received from social insurance funds are not included in the "wage fund". Industry and over-all averages are weighted by employment in the reporting period (part-time workers are converted into full-time job units). Annual figures represent annual "wage fund" payments divided by the annual average number of workers registered.

National publication. Biuletyn statystyczny (monthly), Główny Urząd Statystyczny (Central Statistical Office) (Warsaw).

For further methodological details, see *Rocznik Statystyczny* (Statistical Yearbook, Wages, General Notes), Główny Urząd Statystyczny (Central Statistical Office) (Warsaw).

Portugal

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to daily earnings in manufacturing covering both sexes.

Puerto Rico

Definition of earnings. Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration (before deductions for old age and unemployment insurance, union dues, etc.), including pay for overtime, shift premiums, annual vacation, public holidays and sick leave. Irregular bonuses, retroactive payments, payments for annual vacation not taken and value of payment in kind are excluded.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Full and part-time production and related workers of both sexes (including working foremen) who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The entire country is represented. Data are based on payroll reports from a sample of establishments. In 1971, approximately 114 100 production and related workers were covered by the series, representing about 83 per cent of all workers engaged in manufacturing.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages paid for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of each month are divided by the number of man-hours worked (or paid for) of production and related workers to obtain average hourly earnings. Industry and over-all averages are weighted by aggregate man-hours reported for the pay period considered. Annual averages hourly earning data are computed by dividing annual aggregate payrolls by annual aggregate man-hours.

National publication. Employment, Hours and Earnings in the Manufacturing Industries in Puerto Rico (monthly), Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (San Juan).

For further methodological details, see *Employment, Hours and Earnings in the Manufacturing Industries in Puerto Rico, Definitions,* Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (San Juan).

Réunion

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to hourly earnings in manufacturing covering adults of both sexes.

Romania

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to monthly earnings in mining, quarrying and manufacturing in the socialist sector, covering wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes.

Sierra Leone

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to weekly earnings in manufacturing covering adults of both sexes.

Singapore

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to hourly earnings in manufacturing covering both sexes. The survey is undertaken in July of each year.

South Africa

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to minimum weekly rates of pay in manufacturing, covering white adults of both sexes.

Spain

Definition of earnings. Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including pay for overtime, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers, bonuses and gratuities.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes, aged 14 years and over, including foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Returns are obtained quarterly from a sample of establishments employing ten or more persons. In 1971, approximately 1 959 200 wage earners and salaried employees in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages and salaries paid during one month in the reporting quarter are divided by the total number of hours worked during the same month. Industry and over-all averages are weighted by employment in the reporting establishments during the period of reference.

National publication. Salarios (quarterly), Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Madrid).

For further methodological details, see *Salarios, año 1963*, Método y Observaciones, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Madrid).

Sri Lanka

Definition and earnings. Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including all allowances (except family allowances).

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes, including apprentices and some foremen. The entire country is represented.

Source of data. Payrolls of a random sample of establishments in the industries covered.

Computation. The average earnings for individual industry and over-all averages are obtained by calculating the weighted averages of the earnings of the different categories of workers. Data refer to the months of March and September.

National publication. Sri Lanka Labour Gazette, Department of Labour (Colombo).

Sweden

Definition of earnings. Hourly earnings.

Annual data. Total remuneration including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; payments for annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave; bonuses and gratuities and the value of certain payments in kind. Family allowances paid in accordance with collective agreements are also included.

Monthly data. Total cash remuneration including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; bonuses and gratuities but excluding payments for annual vacation, public holidays and sick leave, as well as retroactive wage supplements stemming from newly concluded agreements. Family allowances paid in accordance with collective agreements are also included.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing. The series covers also mining and quarrying. Since January 1968, establishments operated directly by government agencies are included.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes, including working foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Annual data are based on annual reports from firms affiliated to the Swedish Employers' Confederation and from other firms included in a supplementary list. Beginning January 1972, monthly data are based on monthly reports from about 4 400 reporting units.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation

Annual data. Total wages reported are divided by reported hours actually worked. The reporting period is one year. Data are published separately for adult males and for adult females (workers aged 18 years and over). Data for both sexes together include juveniles.

Monthly data. Average earnings per hour are obtained by dividing total wages paid during a pay period covering at least two weeks in the month considered by the number of hours actually worked in the same period. Data refer to wage earners of both sexes together, including juveniles. For the months of May and November data are published separately for adult males and for adult females (workers aged 18 years and over).

Industry and over-all averages are weighted by aggregate hours actually worked in the reporting period.

National publication. Allmäm Månadsstatistik (Monthly Digest of Swedish Statistics), Statistiska Centralbyrån (National Bureau of Statistics) (Stockholm).

For further methodological details, see *Statistiska Meddelanden* (Statistical Reports), Am 1968:33, Statistiska Centralbyrån (National Bureau of Statistics) (Stockholm).

Switzerland

Definition of earnings. Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including cost of living allowances, social benefits (including family allowances), regular supplementary benefits, and beginning 1959, overtime pay.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Adult male and female wage earners, aged 19 years and over, notified as having been victims of accidents to the "Caisse nationale suisse d'assurance en cas d'accidents". The entire country is represented. The wage notifications sent by the enterprises subject to the compulsory insurance and used for the calculation of the series, do not refer to a specific day or pay period, but cover the whole of the period under consideration (six months or one year).

Source of data. Notifications of accidents recorded by the "Caisse nationale suisse d'assurance en cas d'accidents".

Computation. Average hourly earnings for the different categories of adult wage earners are obtained for each industry group by dividing the total wages shown by individual notifications by the total number of notifications received. However, for the computation of the series, the individual earnings are taken into consideration up to a maximum amount determined by the law; this amount was 50 francs per day until the end of 1966, 70 francs until the end of 1970 and 100 francs beginning 1971. Over-all averages are computed on the basis of fixed weights.

National publication. La Vie économique (monthly), Département fédéral de l'Economie publique, Office fédéral de l'industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail (Berne). The data released by the International Labour Office on hourly earnings in manufacturing are received directly from the "Office fédéral de l'industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail"; they do not appear in national publications.

For further methodological details, see *La Vie économique*, Nov. 1956 (fasc. No. 11, p. 442), Département fédéral de l'Economie publique, Office fédéral de l'industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail (Berne).

Syrian Arab Republic

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to monthly minimum rates of pay in manufacturing, covering adult wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes.

Thailand

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to hourly earnings in manufacturing covering wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes.

Turkey

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to daily earnings in manufacturing covering wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes. The series includes the value of payments in kind.

USSR

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only. A separate series is also shown for the Ukrainian SSR.

Definition of earnings. Monthly earnings. Total cash remuneration classified as "wage fund" including overtime pay, incentive pay; payments for hours not worked such as vacation and public holidays; allowances for hazardous, hard and harmful work and night-work differential pay.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Adult wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes, 18 years of age and over. The entire country is represented. Data are based on monthly reports received by the Central Statistical Board of the USSR from all establishments in the socialized sector of the national economy. In 1971, approximately 27 600 000 wage earners and salaried employees in manufacturing were covered by the series (Ukrainian SSR: 5 140 000 wage earners and salaried employees).

Source of data. Reports of establishments.

Computation. The total remuneration ("wage fund") for the month of reference is divided by the average number of workers registered during this period including workers on paid absences (vacation, public holidays, etc.). Also included are workers on sick leave and women on maternity leave; however, payments received from these workers from social insurance fund are not included in the "wage fund". Industry and over-all averages are weighted by the number of workers registered in the reporting period. Annual figures represent annual "wage fund" payments divided by the annual average number of workers registered.

National publication. Narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR (The National Economy of the USSR), Statisticheskii ezhegodnik (Statistical Yearbook), Tsentral'noe Statisticheskoe Upravlenie SSSR (Central Statistical Board of the USSR) (Moscow).

United Kingdom

A. Hourly earnings in manufacturing.

Definition of earnings. Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime, night work, bonuses and gratuities, etc.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Adult wage earners (men and women manual workers) aged 21 years and over (men) and 18 years and over (women), including apprentices and working foremen. The entire country is represented. Data are obtained from questionnaires sent to all known firms with ten workers or more and to a sample of smaller firms. As of October 1971, approximately 3 518 000 full-time workers in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages paid to persons at work during all or part of a specified full work week in April and October are divided by total man-hours worked by those persons to obtain hourly earnings. Industry and over-all averages are weighted by estimated total employment reported in each industry during the corresponding pay period. Annual figures relate to October of each year (as from 1970 this enquiry is held only in October of each year).

National publication. Department of Employment Gazette (monthly), Department of Employment (London).

B. Index of weekly rates in manufacturing, published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

Definition of rates. Minimum of standard full-time weekly rates of wages fixed for a normal work week (in 1967: 40.2 hours) by collective agreements, arbitration awards and wage regulation orders.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes. The entire country is represented.

Source of data. Records of collective agreements, arbitration awards and wages regulation orders.

Computation. The percentage increases in the weekly wage rates at the end of each month as compared with 31 January 1956 are combined with weights based on the total wage-bill in 1955. The index is converted by the International Labour Office to the base 1963 = 100.

National publication. Department of Employment Gazette (monthly), Department of Employment (London).

United Republic of Tanzania

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relates to monthly earnings in manufacturing covering adult males in the former Tanganyika. The survey is undertaken in June of each year.

United States

Definition of earnings. Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration (before deductions for old age and unemployment insurance, union dues, etc.), including pay for overtime, shift premiums, annual vacation, public holidays and sick leave paid directly by the firm for the pay period reported. Retroactive pay and irregular bonuses are excluded.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Full and part-time production or non-supervisory workers of both sexes (including working foremen) who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The entire country is represented. Data are based on payroll reports from a sample of establishments. In June 1972, approximately 13 960 000 production and related workers were covered by the series, representing about 73 per cent of all employees in manufacturing.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages paid for the pay period including the 12th of each month are divided by the number of man-hours of production or non-supervisory workers to obtain average hourly earnings. Industry and over-all averages are weighted by aggregate man-hours reported for the pay period considered. Annual average hourly earning data are computed by dividing annual total of aggregate payrolls by annual aggregate man-hours.

National publication. Employment and Earnings (monthly), Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington, D.C.).

For further methodological details, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin No. 1711, 1971, and *Employment and Earnings*, Technical Note, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington, D.C.).

Uruguay (Montevideo)

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to minimum monthly rates in manufacturing (private sector only) covering wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes. Social benefits are included.

Venezuela

Definition of earnings. Monthly earnings. Total remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; payments for annual vacation, public holidays and other paid leave; bonuses and gratuities.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing.

Coverage. Wage earners of both sexes, including foremen. The entire country is represented. Data are based on monthly returns from a sample of selected establishments. In 1971, approximately 45 400 wage earners were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages paid during the month (excluding wages paid to persons absent from work) are divided by the number of workers on the payrolls of reporting establishments as of the last working day of the same month. Industry and over-all averages are weighted by employment reported on the last working day of the reporting month.

National publication. Anuario de Estadística del Trabajo, Ministerio del Trabajo, Dirección de Estadística Laboral (Caracas).

Yugoslavia

Definition of earnings. Monthly earnings. Total net cash remuneration (i.e. after deducton of taxes and social insurance contributions payable by the employee) including over-time pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; payments for annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave (up to 30 days) and other paid leave; bonuses and gratuities.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing. The series covers also mining, quarrying and electricity.

Coverage. Wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes, including foremen but excluding apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are obtained on the basis of monthly reports from approximately 20,000 enterprises covering about 80 per cent (minimum 70 per cent) of the total number of persons employed in each division of economic activity of the socialized sector. In 1971, approximately 1 531 000 in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data. Payrolls of establishments.

Computation. Total wages and salaries paid during the month are divided by the number of wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls in the same period. Industry and over-all averages are weighted by employment in the reporting period.

National publications. Indeks (Index) [monthly] and *Statistički Bilten* (Statistical Bulletin), Savezni Zavod za Statistiku (Federal Institute for Statistics) (Belgrade).

For further methodological details, see *Statistički Bilten* (Statistical Bulletin), No. 682, Aug. 1971 and *Statistički Godišnjak* (Statistical Yearbook—Methodological Explanations), Savezni Zavod za Statistiku (Federal Institute for Statistics) (Belgrade).

Zambia

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to monthly earnings in manufacturing covering African wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes. The series includes the value of payments in kind.

Index numbers of wholesale prices

General statement

General index numbers of wholesale prices are designed to measure changes in the level of commodity prices at a non-retail stage of distribution. In actual practice, however, the point at which prices are obtained varies somewhat between commodities and between countries. They may represent the prices charged by representative manufacturers or producers to wholesalers, the prices charged by wholesalers to retailers, the prices paid by importers to producers etc.

The coverage of commodities included in the indexes also varies widely from country to country. Prices for a large number of commodities are collected in some countries in order that reliable group index numbers may be computed. On the other hand, some indexes are an aggregate of so limited a number of individual price series that they can afford only the most general measure of wholesale price trends.

It has been the general practice to combine wholesale price series into indexes for related groups of commodities. Within the last few years, however, attention has turned toward the compilation of indexes showing the price movements of goods flowing into and out of various sectors of the economy. In this approach, the weights represent the value of purchases and sales of principal commodities by each economic sector. There are two patterns used in weighting the purchases and sales of a given sector. In one case, usually called the gross sector approach, the weights used represent total purchases and sales. In the other case, usually called the net sector approach, the weights used represent the estimate of purchases from or sales to establishments outside the sector, and exclude purchases or sales made by one establishment to another within the same sector.

In the majority of countries, wholesale price index numbers are computed as base-weighted arithmetic averages. The formula used is either in the weighted aggregative form

$$I = \frac{\Sigma\ p_n\ q_o}{\Sigma\ p_o\ q_o}$$

or its equivalent, the weighted average of price relatives

$$I = \frac{\Sigma\ p_o\ q_o \left(\frac{p_n}{p_o}\right)}{\Sigma\ p_o\ q_o}$$

where p_n is the price of the commodity in the reporting period, p_o is the price of the commodity in the base period and q_o is the quantity of the commodity sold in the base period. The weight base period of an index very often differs from its original comparison base period.

Weights of the general index of wholesale prices are usually derived from the total value of sales at the primary market level. In some countries the weights are limited to the value of goods consumed in domestic markets and thus include imports but exclude exports. Group indexes for imported and exported goods are usually subdivisions of the general index, and the weights include the value of goods produced for domestic consumption as well as of goods entering external trade. In some instances, however, separate index computations are carried out with weights relating solely to the value of imports or exports.

Index numbers for the major subdivisions—raw materials, finished goods (or, in some cases, producers' and consumers' goods), domestic goods, imported goods and exported goods, building materials, farm and textile products—are subdivisions of the general wholesale price index, unless otherwise noted in the country descriptions below.

A subsidiary index on the cost of residential building materials is also published in conjunction with wholesale prices of building materials. Many of these series are the building material components of residential building cost indexes. The prices employed in the computation of some of these indexes are generally those paid by contractors. The weights of the building cost indexes generally relate to the quantities of materials used in the construction of a typical residential building.

The indexes are converted to the base 1963 = 100, whenever possible. In the country descriptions the original comparison base of the series is shown immediately below the official title of the index.

Country descriptions

Argentina

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1956 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and computation. The index is computed according to the economic flow principle. The weights used in the composition of the index are based on data derived as follows: for the domestic non-agricultural sector products on the value of production in the 1953 Industrial Census; for domestic agriculture, forestry and fishing products on the estimated value of production; for imported non-agricultural products on the value of registered imports. The percentage weights of each group are as follows:

	Percentage weights
Weights classified by sector	
Domestic agriculture, forestry and fishing	26.5
Domestic non-agricultural	68.7
Imported non-agricultural	4.8
TOTAL	100.0
	Percentage weights
Weights classified by origin	
Domestic agriculture, forestry and fishing	(100.0)
Vegetable production	57.5
Animal production	42.0
Fishing	0.5
Domestic non-agricultural	(100.0)
Food and beverages	28.3
Tobacco	2.3
Textiles	13.2
Clothing	7.2
Wood	4.3
Paper and paperboard	2.2
Chemicals	7.1
Petroleum products	4.0
Rubber	1.3
Leather	3.2
Stones, glassware and pottery	4.0
Metals, excluding machinery	9.0
Transport equipment and non-electrical machinery	8.5
Electrical machinery	3.7
Mining and quarrying	1.7
Imported non-agricultural	(100.0)
Food and beverages	22.2
Wood	16.6
Paper and paperboard	2.5
Chemicals	15.9
Rubber	4.4
Metals, excluding machinery	33.0
Combustibles	5.4

Price specifications. Prices refer to sale prices of products and importers. In the case of domestic products indirect taxes are included, while credit charges are excluded. For imported products c.i.f. prices are used.

Base price data. Monthly prices are collected on the 15th of each month from about 680 producers and importers through questionnaires for 580 varieties of approximately 30 commodities.

For further details see *Indices de Precios al por Mayor*, Informe C.I.A., October 1960, Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos (Buenos Aires).

Australia

Official title. Wholesale Price (basic materials and foodstuffs) Index.

Original base. Average July 1936-June 1939=100.

Computation. The index is constructed on the aggregative fixed-weights formula.

Weights and composition. The index relates to the home consumption of foodstuffs and industrial raw materials. The weights (quantity multipliers) are based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the period July 1928–June 1935. In most cases these estimates were obtained from production, export and import statistics. The index comprises 76 items of foodstuffs (excluding onions and potatoes) and basic materials, i.e., materials used in the earliest stages of productive processes carried on in Australia. The number of items in each group and their percentage of the total aggregate in 1964-1965 are:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Metals and coal	8	16.82
Oils, fats and waxes	8	7.63
Textiles	7	3.13
Chemicals	13	3.28
Rubber and hides	4	1.37
Building materials	11	12.09
Foodstuffs and tobacco	25	55.68
TOTAL	76	100.00

The index is also grouped as follows:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Goods principally imported	30	23.02
Goods principally home produced	46	76.98
TOTAL	76	100.00

Price specifications. Prices of domestic products are ex-farm, ex-factory and ex-store prices, and those of imported products are ex-bond or into factory prices. Indirect taxes are excluded, but customs duties are included.

Basic price data. Prices are collected monthly by mail-questionnaires directly from manufacturers and merchants, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from locally-produced building materials and one or two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets.

For further details see *Labour Report* No. 51, 1964, or the *Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia*, No. 52, 1966, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

Official title. Price index of materials used in building other than house building.

Original base. 1966/67 = 100.

Computation. Fixed weights index using the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives method.

Weights and composition. The index relates to materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and "low-rise" flats. The kind of buildings directly represented are: high-rise flats (more than 3 stories), offices, factories, health buildings, education buildings and commercial buildings in the whole of Australia, representing about 86 per cent of other than house building in the period 1964/65-1966/67. The weights are based on the reported values of each material used in selected representative buildings constructed in or about 1966/67, and were obtained from building statistics and an *ad hoc* survey of about 800 buildings. The number of items in and the corresponding percentage weights of each group are as follows:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	5	10.41
Cement products	4	3.64
Bricks, stone, etc.	4	5.28
Timber, board and joinery	7	11.90
Steel and iron products	18	30.58
Aluminium products	6	6.01
Other metal products	5	2.59
Plumbing fixtures	5	1.19
Miscellaneous materials	11	7.09
Electrical installation materials	3	8.61
Mechanical services components	4	12.70
TOTAL	72	100.00

Price specifications. Data relate to "delivered on-site" prices.

Basic price data. Prices are collected monthly from representative suppliers of materials in all State metropolitan areas, and they refer to the mid-point of the month. Prior to March 1969, prices for electrical installation materials were collected quarterly in February, May, August and November.

For further details see *Wholesale Price Indexes, Price Index of Materials used in Building Other Than House Building*, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

Prior to 1968, the series relates to a previous index with original base July 1936–June 1939 = 100.

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official title. Price index of materials used in house building.

Original base. 1966-67 = 100.

Computation. Fixed weights index constructed using the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives method.

Weights and composition. The index relates to materials used in the construction of houses whose outer walls are mainly of brick, brick veneer, timber, asbestos or cement sheeting. The items and weights used in the index were derived from reported values of each material used in selected representative houses constructed in or about 1968-69 in each State capital city. While each State capital city has a unique weighing pattern, an aggregation of item and group weights over the six State capitals provides an "All Capitals" measure. The number of items in and the corresponding percentage weights of each group are as follows:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Concrete mix, cement and sand	3	5.73
Cement products	4	8.10
Clay bricks, tiles etc.	3	12.85
Timber, board and joinery	6	36.16
Steel products	8	5.86
Other metal products	4	7.20
Plumbing fixtures etc.	6	3.74
Electrical installation materials	3	1.63
Installed appliances	3	5.13
Plaster and plaster products	3	5.64
Miscellaneous materials	9	7.96
TOTAL	52	100.00

Price specification. Data relate to "delivered on site" prices.

Basic price data. Prices are collected monthly from representative suppliers of materials in all State metropolitan areas, and they refer to the mid-point of the month.

For further details see *Wholesale Price Indexes, Price Index of Materials used in House Building*, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

Austria

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1964 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights used in the computation of the group index are based exclusively

on the transaction values in 1958. For this purpose, sales data contained in the turnover tax returns were used.

The returns of those firms in which retail sales comprised 50 per cent or more of all transactions were not taken into account. Of the remaining returns, the proportion of sales representing retail transactions was also disregarded.

The weights of individual articles had to be based largely on estimated sales with the aid of official production and foreign trade statistics, since no actual sales data were available. In some cases domestic consumption and price-volume ratios were used.

The number of items and percentage weights used in the computation of the index are set out below.

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
I. *Major groups*		
Agricultural products, foodstuffs and beverages	37	35.74
Raw materials and semi-finished goods	65	36.39
Finished goods	116	27.87
TOTAL	218	100.00
II. *Groups*		
Cereal	6	8.21
Feeding-stuff for animals	2	1.74
Livestock	6	2.84
Food and beverages	23	22.95
Crude materials, except fuels	15	5.10
Fuels	7	20.31
Semi-finished goods	43	10.98
Chemical products, drugs	24	6.19
Machinery and transport equipment	22	6.49
Household equipment and ironmongery	41	10.34
Paper manufactures	14	3.22
Miscellaneous	15	1.63
TOTAL	218	100.00

Price specifications. Prices include turnover taxes and in the case of imported goods, c.i.f. prices are used.

Basic price data. Prices are collected for 218 articles. The information for 192 articles is obtained from 172 reporting firms by means of questionnaires as of the 15th of each month. Prices for the remaining articles are received from various agencies.

For further details see *Statistische Nachrichten*, March 1966, Oesterreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt (Vienna).

Prior to 1966, the general and farm products series relate to the previous index, base: March 1938 = 100.

The index of cost of residential building materials is not a component of the general index, but a subdivision of the index of building costs in Vienna, original base April 1945 = 100. The weights are determined from the quantities of building materials (excluding those used in finishing processes, such as plumbing, wiring, etc.) required to construct in 1949 a typical small dwelling unit in Vienna, providing approximately 300 cubic metres of enclosed space. The index is computed monthly by the Oesterreichisches Ingenier- und Architektenverein and published by the Oesterreichisches Institut für Wirtschafts-forschung.

For further details see *Der Preisindex für Bauleistungen, Monatsberichte*, Beilage Nr. 10, April 1950, published by the Institute.

Belgium

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1936-38 = 100. Also published on base: 1953 = 100.

Computation. Simple geometric mean of price relatives.

Weights and composition. An implicit weighting has been given to this index in that the number of items included in each group was chosen to be approximately equal to the relative importance of the group in the economic activity of Belgium. To establish the importance of the different groups, the economic and social census of 1937, foreign trade and production statistics were used. The number of items in the major groups are as follows:

	Number of items
Agricultural products of animal origin	13
Agricultural products of vegetable origin	14
Fats	2
Mineral products	19
Chemical products	11
Skins and hides	5
Rubber	1
Wood	6
Paper and cardboard	4
Textile products	21
Building materials	13
Metals and metallic products	26
TOTAL	135

The index is also classified as domestic, imported and industrial products.

Price specifications. Indirect taxes, subsidies and rebates are usually not taken into account. Prior to 1971 including value added taxes.

Basic price data. 272 price quotations are obtained from the best known producers and wholesalers. Prices relate to the second half of each month. A price relative for each item is computed as a simple geometric average of the price relatives of the various commercial varieties of the commodity. The farm product index is the simple geometric mean of the index for agricultural products of animal and vegetable origin.

For further details see, *Bulletin de Statistique*, November 1948, Institut National de Statistique (Brussels).

Brazil

Official title. Wholesale Price Indexes.

Original base. January-June 1969 = 100.

Computation. Fixed weight arithmetic average of preceding-month-based price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights are determined through moving biennial averages, the initial two weighting years being 1965/66-1966/67. They are revised every year. Indexes compiled for over-all offer are obtained by applying the value added ratios to the gross values of production of individual commodities and adding value of imports. For indexes calculated for internal availability, the value added ratio is applied to the values of production minus export plus import values. Weights were derived from agricultural produc-

tion statistics, industrial, commercial and foreign trade statistics. The value added ratios were estimated mainly from the combined data of the 1960 Industrial Census and the Industrial Register for years 1965-1966. Weights for major groups of agricultural and industrial products of the over-all offer series are based on the figures of national accounts.

The number of items and corresponding percentage weights are as follows:

Internal availability	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Consumer goods	83	59.6
Durables	(26)	(3.9)
Non-durables	(57)	(55.7)
Production goods	109	40.4
Raw materials (non-food)	(34)	(15.2)
Building materials	(25)	(6.5)
Machinery, vehicles and equipment	(21)	(10.1)
Others	(29)	(8.6)
TOTAL	192	100.0
Over-all offer		
Agricultural products	34	42.4
Industrial products	209	57.6
Minerals	(9)	(4.0)
Manufacturing	(200)	(53.6)
TOTAL	243	100.0

Basic price data. Prices include import duties, and in some cases delivery charges. Turnover taxes are excluded.

Price specifications. About 3 000 price quotations are gathered for 243 commodities from approximately 700 producers and wholesalers throughout the country, and from commodity exchanges in Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

For further details see *Conjunctura Econômica*, Vol. XVI, No. 11, 1969, monthly review published by the Fundaçao Getúlio Vargas, Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).

The new index has been linked at July 1969 to the former series, original base 1948 = 100.

Canada

Official title. General Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1935-1939 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted aggregate with average values for the period 1935-1939 = 100.

Weights and composition. Weights are derived from the average values of domestic production marketed or exported plus imports during the base period. The weights represent full value in exchange at all levels of the marketing process covered by the index. Factor weights are obtained by dividing the five-year average values of marketings, corresponding to each price series, by the five-year base period price average. Gold is included in the commodity list. The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Vegetable products	115	23
Animal products	138	16
Fibres, textiles and textile products	78	10
Wood products	45	15
Iron products	38	14
Non-ferrous metal products	19	10
Non-metallic mineral products	95	8
Chemical products	75	4
TOTAL	603	100

The index is also grouped as follows:

Non-farm products
Combined iron and ferrous metal products
Raw and partly manufactured products
Fully and chiefly manufactured products.

Price specifications. Prices usually refer to actual sale prices of producers on ex-farm or ex-factory bases. Sometimes delivery prices are utilized after readjustment. Discounts are not taken into consideration, and indirect taxes are excluded.

Basic price data. The principal sources of basic price data are industrial firms and government agencies with direct market contacts. The majority of prices are collected monthly by mail, although seasonal items are represented by monthly averages of weekly quotations; for a few items monthly averages of daily prices are computed.

For further details, see *Wholesale Price Indexes 1913-1950*, Reference Paper No. 24, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

Official title. Wholesale Price Index of Canadian Farm Products.

Original base. 1935-1939 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weight and composition. The index is an independent series with prices differing in most instances from those included with the general wholesale price index. The weights are based on the average value of primary farm products marketed by farmers during the period 1935-1939. The index is classified into two groups according to the type of products (1) field and animal, and (2) regional origin: East and West.

Price specifications. Prices refer to terminal market prices or to buying prices of Canadian Wheat Board. Bonuses as well as subsidies are included.

Basic price data. 38 price quotations are gathered for 19 farm products in the case of Eastern, and 28 quotations for 16 products in the case of Western Canada. In the case of the Canadian Wheat Board the initial payment prices are first used and then revised as further payments are announced.

For further details, see *Wholesale Price Index Numbers of Canadian Farm Products*, February 1947, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

Official title. Non-Residential Building Materials Price Index.

Original base. 1961 = 100 (converted arithmetically from the original base: 1949 = 100).

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The index is not a component of the General Wholesale Price Index. The weights are based on data relating to cost of building materials reported by 46 large general contractors and some sub-contractors for a sample of 99 structures comprising 9 types of non-residential buildings (churches, factories, garages, hospitals, office buildings, schools, stores, warehouses, others).

The number of items and corresponding percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Aggregate, cement and concrete mixture	5	11.1
Blocks, brick and building stone	4	9.1
Tile	11	3.8
Lumber and lumber products	18	10.5
Plumbing, heating, other equipment	18	21.4
Electrical equipment and materials	6	11.5
Steel and metal works	15	20.1
Hardware	5	3.7
Lath, plaster, insulation	10	2.3
Roofing materials	5	2.9
Paint and glass	10	1.9
Miscellaneous	3	1.7
TOTAL	110	100.0

Price specifications. Price series are drawn from the industry classified system of prices; these are collected at manufacturers' level, f.o.b. plant, with discounts removed; freight and taxes are not included, but federal sales tax has been added where applicable.

Basic price data. Approximately 200 price quotations are gathered from manufacturers.

For further details, see *Prices and Price Indexes,* April 1969, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

Official title. Residential Building Materials Price Index.

Original base. 1961 = 100 (converted arithmetically from the original base: 1935-1939 = 100).

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The index is not a component of the General Wholesale Price Index. The weights are based on the estimated cost of building materials required in the construction of buildings covering 17 types of dwellings at 1946 prices. These are derived from on-the-site surveys by the Department of Reconstruction and Supply for the 1946 National Housing Programme.

The number of items and corresponding percentage weights used in the calculation of the index are as follows:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Cement, sand and gravel	14	7.61
Brick, tile and stone	7	4.97
Lumber and its products	23	42.64
Lath, plaster and insulation	5	11.31
Roofing materials	6	2.89
Paint and glass	4	3.20
Plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	13	18.57
Electrical equipment and fixtures	18	3.85
Other materials	10	4.96
TOTAL	100	100.00

Price specifications. Price series are drawn from the industry classified system of prices; these are collected at manufacturers' level, f.o.b. plant, with discounts removed; freight and taxes are not included, but federal sales tax has been added where applicable.

Basic price data. About 90 price quotations are gathered.

For further details, see *Prices and Price Indexes,* April 1969, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

Central African Republic (Bangui)

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1958 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on a survey conducted at the end of 1958. The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights are as follows:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	17	1.69
Energy	5	0.11
Industry	31	98.20
TOTAL	53	100.00

Price specifications. Prices include principal taxes such as custom duties, transport charges etc.

Basic price data. Prices are collected monthly by agents in wholesale outlets in Bangui.

For further details see *Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique,* Service de la Statistique et de la Conjoncture (Bangui).

Chile

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1968 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights are derived from the value of consumption during the period 1965-67 when prices were gathered, and were later adjusted to 1968 prices. The number of items and corresponding percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Domestic products	[(246)]	[(77.10)]
Agriculture and livestock	(37)	(12.80)
Agriculture	17	5.60
Livestock	11	7.11
Fish and seafood	9	0.09
Minerals	(8)	(3.55)
Manufacturing	(201)	(60.75)
Food, beverages and stimulants	40	32.93
Textiles	14	1.09
Plastic and rubber	9	0.53
Building materials	45	11.52
Working tools and electrical articles	21	0.79
Chemicals and petroleum products	22	10.10
Manufacturing		
Metal products	15	1.00
Clothing	17	0.53
Electric energy	1	0.17
Miscellaneous	17	2.09
Imported products	[(42)]	[(22.90)]
Vegetable and synthetic origin	13	12.33
Animal origin	6	2.79
Metals	3	2.34
Chemical and petroleum products	12	4.96
Machinery and replacement parts	8	0.48
TOTAL	288	100.00

Price specification. Prices used in the index are those quoted in transactions between producers or importers and intermediaries or distributors.

Basic price data. Prices are collected monthly by special agents of the Dirección de Estadística y Censos in Santiago, where most of the large firms have representatives.

The new index has been linked at 1968 to the former series, original base: 1947 = 100.

Colombia

Official title. Index of Wholesale Prices.

Original base. 1952 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives calculated by the Banco de la República.

Weights and composition. The items are grouped according to the *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC). The weights are based on the value of commodity supply for domestic use during 1952 (i.e., value of production plus imports less exports). The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food products	51	57.28
Beverages and tobacco	14	7.06
Crude materials (excluding fuel)	15	2.79
Fuels and lubricants	13	3.39
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	4	0.75
Chemical products	55	2.69
Manufactured goods	68	13.64
Machinery and transport equipment	20	6.10
Miscellaneous	29	6.30
TOTAL	269	100.00

The general index is also published excluding food.

The wholesale price index of textiles is the "yarn and textiles" subdivision of the manufactured goods group in the general index. It is composed of 23 items and has a weight of 6.9 per cent in the general index. The wholesale price index of building materials is composed of 29 items and is not a subdivision of the general index.

Price specifications. Ex-factory prices are used for domestic products. In the case of imported commodities, prices refer to wholesalers' or importers' selling prices including customs duties.

Basic price data. Prices refer to the middle of each month. They are collected by questionnaires from approximately 620 manufacturers, wholesalers and distributors in Barranquilla, Bogotá, Bucaramanga, Cali, Cúcuta, Ibagué, Pasto and Pareira.

Costa Rica (San José)

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1936 = 100 (also published on base 1953 = 100).

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average (aggregative form) calculated by the Banco Central.

Weights and composition. Weights are derived from the quantities of real or apparent consumption of each commodity during 1936. The number of items and percentage weights of each group are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Domestic products	(33)	(70.85)
Exported	3	3.29
Agricultural	8	19.40
Meat and dairy	5	16.34
Manufactured	8	15.24
Industrial	9	16.58
Imported products	(29)	(29.15)
Food	6	6.46
Textile	7	10.58
Industrial	16	12.11
TOTAL	62	100.00

The wholesale price index of farm products is the weighted arithmetic average of the "agricultural products" group of the general index.

Price specifications. Domestic products prices are net after discount deductions and exclude sales tax. Seasonal variations are not taken into account. For imported products, c.i.f. prices are used.

Basic price data. Weekly price quotations are obtained from warehouses, wholesalers and open markets in San José.

For further details see *Séptima Memoria Anual,* 1956, Banco Central de Costa Rica (San José).

Denmark

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1968 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weight and composition. The weights are based on the value of commodity supply for domestic use (production plus imports minus exports) in 1966, derived from industrial production, foreign trade, agricultural statistics and fishery reports. As far as possible any commodity with a sales value of over 5 million krones in 1966 was included. Ships, boats and floating structures are not included. The percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

By use	*Percentage weights*
Producers' goods	58.3
Raw materials and fuel	(46.1)
Raw materials for rural industry	[(5.2)]
Raw materials for other industry	[(34.8)]
Fuels and lubricating oils	[(6.1)]
Machinery and transport equipment	(12.2)
Consumers' goods	41.7
Animal fodder excluding fish	(12.4)
Fish and products	(1.6)
Vegetables	(5.1)
Stimulants	(5.3)
Other	(17.3)
TOTAL	100.0

By origin	*Percentage weights*
Domestic goods	58.2
Imported goods	41.8

The Wholesale Price Index of textile products relates to wool and cotton yarn and continuous and discontinuous synthetic fibres.

Price specification. The prices used are ex producer/importer and exclude purchase tax and selective excise duties.

Basic price data. Over 2 700 price quotations are collected monthly for about 1 000 commodities from more than 600 major producers and import establishments.

For further details see *Statistiske Efterretninger* No. 88, Dec. 16, 1971, Statistical Department (Copenhagen).

The series has been linked at January 1971 to the former index, base 1955 = 100.

Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1941 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average (aggregative form).

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the value of consumption in 1941. The number of items and percentage weights of each group are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food products	43	85.29
Of vegetable origin	(20)	(19.91)
Of animal origin	(12)	(42.51)
Beverages and other foodstuffs	(11)	(22.87)
Fuel	1	4.23
Miscellaneous	1	2.71
Industrial raw materials	11	7.77
TOTAL	56	100.00

Basic price data. Prices are monthly averages of quotations obtained every two weeks directly at the markets by the Secretaría de Estado del Trabajo y Economía Nacional (Santo Domingo).

Ecuador

Official title. National Index of Wholesale Prices.

Original base. 1954 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the estimated value of the final and intermediate consumption in 1954. The index is classified according to the *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC).

The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food products	42	57.1
Beverages and tobacco	10	6.9
Raw materials, excluding fuels	16	2.3
Fuels and mineral oils	9	8.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	6	1.4
Chemicals	23	3.1
Manufactured products	72	11.5
Machinery and transport equipment	16	8.0
Finished goods	9	0.8
TOTAL	203	100.00

Price specifications. Prices refer to sale prices of producers and wholesalers.

Basic price data. Prices are collected on the fifteenth of each month in the cities of Tulcán, Quito, Ambato, Riobamba, Cuenca, Loja, Guayaquil, Manta and Bahía. Price quotations are gathered by agents of the Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas de la Universidad Central, and the Central Bank from three establishments in each city except in Tulcán and Ambato where data are obtained from one establishment.

For further details, see *Indice Nacional de Precios al por Mayor,* January 1955, Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas de la Universidad Central (Quito).

Egypt

Official title. Wholesale Price Index Numbers.

Original base. Fiscal year 1965/1966 = 100.

Computation. Base weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights are derived from the average values of domestically produced agricultural and industrial goods, plus the value of imports during 1964/65-1965/66. The index is classified according to the Standard Arab Classification of Economic Activities and is further classified according to end use, and stage of processing.

The number of items and corresponding percentage weights are as follows:

(*a*) According to S.A.C.E.A. divisions

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Agricultural crops	79	27.6
Poultry and fish	9	3.4
Inedible animal products	15	0.8
Foodstuffs and beverages	44	19.9
Tobacco and its manufactures	8	7.1
Yarn and textiles and undergarments	79	20.5
Tanned skins	10	0.4
Household appliances	20	1.2
Petroleum and fuel	17	7.4
Paper	11	1.1
Wood	18	1.1
Construction materials	35	2.6
Medicines	35	1.6
Chemical materials	28	2.9
Metals and their manufactures	13	1.0
Machinery and implements	4	0.4
Transportation equipments	15	1.0
TOTAL	440	100.0

(*b*) By end use

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Fuel	15	7.1
Raw materials	62	10.8
Intermediate goods	113	16.2
Non-durable goods	211	63.3
Durable goods	31	1.7
Capital goods	8	0.9

(*c*) By stage of processing

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Fuel	15	7.1
Cotton	24	8.3
Raw materials	112	33.1
Semi-finished goods	47	10.1
Finished goods	242	41.3

Price specifications. Customs duties are added to the value of imports.

Source. Monthly Bulletin of Wholesale Price Index, Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (Cairo).

Prior to 1966, the series relate to a previous index with original base: June-August 1939 = 100.

El Salvador (San Salvador)

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1955 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives calculated by the Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the average of the value of production and imports during the period 1953-1955. The number and the corresponding percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Consumers' goods	50	69.81
Food	(16)	(55.20)
Non-food	(34)	(14.61)
Producers' goods	24	18.76
Farm	(4)	(4.20)
Industrial	(20)	(14.56)
Building materials	11	4.24
Combustibles	6	7.19
TOTAL	91	100.00
Excluding coffee	(90)	(71.07)

Basic price data. Monthly prices are collected in San Salvador by the Departamento de Estudios Económicos y de Estadísticas by means of questionnaires sent to 61 sources.

Ethiopia (Addis Ababa)

No general index of wholesale prices is compiled. The information set out below relates to index numbers of wholesale prices of imported and exported goods.

Official title. Addis Ababa Wholesale Price Index of Imported Commodities. Addis Ababa Wholesale Price Index of Exported Commodities.

Original base. 1968 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives calculated by the National Bank of Ethiopia.

Weights and composition. The indexes of imported and exported goods are weighted by the average value of imports and exports of 1968. The number of items and corresponding percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

Imported goods	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food, drink and tobacco	....	7.0
Petroleum products	....	7.3
Chemicals	....	14.5
Paper	....	5.5
Tyres and tubes	....	7.3
Textiles and raw cotton	....	25.6
Building materials	....	7.2
Domestic electric equipment	....	1.0
Transport equipment	....	23.8
Footwear	....	0.8
TOTAL	....	100.0

Exported goods	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Meat, fresh, frozen and canned	....	2.2
Cereals	....	0.2
Pulses	....	9.0
Coffee	....	64.7
Chillies or peppers	....	0.7
Oilseeds cake	....	1.5
Hides and skins	....	10.4
Oilseeds	....	9.1
Miscellaneous	....	2.2
TOTAL	....	100.0

Finland

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1949 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the value of the total supply of commodities (gross domestic production plus imports minus exports) in 1949. The selection of commodities represents about 78 per cent of total domestic supply. The total supply of commodities is then distributed into main and sub-groups.

The number of items and percentage weights are classified as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
By the SITC		
Food	145	28.68
Beverages and tobacco	21	3.95
Inedible crude materials excluding fuels	54	16.03
Mineral fuels, lubricants, gas, electric energy and water	18	3.93
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	5	0.70
Chemicals	37	4.20
Manufactured goods	161	21.79
Machinery and transport equipment	63	12.20
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	54	8.52
TOTAL	558	100.00
By origin		
Domestic goods	426	79.30
Imported goods	132	20.70
By use		
Producers' goods	336	51.29
of which building materials	(64)	(7.93)
Capital goods[a]	48	9.89
Consumers' goods	236	38.82
By stage of production		
Crude materials and goods	100	26.69
Simply processed goods	171	29.22
More elaborately processed goods	287	44.09

[a] Machinery and transport equipment.

Price specification. Prices include turnover and excise taxes and custom duties. In the case of imported commodities average prices of commodities actually imported and f.o.b. foreign port prices plus the estimated cost of freight and insurance.

Basic price data. Prices generally relate to the 15th of each month, except for goods with highly variable prices or without daily quotations. In these cases, prices relate to periods of more than one day, usually around the middle of the month.

The Central Statistical Office of Finland also calculates the production price index and indexes of import price and export price.

For further details see *Tilastokatsauksia* (the Finnish Monthly Bulletin of Statistics) No. 12, 1960 (Helsinki).

France

Official title. Wholesale price index of industrial products (original base: 1962 = 100).

Computation. Base weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. Weights are derived from the value of all commodities transacted at wholesale level in domestic markets during 1962, obtained from the industrial survey. The percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

Industrial products	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Ferrous metals	....	10.1
Non-ferrous metals	....	9.3
Building materials	....	8.9
Glass	....	2.2
Chemical products	....	18.1
Industrial fats and oils	....	6.4
Rubber	....	7.2
Textiles	....	20.8
Leather	....	2.2
Wood	....	7.5
Paper and cardboard	....	7.3
TOTAL	524	100.0

The index is also grouped as follows:

Industrial products	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Raw materials	....	(24.7)
Domestic	....	[(13.8)]
Imported	....	[(10.9)]
Semi-manufactured products	....	(75.3)
TOTAL	....	100.0

Price specification. The index is inclusive of taxes.

Basic price data. Most of the prices are collected from professional organisations; otherwise they are obtained through direct surveys or from administrative records.

For further details, see *Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique,* No. 11, November 1970, I.N.S.E.E. (Paris).

Official title. Agricultural Producers' Price Index.

Original base. 1955 = 100 and 1954/55 = 100 (for the split year index).

Computations. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights of the split year index are based on the value of agricultural products obtained from the *ferme nationale* (national farm) during the last 5 split years valued at the base period prices, and are revised annually. To derive weights relating to calendar years from those relating to split years, fixed co-efficients, corresponding to the base period, are used. The weights of the monthly index are based on those retained during the preceding calendar year. The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups in 1966 are as follows:

	Number of items	*Annual index percentage weights*	*Monthly index percentage weights*
Vegetable origin	(10)	(29.5)	(28.9)
Wheat	1	12.6	12.1
Industrial beets	1	3.0	3.1
Potatoes	1	1.1	1.2
Wine	1	8.1	8.0
Other	6	4.7	4.5
Animal origin	(9)	(70.5)	(71.1)
Animals for slaughter	5	37.1	37.4
Milk	1	21.6	22.1
Poultry and rabbit	2	7.4	7.2
Eggs	1	4.4	4.4
TOTAL	19	100.0	100.0

Price specifications. In general, collected prices represent sale prices at the farm gate or in the open markets. Some prices refer to purchase quotations of industrial and trading enterprises after deduction of transport and packing charges. The elementary indexes are adjusted for seasonal variations, except those relating to products whose prices do not vary within the split year.

Basic price data. More than 450 price quotations are gathered monthly for 19 products.

For further details, see *Supplément Méthodologique au Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique,* April 1958, and the *Bulletins Mensuels de Statistique,* March 1966 and March 1967, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (Paris).

Gabon

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. June 1966 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the volume of wholesale transactions (excluding exports). The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights used in the calculation of the index are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food products and tobacco	23	20.8
Energy: combustible and water	10	12.5
Industrial products	80	66.7
TOTAL	113	100.0

Indices are also calculated for the following groups:

Imported products	92	79.8
Domestic products	21	20.2

Price specifications. Prices include indirect taxes and, for imported commodities, c.i.f. prices are used.

Basic price data. Prices are collected bi-monthly from large importers and wholesalers in Libreville.

For further details see *Etudes et enquêtes statistiques,* Service National de la Statistique, July 1966 (Libreville).

Prior to 1967, the series relate to a previous index with original base 1958 = 100.

Germany, Federal Republic of

Official title. Index of Producers' Prices of Industrial Products.

Original base. 1962 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the reported turnover values in 1962 of internal sales of the industries in the Federal Republic derived from the 1962 Industrial Census. The classification is based on the German Standard Industrial classification. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Mining and quarrying	91	6.62
Energy	3	4.35
Iron, steel, smelter and non-ferrous metals	114	10.99
Steel building components, machinery, electrical equipment and motor vehicles	796	23.22
Professional, scientific, measuring and controlling instruments, optical goods, iron, plate and metal products, musical instruments, sports equipment and toys	248	4.96
Chemical, petroleum and coal products, pottery, china and earthenware, glass and glass products, synthetic products (plastics), rubber, asbestos, leather and leather products[a]	286	16.29
Lumber, wood, wood products, pulp paper and paper products, printing	125	7.82
Textiles	160	6.11
Clothing	49	3.63
Food and beverages	162	13.43
Tobacco	8	2.58
TOTAL	2 042	100.00

[a] Including footwear.

Price specifications. Ex-factory prices charged by producers are used in most cases. Discounts and subsidies were also taken into account. When customary, delivery and free-on-rail prices are used, and list prices when no other available.

Basic price data. 11 997 price quotations are obtained for 2 042 commodities. They are collected by mail and relate to the twenty-first of each month.

An adjusted series to the general index is included in a special publication *Indicatoren zur Wirtschaftsentwicklung.*

For further methodological details, see *Wirtschaft und Statistik,* February 1965, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

Official title. Price Index of Basic Materials.

Original base. 1962 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives calculated by the Federal Statistical Office.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the amounts of domestically produced and imported basic materials purchased by the goods-producing sectors (excluding agriculture and forestry). In view of the unavailability of purchasing prices for these sectors, the gross production values obtained from the 1962 production statistics have been used as weights for domestically produced goods and the import values obtained from external trade statistics have been used as weights for imported goods. However, not only the net import values have been considered for the latter, but also customs duties, price adjustment levies (if they were applied already in 1962) and turnover compensation tax.

The weights have been adjusted to exclude the exported quantities of basic materials and purchases made by other sectors (commerce, transport, public and private households) primarily as auxiliary materials and supplies, but also for final consumption (petroleum, fuel oil, lignite, briquettes, fruit, vegetables). The import values, where they could not be represented by indicating separately the movements in the import prices of the goods, were added to the production values.

The number of items and corresponding weights are as follows:

	Number of items	Weights
Classification by product groups of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and by commodity groups of industry		
Basic materials from agriculture, forestry, fisheries	176	242.71
Of animal origin	56	128.42
Of vegetable origin	120	114.29
Basic materials of industrial origin	555	757.29
Mining products, electricity, gas, water	60	169.96
Basic materials from manufacturing	422	526.08
Basic materials of food, beverages and tobacco industries	73	61.25
Basic materials, total	731	1000.00
Domestic	450	746.28
Foreign	281	253.72
Classification by commodity groups of foreign trade statistics		
Basic materials of the food industry	173	261.71
Domestic	104	189.58
Foreign	69	72.13
Basic materials of trade and industry	558	738.29
Domestic	346	556.70
Foreign	212	181.59

Price specifications. Producers' prices for industrial products as well as for agricultural and forestry products were used for domestic basic materials, whereas so-called importers' cost prices (c.i.f. prices plus import duties such as customs duties, price adjustment levies etc.) were used for imported basic materials.

Basic price data. The indexes for industrial, agricultural and forestry products were obtained from the statistics of producers' prices and from import price statistics.

Annual data prior to 1962 have been re-calculated on the basis of the 1962 selection of products and weighting pattern back to 1960.

The index for "domestic goods" is a subgroup of the "Index der Grundstoffpreise".

For further details, see *Wirtschaft und Statistik,* June 1969, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

Official titles. Index of Purchase Prices of Foreign Goods (Import Price Index). Index of Selling Prices of Export Goods (Export Price Index).

Original base. 1962 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The value of goods exchanged over the border, i.e., the value of imports to and exports from the Federal Republic in 1962 were taken as basis for weighting the import and export price indexes respectively.

The number of price series and the corresponding percentage weights for each index are as follows:

	Number of price series	Percentage weights
Purchase prices of foreign goods:		
Total index	2,759	100.00
By commodity groups:		
Food products[a]	720	29.51
Products of commerce and industry[b]	2,039	70.49
Capital goods	(251)	(8.95)
Consumer goods excluding foodstuffs and tobacco	(397)	(9.49)
By related production technique:		
Products of agriculture, forestry and fisheries	383	25.82
Industrial products	2,376	74.18
Products of the mining industry	(119)	(10.22)
Products of the processing industries	(2,257)	(63.96)
By economic regions (areas):		
Goods from EEC countries	984	33.51
Goods from "third countries"	1,775	66.49
By main consumer sectors:		
Supplies to agriculture and forestry	106	4.96
Supplies to industry and handicraft	1,841	72.84
Products for private consumption	812	22.20
By processing stage and types of use:		
Raw materials	621	33.60
Intermediary products	1,021	33.70
Finished products	1,117	32.70
Capital goods (including components and spares)	(305)	(10.50)
Consumer goods (including food-stuffs, beverages and tobacco)	(812)	(22.20)
Selling prices of exported goods:		
Total index	3,610	100.00
By commodity groups:		
Food products[c]	193	2.26
Products of commerce and industry[b]	3,417	97.74
Capital goods	(830)	(27.78)
Consumer goods excluding foodstuffs and tobacco	(530)	(14.45)
By related production technique:		
Products of agriculture, forestry and fisheries	76	0.93
Industrial products	3,534	99.07
Products of the mining industry	(68)	(4.90)
Products of the processing industries	(3,466)	(94.17)
By economic regions (areas):		
Goods for EEC countries	1,334	34.10
Goods for "third countries"	2,276	65.90

[a] Including beverages, tobacco, flowers and seeds for planting.
[b] Excluding manufactured food.
[c] Including beverages, tobacco and seeds for planting.

Price specifications. For the imported goods index, data are the c.i.f. prices or the prices free at the border, and for the exported goods index, the f.o.b. prices or the prices free at the border.

Basic price data. As far as possible, the data are obtained by mail questionnaires from exporters and importers at the date at which sales were actually concluded.

An adjusted series to the general index is included in a special publication *Indikatoren zur Wirtschaftsentwicklung.*

For further details see *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, No. 5, 1967, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

Official title. Index of Producers' Prices for Farm Products.

Original base. Crop years 1961/62 to 1962/63 = 100.

Computation. The index is calculated as a weighted arithmetic average of price relatives with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the value of sales of agricultural products by farmers and farm enterprises during the crop years July 1961-June 1963, at average prices prevailing during that period. Allowance was made for harvest and price fluctuations. The index excludes the own consumption of producers. The number of items and percentage weights of major groups are as follows:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Vegetable origin	(54)	(25.02)
Grains and legumes	6	8.75
Seeds	7	1.09
Root vegetables	3	7.59
Oil plants	1	0.25
Hay and straw	4	0.30
Beverages and tobacco	3	0.98
Fruits	9	2.60
Vegetables	20	1.84
Non-fermented wine	1	1.62
Animal origin	(19)	(74.98)
Animals for slaughter	11	39.08
Work animals	3	4.50
Milk	1	26.65
Eggs	2	4.69
Wool	2	0.06
TOTAL	73	100.00

Price specifications. In general prices refer to ex-farm prices charged by farmers, except for some products where market, delivery, free on rail or purchase prices were used.

Basic price data. The collection of prices covers a representative selection of 73 items for which 1 120 price series are available. Prices are collected by mail and refer to the seventh and twenty-first of each month.

Adjusted series to the general index and the two major-group indices for products of vegetable and animal origin are included in a special publication *Indikatoren zur Wirtschaftsentwicklung.*

For further details see *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, No. 5, 1965, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

Ghana

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1961 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the value of commodity supply for domestic consumption and export purposes. The group "Exports of Domestic Produce" includes the main items of exports like cocoa, timber, diamonds, bauxite and manganese. In estimating the value of the marketable surplus of local foodstuffs, household survey data have been used after deducting subsistence consumption and marketing allowance for profits of retail merchants.

The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Local food	19	25.9
Imported food	13	7.7
Drink and tobacco	7	3.9
Fuel and electricity	6	2.1
Chemicals and vegetable oils	16	3.1
Manufactured articles	35	17.9
Machinery and transport equipment	10	9.6
Exports of domestic produce	8	29.8
TOTAL	114	100.0

Price specifications. Prices of imported and exported commodities are c.i.f. and f.o.b. prices respectively.

Basic price data. 343 price quotations are obtained monthly from leading wholesale traders and from the Food Marketing Board, through questionnaires.

For further methodological details, see *Statistical Newsletter*, No. 28, 27 July 1964, Central Bureau of Statistics (Accra).

Greece

Official title. Indices of Wholesale Prices.

Original base. 1961 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The compilation system of the new index is based on the principle of "economic flows", and measures price level changes of transactions between production and consumption sectors of the economy.

The weights are based on the output value of finished goods destined for final consumption, taking into account quantitative data of domestic primary and industrial production. Use was also made of the country's external trade data in 1961 and, for the agricultural sector, the value of production during the period 1957-1961. The percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

	Percentage weights
Final products of domestic primary production for home consumption	30.33
Agriculture and livestock	(27.77)
Final products of domestic industrial production for home consumption	44.86
Foodstuffs	(9.27)
Textiles	(11.01)
Exported products of domestic primary and industrial production	8.32
Agriculture and livestock	(6.16)
Final products of foreign origin	16.49
TOTAL	100.00

The index is also classified as:

Final products of domestic production for home consumption	75.19
Final products for home consumption	91.68

Price specifications. Prices of domestic agricultural products refer to prices received by farmers, whereas those of imported and exported goods refer to the final c.i.f. and f.o.b. prices respectively.

Basic price data. About 1 850 prices, representing 521 goods, are collected monthly from the principal productive and commercial enterprises.

For further details, see *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, January 1967, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

Guatemala (Guatemala City)

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. January 1946 = 100 (rebased to 1950 = 100).

Computation. Simple arithmetic average of price relatives.

Composition. The major groups and the number of items in each are:

	Number of items
National products	(62)
Food and beverages	38
Textiles	6
Construction materials	10
Fuel	4
Miscellaneous	4
Imported products	(9)
Food and beverages	6
Fuel	3
TOTAL	71

Basic price data. Monthly prices are collected in Guatemala City.

The wholesale price index of building materials, original base 1937 = 100 (rebased to 1950 = 100), is a separate index of the prices of 10 building materials relating to the whole country, and is computed using the simple arithmetic average.

For further details concerning the general index, see *Boletín de la Dirección General de Estadística*, July 1946 (Guatemala City). Further details on the building materials index may be found in the May 1946 issue of the same publication.

Hungary

Official title. Industrial producers' price index. Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Original base. Chain index using preceding year as the comparison base.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price coefficients.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the data of sales of publicly owned industrial enterprises and industrial cooperatives. For industrial groups the weights are standard and are replaced every four years (at present 1970 weights are used). For the industrial branches and the industry as a whole the sales by respective branches in the preceding year are used as weights. The gross sector approach is used in calculating the index, that is including transactions between enterprises belonging to the same branch.

The number of items and corresponding percentage weights used in the calculation on a level higher than the industrial branches are as follows:

	Number of items	Percentage weights (1971)
Mining	81	5.27
Manufacturing	3,473	90.45
Food, beverages and tobacco	(248)	(20.14)
Textiles	(377)	(6.25)
Clothing and footwear	(268)	(4.04)
Wood and furniture	(297)	(2.40)
Paper	(93)	(1.25)
Printing	(64)	(1.05)
Leather and fur	(88)	(1.27)
Rubber (including synthetic materials)	(159)	(1.84)
Chemicals	(303)	(8.68)
Building materials	(205)	(2.89)
Basic metals	(147)	(10.36)
Machinery	(1,096)	(26.90)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	(128)	(3.38)
Electricity and gas	26	4.28
TOTAL	3,580	100.00

Price specifications. Prices exclude turnover tax but include subsidies.

Basic price data. Prices are collected on a monthly basis.

For further details see *Method of Industrial Price Index Calculations, Methodological Booklets,* No. 7, 1970, Central Statistical Office (Budapest).

India

Official title. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.

Original base. 1961-62 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the estimates of marketed values of domestic produce, and the values of imports inclusive of excise duty in 1961-62. In the case of agricultural products, the weights are based on the production figures generally outlined at harvest prices obtained from the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. As for manufactured goods the weights correspond to the gross value of products in 1961, obtained from the Annual Survey of Industries. The items are classified according to the *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC) with minor modifications. The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food articles	38	41.3
Liquor and tobacco	3	2.5
Fuel, power, light and lubricants	10	6.1
Industrial raw materials	25	12.1
Machinery and transport equipment	7	7.9
Chemicals	11	0.7
Manufactures (not elsewhere classified)	45	29.4
Intermediate products	(13)	(5.7)
Finished products	(32)	(23.7)
TOTAL	139	100.0

The index of textile products is a component of the "Finished products" group.

Price specifications. Prices relate to wholesale transactions at the primary stage. Excise duties are included, but sales tax is generally excluded.

Basic price data. 774 price quotations are obtained from official and unofficial sources, covering 255 markets.

For further details, see *A note on the Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India (New Series) 1969,* Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs, Government of India (New Delhi).

The series has been linked at 1959 to the previous index, base: April 1952-March 1953 = 100.

Iran

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 21 March 1969–20 March 1970 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives calculated by Bank Markazi (Central Bank).

Weights and composition. The weights are based mainly on the estimated value of sales by producers and importers in wholesale markets during 1969/70. The items included in the index are classified according to ISIC. The percentage weights of the groups are as follows:

	Percentage weights
By major groups	
Home produced and consumed goods	78.1
Imported goods	17.2
Exported goods	4.7
TOTAL	100.0
By main groups	
Foods and live animals	36.8
Industrial raw materials	6.1
Beverages and tobacco	3.0
Mineral fuel and related products	5.0
Mineral products	3.4
Chemicals	4.9
Hides, leather and related products	1.0
Textiles and clothing	12.7
Textiles	(12.0)
Wood	1.1
Paper and cardboard	1.1
Tyres	1.3
Basic metals	7.8
Metal products	2.8
Machinery and motive products	12.6
Miscellaneous	0.4
TOTAL	100.0

The index of farm products and livestock is a special group index with a weight of 23.7 and covers raw farm products and farm foods whether domestically consumed or exported. The index of building materials is a composite index calculated by the United Nations Statistical Office from non-metal building materials, and fabricated metal building products with weights 3.0 and 4.9 respectively.

Basic price data. Monthly prices for each of about 235 products are collected from a minimum of three large representative dealers in every centre. In case of industrial products, prices are collected from almost all of the producers. Where available both free and official prices are collected. The number of geographical locations vary according to the type of commodity.

The index has been linked at 1969 to the previous series with base 1959-1960 = 100. The index of finished goods and cost of residential building materials refer to the period index for all years.

Iraq

Official title. Wholesale Price Index Numbers in Baghdad markets.

Original base. 1962 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The general index of wholesale prices is compiled from and in addition to three separate indexes of foodstuffs, textiles, and building materials. The weights are based on the estimated value of quantities consumed during the base year. The number of items and corresponding percentage weights are as follows:

In relation to the general index:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Foodstuffs	20	70.5
Textiles	12	17.7
Building materials	14	11.8
TOTAL	46	100.0

Within each individual indexes:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Foodstuffs		
Meat	2	15.51
Animal products and eggs	5	23.84
Sugar	2	9.48
Coffee and tea	2	14.11
Cereals and pulses	5	35.26
Vegetable and other agricultural products	4	1.80
TOTAL	20	100.00
Textiles		
Silk and satin	3	41.82
Domestic	(1)	(7.79)
Imported	(2)	(34.03)
Cotton	7	48.12
Domestic	(4)	(23.06)
Imported	(3)	(25.06)
Wool, domestic	2	10.06
TOTAL	12	100.00
Building materials		
Bricks and tiles	2	30.34
Cement and lime	2	25.29
Timber	3	13.01
Iron and steel	4	23.12
Glass	2	1.47
Paints	1	6.77
TOTAL	14	100.00

Basic price data. Weekly price quotations of the 46 items comprising 97 varieties are collected weekly by the Chamber of Commerce of Baghdad.

For further details, see *Prices and Index Numbers*, Wholesale and Retail, first quarter 1971 (1-17), Central Statistical Organization (Baghdad).

Ireland

Official title. Wholesale Price Index Numbers.

Original base. 1953 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The wholesale price index is compiled based on the economic flow principle. The basic weights represent the values of purchases and sales of each principal commodity by each economic sector in 1950, excluding purchases by or sales to other undertakings within the sector (i.e., net weights), derived from external trade statistics, the Census of Industrial Production and estimates of agricultural output for sale and purchased input into agriculture. These 1950 values were adjusted for price changes to January 1952. The value weights used in combining the various flows are shown below subdivided, where possible, into (*a*) crude products, (*b*) simply transformed, and (*c*) more elaborately transformed products.

Flow	*Value weight*			
	Total	*Crude products*	*Simply transformed products*	*More elaborately transformed products*
	(*Thousands of pounds sterling*)			
A. Agriculture to personal consumption	31 260	30 574	686	—
B. Industry to personal consumption	160 252	1 002	34 066	125 184
C. Imports to personal consumption	38 643	12 362	5 650	20 631
D. Industry to agriculture	21 243	—	17 856	3 387
E. Imports to agriculture	5 525	—	3 906	1 619
F. Agriculture to industry	51 049	...	...	...
G. Imports to industry	148 671	62 897	43 524	42 250
H. Agriculture to exports	47 740	36 228	11 512	—
I. Industry to exports	33 229	1 956	11 335	19 938
Capital:				
J. Industry to agriculture	1 184	—	—	1 184
K. Imports to agriculture	3 398	—	—	3 398
L. Industry to industry	4 433	—	—	4 433
M. Imports to industry	14 870	—	—	14 870
N. Flow to building industry	42 170	...	...	...

Certain of these flows have beeen combined as follows:

1. Home production for personal consumption (A + B).
2. Home production (A + B + H + I + J + L + N).
3. Total imports (including customs duty) (C + E + G + K + M).
4. Imports for personal consumption (including customs duty) (C).
5. Total personal consumption (A + B + C).
6. Materials for use in agriculture (D + E).
7. Materials for use in all industry (F + G) and the building industry (Special).
8. Products of agriculture (A + F + H).
9. Capital goods (J + K + L + M + N).
10. General wholesale price index number (A + B + C + H + I + J + K + L + M + N).

The general wholesale price index is the "home production index (2)"; the raw materials index is the index of materials for use in all industry and the "building industry (7)"; the index of producers' goods is the index of "capital goods (9)"; the index of consumer goods is the index of "total personal consumption (5)"; and the index of imported goods is the index of "total import (3)".

The textile index is a subgroup of the general index by main commodity groups. The farm products index is the special index for "agricultural produce (8)".

Price specifications. In the case of commodities purchased, excise and custom duties are included; in the case of commodities sold, they are excluded. Export prices are f.o.b. prices, and import prices include custom duties. Materials purchased by the agricultural sector (e.g., feeding-stuffs, fertilizers, etc.) refer mostly to retail prices.

Basic price data. Prices refer to one particular day in each week, and are collected monthly. About 2,380 price quotations are obtained from approximately 195 industrialists and wholesalers for 730 commodities, of which 305 are represented by unit values (230 for imports and 75 for exports). Prices of agricultural products and materials are generally weighted averages of large numbers of quotations received each month from 41 fair and market reporters.

For further details, see *The Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin*, March 1955, Central Statistics Office (Dublin).

Israel

Official title. Wholesale Price Index of Industrial Output for the Domestic Market.

Original base. 1968 = 100.

Computation. The index is calculated as a base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights for the principal economic branches classified according to the *Revised International Standard Industrial Classification* (ISIC) are based on the estimates of domestic industrial sales for 1968. The number of items and percentage weights of major groups are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Mining and quarrying	....	1.2
Food	....	26.7
Textiles	....	9.1
Clothing	....	6.6
Wood, wood products and furniture	....	6.0
Paper, and paper products	....	3.3
Leather and leather products	....	1.7
Rubber and plastic products	....	5.1
Chemical and petrol products	....	7.5
Non-metallic mineral products	....	5.8
Basic metals	....	4.0
Metal products	....	8.8
Machinery	....	4.5
Electrical and electronic equipment	....	4.7
Vehicles	....	3.6
Miscellaneous	....	1.4
All industry[a]	1 000	100.0

[a] Excluding printing and publishing, and diamond cutting and polishing.

Price specifications. Prices used in the calculation of the index include all taxes but exclude discounts and government subsidies.

For three groups of items (clothing, including footwear; air conditioners and heaters) seasonal variations are taken into account by imputing the price change of similar goods or group of goods to such items which disappear seasonally from the market.

Basic price data. 3 500 price quotations are collected by mail or telephone on the Tuesday nearest to the fifteenth of each month for 1 000 products from a sample of about 800 manufacturers.

For further details see *Monthly Price Statistics*, January 1969 (Hebrew only), and *Statistical Abstract of Israel*, 1972.

The index has been linked at 1968 to the previous series with base 1963 = 100.

The index of building materials is not a subdivision of this index.

Official title. Price Index of Inputs in Residential Building (Material component).

Original base. 1968 = 100.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the value of materials purchased by contractors for the construction of residential buildings completed between July 1966 and June 1967. These data were derived from the Residential Building Cost Survey of 1968. The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

	Percentage weights
Quarry, marble and porcelain products	13.5
Cement, ytong, silicate and their products	27.5
Iron and metal products	21.0
Wood and other materials	24.0
Plumbing materials	14.0
TOTAL	100.0

Price specifications. Prices are those paid by the contractor in the typical transaction including taxes and subsidies where relevant. Delivery costs are included in the price of the material where it is usual to transact business at a price including delivery to the building site. This is the case primarily in quarrying and cement products.

Basic price data. Prices relate to the Tuesday nearest to the fifteenth of each month. 700 price quotations are collected monthly, usually by mail questionnaires (sometimes by enumerator), from about 200 wholesalers and producers.

For further details see *Monthly Price Statistics*, January 1969 (Hebrew only), *Statistical Abstract of Israel* 1972.

The index has been linked at 1968 to the previous one with base: January 1964 = 100.

Italy

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1970 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of elementary indexes. The elementary index of each commodity is obtained as a simple or weighted arithmetic average of the price relatives for the various quantities or grades of the commodity.

Weights and composition. The weights used are obtained from the gross value of production in 1969, less the producers' own consumption plus imports. The index utilizes the gross sector or economic flow approach and is grouped according to the origin of goods and their economic destination. The origin of goods sector is subdivided as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Agriculture:	51	14.77
Foodstuffs of vegetable origin	(22)	(8.02)
Foodstuffs of animal origin	(19)	(5.44)
Vegetable and animal products other than foodstuffs	(7)	(0.92)
Timber	(3)	(0.39)
Non-agriculture:	182	85.23
Products of food and related industries	(30)	(13.94)
Products of agricultural manufacturing industries other than foodstuffs	(31)	(18.61)
Mechanical engineering products	(47)	(29.54)
Fuel and lubricants	(8)	(8.98)
Building materials	(8)	(3.74)
Chemical and related products	(58)	(10.42)
TOTAL	233	100.00

The economic destination group is subdivided as follows:

Goods for final consumption
- Foodstuffs
- Other non-durable consumer goods
- Durable consumer goods

Goods for fixed capital formation
- Building materials
- Means of transportation
- Plant, machinery and equipment

Other materials in enterprises
- Fuels and lubricants

Others

Basic price data. 2 131 price quotations relating to 233 commodities are obtained monthly from the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, by the Provincial Offices of Statistics and by certain industrial firms.

The textile index is computed by the United Nations Statistical Office from the yarn and textile components of the general index using a weight of 6.11 per cent.

For further details, see *Numeri indici dei prezzi, base: 1970 = 100. Metodi e norme—Serie A, No. 12* December 1971, Central Statistical Institute (Rome).

The series have been linked at December 1970 to the former index of 262 items (base: 1966 = 100), having the same structure.

Ivory Coast (Abidjan)

No general index of wholesale prices is compiled. The information set out below relates to the index of building materials.

Official title. Wholesale Price Index of Building Materials.

Original base. June 1956 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average.

Weights and composition. The weights for imported items are based on the values of imports of the former West Africa in 1956, and for domestic items on the estimated values of local production. The percentage weights of each group are:

	Percentage weights
Cement	27.3
Asbestos	4.6
Lime and sand	1.0
Wood	9.1
Steel products	42.1
Lead products	0.3
Copper products	1.3
Zinc plate	0.1
Asphalt	1.3
Plaster	2.0
Linseed oil	2.3
Glass	2.6
Explosives	0.6
TOTAL	94.6

Tiles with a weight of 5.4 are not included in the index.

Basic price data. Prices are collected monthly.

For further details, see *Notes d'information et statistiques*, Institut d'émission de l'Afrique-Occidentale française, No. 34, May 1958 (Paris).

Japan[1]

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1965 = 100 (also published on the base 1934-36 = 100).

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives computed by the Bank of Japan.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the gross national transaction value in 1965, derived by the Manufacturing Census, the Statistics of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Survey on Mining Trends of Japan and the Foreign Trade Statistics. The weights were imputed in the case of commodities representative of similar articles with similar fluctuations. The index is classified not only by commodity groups "Basic Index" of 806 commodities (including imports, excluding electricity and gas for household use, and perishable foodstuffs) with two special groups "by industry" and "by use", but also "by sector".

The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights are classified as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
BASIC INDEXES		
Foodstuffs	82	15.70
Edible farm products	(11)	(3.14)
Other foodstuffs	(71)	(12.56)
Textiles	114	10.73
Iron and steel	65	9.71
Non-ferrous metals	45	4.36
Metal products	37	3.84
Machinery	133	22.05
Oil, coal and products	31	5.55
Timber and products	51	6.16
Ceramics	43	3.00
Chemical goods	109	7.56
Paper, pulp and products	31	3.40
Miscellaneous	65	7.94
TOTAL	806	100.00
SPECIAL GROUPS OF BASIC INDEXES		
By industry		
Industrial products	718	82.00
Big business products (not including imported goods)	(477)	(59.56)

[1] See Annex II.

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Small business products (not including imported goods)	(226)	(20.96)
Non-industrial products	88	18.00
Agricultural, forestry and aquatic products	(55)	(10.43)
Mining products	(25)	(4.56)
Others	(8)	(3.01)
By use		
Producer goods	611	56.971
Materials	462	41.633
Raw materials	(74)	(10.122)
Semi-finished goods	(388)	(31.511)
Fuels and energy	25	4.607
Building materials	124	10.731
Capital goods	100	14.382
Consumer goods	233	23.167
Durable consumer goods	(54)	(4.815)
Non-durable consumer goods	(179)	(18.352)
Exports	94	5.480
Investment goods (integrating building materials and capital goods)	224	25.113

Indexes by sector	Input	Output
Textile manufacturing sector	45	91
Iron and steel manufacturing sector	42	51
Chemical manufacturing sector	53	94
Machinery manufacturing sector	100	107
General machinery manufacturing sector	75	52
Electrical machinery	85	42

Price specifications. Average selling contract prices in cash transaction for wholesalers nearest to producers are collected. They include excise and similar indirect taxes. For imported goods c.i.f. prices are used, adding custom duties and other pending charges, or selling prices of importers.

Basic price data. Prices are collected every 10 days by mail and telephone from 750 reporters. 1 897 price quotations of 806 commodities are gathered for the *Basic Indexes,* and 2 035 quotations of 837 items for the *indexes by sector.*

For further details, see *Economic Statistics Monthly,* January 1968, by the Bank of Japan (Tokyo).

The series is linked at 1965 to a previous index with base: 1960 = 100.

Korea, Republic of

Original base. 1970 = 100.

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the total selling value of all commodities including electricity, which entered into the domestic wholesale market in 1970. For agricultural foods the 1968-1970 trade volume with average annual prices was used. The estimated value of each commodity is calculated as follows: selling value of domestic products, plus the value of import goods exchanged in the domestic market, minus home consumption by producers, products used for further processing by the same plant, the value of direct exports by the producers and direct import by end-users. Data were mainly obtained from *Report on Mining and Manufacturing Survey, Statistical Yearbook of Agriculture and Forestry, Yearbook of Foreign Trade* and from about 1 300 major companies.

The number of items and corresponding percentage weights are as follows:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Producers' goods	278	39.6
Raw materials	(156)	(18.2)
Building materials	(69)	(10.7)
Others	(53)	(10.7)
Capital goods	55	5.3
Consumers goods	274	55.1
Total	607	100.0

Price specifications. Prices in general are collected at the first supplier stage, except for agricultural foods collected at wholesalers stage. Normally they relate to cash transactions, including packing charges and indirect taxes, but excluding purchaser's taxes and cost of delivery.

Basic price data. Prices are collected on the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month in 15 major cities of the country.

For further details, see *Monthly Economic Statistics,* Bank of Korea (Seoul).

The series has been linked at 1970 to the previous index with base 1965 = 100.

Official title. Import Goods Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1970 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of indexes compiled for individual commodities.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the total selling value of all imported commodities which flowed into the domestic market in 1970. The weights of individual commodities are established on the basis of wholesale market prices and their ratio to c.i.f. dollar prices, calculated by the Ministry of Finance. The index covers 58.3 per cent of the total import. The number of items and corresponding percentage weights used in the calculation of the index are as follows:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Metals and metal products	10	6.5
Machinery and machine parts	28	19.1
Industrial chemicals	35	18.6
Medicines and pesticides	25	14.3
Synthetic resins	7	9.2
Rubber	2	6.3
Logs	2	10.8
Miscellaneous	29	15.2
Chinese drugs	(9)	(4.2)
Adhesives	(2)	(2.0)
Films	(8)	(2.7)
Other	(10)	(6.3)
All commodities	138	100.0

Basic price data. Prices are collected mainly in Seoul and Pusan on the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month.

For further details, see *Monthly Economic Statistics,* Bank of Korea (Seoul).

The series has been linked at 1970 to the previous index with base 1965 = 100.

Mexico (Mexico City)

Official title. Wholesale Price Index in Mexico City.

Original base. 1939 = 100. (Also published on base 1954 = 100).

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average in the aggregative form, calculated by the Banco Central.

Weights and composition. The weights are based n the estimated commodity consumption in the whole ountry during 1939. These estimates are derived from ie Industrial Census of 1940, from data provided by ne Ministry of Agriculture and from Foreign Trade tatistics. The number of items and percentage weights f the major groups are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Consumers' goods	(114)	(60.4)
Foodstuffs		
Raw	29	27.6
Manufactured	41	13.8
Non-food products	44	19.0
Producers' goods	(96)	(39.6)
Raw materials		
Non-manufactured	15	13.8
Manufactured		
Metals, chemicals, vegetables, paper and other	47	7.9
Building materials	19	3.0
Fuel and energy	9	10.1
Vehicles and accessories	6	4.8
TOTAL	210	100.0

The wholesale price index of farm products is the aw foodstuffs component of the general index, while he index of textile products is the "textiles and yarn" ubdivision of the "non-food products" group.

Price specifications. In most cases, prices include ales taxes and import duties. Subsidies are not taken nto account. Price quotations for 44 seasonal commodities are adjusted for seasonal variations.

Basic price data. Approximately 316 price quotations are collected by agents directly from industrial establishments, traders and importers in Mexico City. The frequency of collection varies from daily to semi-annually, depending upon the fluctuations of the item concerned.

For further details, see *Memoria de la Primera Reunión de Técnicos sobre Problemas del Banco Central del Continente Americano*, 1946, Banco de Mexico (Mexico City).

Morocco (Casablanca)

Official title. Wholesale Price Index in Casablanca.

Original base. 1939 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and consumption. Weights are based on the value of goods domestically consumed in 1938. They are derived from data on production plus imports less exports. The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food products	(20)	(70.0)
Cereals	5	36.4
Meat	3	11.9
Other products	12	21.7
Raw materials and industrial products	(49)	(30.0)
Fuel	7	7.2
Minerals and metallurgical products	7	8.4
Textiles and hides	11	7.5
Chemical products	12	3.3
Paper and wood	8	1.5
Building materials	4	2.1
TOTAL	69	100.0

The index is also classified according to domestic and imported products with weights of 77 per cent and 23 per cent respectively.

Basic price data. Prices are obtained monthly in Casablanca from the Bourse de Commerce de Casablanca or directly from wholesalers. Some controlled prices are also included in the data.

Netherlands

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1948 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the commercial values of commodities consumed in 1948 derived from production and import-export statistics. The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Foodstuffs	(21)	(28.67)
Vegetable origin	12	13.27
Animal origin	9	15.40
Raw materials	(48)	(21.65)
Manufactured goods	(126)	(49.68)
Glass, earthenware etc.	6	1.63
Wooden wares	5	2.94
Chemical products	20	4.04
Textiles	20	10.48
Leather and rubber wares	8	2.58
Paper and paper wares	7	1.80
Metal products	23	5.82
Foodstuffs and luxury products	29	17.38
Other products	8	3.01
TOTAL	195	100.00

Price specifications. In the case of domestic products prices paid by the buyers are collected, including taxes and subsidies. For imported goods c.i.f. prices are collected, excluding import duties and other taxes. Seasonal variation is not taken into account.

Basic price data. 7 074 monthly price quotations are received by questionnaires from 1 707 commercial and individual respondents.

For further details see the *Maandschrift*, September 1950, Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics (The Hague).

New Zealand

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1958 = 100.

Computation. Fixed-weight arithmetic average of price data.

Weights and composition. The weights are derived from many statistical sources and involve an analysis by commodities of the flows between the various sectors of the economy. The weights are in general based on 1955 input-output data but are modified to take account of important later changes. Capital goods as well as current goods are represented in the various commodity flows.

Groups: the main groupings in the new index are as follows:

A. *Prices paid for commodities used by:*
- (i) Domestic industry
  - (*a*) Imported
  - (*b*) Home produced
  - (*c*) Total
- (ii) Consumers
  - (*a*) Imported
  - (*b*) Home produced
  - (*c*) Total
- (iii) All domestic industry and consumers
  - (*a*) Imported
  - (*b*) Home produced
  - (*c*) Total
- (iv) Other countries (exported)
- (v) All commodities
  - (*a*) Imported
  - (*b*) Home produced
  - (*c*) Total

B. *Prices received for commodities produced in New Zealand:*
- (i) Output of domestic industry
- (ii) For use in New Zealand
- (iii) For export

Price specifications. The prices used in part A include indirect taxes and are reported net after subsidies. The export prices are f.o.b. equivalent of overseas market prices. The prices used in part B are those received by producers and are before addition of indirect taxation or deduction of consumer or user subsidies.

Basic price data. 763 representative prices for New Zealand as a whole are used in the compiling of index numbers. In the majority of cases, each of these is an average of two or more quotations from different reporters. In most cases the prices reported are for mid-quarter dates, but items subject to frequent price changes are averages over the quarters. Due to the repetition of some prices in two or more flows the number of calculations with separate price is 1 200. Price quotations are gathered from over 400 producers, merchants, exporters, and importers.

For further details see *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices*, issued as a Supplement to the October 1959 issue of the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics* by the Department of Statistics (Wellington).

Norway

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1961 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and computation. The weights are derived from the estimated value of commodities supplied for domestic consumption. These are obtained from the value of production plus imports, minus exports. Excluded are ships, printing, some less important goods and farmers' own consumption. The items are classified according to the *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC).

The number of price series and items, and the weights of the major groups are:

	Number of price series	*Number of items*	*Weighting coefficients*
Food	196	175	270.9
Beverages and tobacco	45	19	32.4
Raw materials	54	47	113.6
Mineral fuel, fuel oil and electrical power	23	10	70.1
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	13	11	14.6
Chemicals	201	61	58.8
Manufactured goods	588	148	214.6
Machinery and transport equipment	278	70	138.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	279	87	87.0
TOTAL	1 677	628	1 000.0

The index is also classified according to use:

	Weighting coefficients
Consumer goods	314.6
Non-durable producers' goods	591.7
of which: building materials	(100.5)
Durable producers' goods	93.7
TOTAL	1 000.0

Price specifications. Prices for domestic goods refer in general to sales prices of wholesalers and producers. For imported goods c.i.f. prices plus custom duties are used. For seasonal items the average prices during the season are utilized throughout the off-season.

Basic price data. 1 677 price series are collected on the fifteenth of each month from about 300 establishments in various parts of the country.

For further details, see *Statistisk månedshefte*. No. 6, 1964, Statistisk Sentralbyrå (Oslo).

The index of the cost of residential building materials, original base December 1938 = 100, is a subdivision of one of the building cost indices computed by the A/S Stormbull, Oslo. It is computed as a base-weighted arithmetic average of 27 items, and is based on a representative sample of building materials used in constructing a brick and concrete dwelling in Oslo during the period 1936-1937. Since the majority of dwellings in Norway are constructed in wood, the index does not necessarily indicate changes in the average cost of all residential building materials.

Pakistan

Official title. Wholesale Price Index Numbers.

Original base. July 1959–June 1960 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the total value of production, plus imports during the period July 1960 to June 1961. The number of items and corresponding percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food	26	59.09
Raw materials	8	16.37
Fuel	5	3.11
Manufactures	25	21.43
Intermediate products	(3)	(4.53)
Finished products	(22)	(16.90)
TOTAL	64	100.00

Price specifications. Ex factory prices for manufactured products, and market prices for agricultural and imported goods were used.

Basic price data. 201 price quotations are gathered weekly and monthly by government departments and private agencies.

For further details, see *Wholesale Price Index for Pakistan* 1959-60 = 100, and *Statistical Bulletin,* No. 10, Vol. II, 1963, Central Statistical Office (Karachi).

Peru

No general index of wholesale prices is compiled.

Official title. Construction Cost Index.

Original base. 1960 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on business transactions during 1963, derived from the National Economic Census undertaken by the National Bureau of Statistics and Census in July 1964. The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights for the major groups are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Base metal products	4	16.02
Agglomerating materials	3	39.08
Lumber	3	8.40
Sand and stone	3	3.96
Tiles	3	8.05
Bricks	5	11.47
Concrete structure	3	13.02
TOTAL	24	100.00

Price specifications. The prices refer to the materials already delivered to construction sites.

Basic price data. Prices are collected monthly from producers and major wholesale distributors in Lima and Callao.

For further details, see *Indices de Costo de Construcción,* Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos (Lima).

Official title. Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Products.

Original base. 1960 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the business transactions during 1964. Data on production was provided by the Technical Co-operation Convention existing between the Agrarian University and the Ministry of Agriculture. The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Tubers	3	20.77
Cotton	3	20.77
Grains	4	24.70
Fruit trees	7	10.49
Sugar	3	8.22
Coffee, cocoa and tobacco	4	7.44
Green vegetables	3	4.97
Dry legumes	3	2.64
TOTAL	30	100.00

Price specifications. For domestic products, prices paid by wholesalers and in the case of exported products, f.o.b. prices were used.

Basic price data. Prices are collected monthly from wholesale markets in Lima and private and state establishments in Lima and Callao.

For further details, see *Indices de Precios de Productos Agrícolas,* Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos (Lima).

Philippines (Manila)[1]

Official title. Wholesale Price Index in Manila.

Original base. 1955 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives calculated by the Central Bank.

Weights and composition. The weights are derived from the value of domestic production plus the value of retained imports in 1955. The value data on domestically manufactured goods, imports and exports were taken from the statistics compiled by the Central Bank and in the case of agricultural, marine and mining products, from the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The index is classified according to the *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC).

The number of items and percentage weights in the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food	55	47.54
Beverages and tobacco	7	8.08
Crude materials	27	11.08
Mineral fuels	8	3.31
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	5	1.23
Chemicals	25	4.74
Manufactured goods	56	12.19
Machinery and transport equipment	15	3.78
Miscellaneous	28	8.05
TOTAL	226	100.00

The following group and subgroup indexes are also compiled:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Domestic goods	104	85.87
Home consumed goods	41	(76.59)
Exported goods	63	(9.28)
Imported goods	122	14.13

Price specifications. Prices refer to actual sale prices of wholesalers. In the case of commodities with seasonal absence of demand, the last quotations of the season are retained throughout the off-season, while the weights of commodities with seasonal exhaustion of supply are distributed among the relevant groups during the off-season.

Basic price data. 566 price quotations are gathered from wholesalers, producers and importers in Manila. Prices are collected either each Wednesday or on the fifteenth of each month, depending on the frequency of price fluctuation of the commodity.

For further details see the *Statistical Bulletin,* June 1957, and *Economic Indicators,* June 1957, published by the Central Bank of the Philippines (Manila).

Portugal (Lisbon)

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1948 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

[1] See Annex II.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the value of domestic consumption during 1948 excluding farmers' own consumption, derived from the value of sales by wholesalers and producers. In the case of 16 commodities with remarkable fluctuation of annual supply, the value of consumption during the period 1948-1950 was utilized. The items are classified primarily according to the *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC). The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food	93	45.07
Beverages and tobacco	39	14.69
Raw materials (excluding food and fuel)	29	8.16
Fuel and lubricants	17	12.29
Chemical products	18	4.56
Manufactured products	40	15.23
TOTAL	236	100.00

Some of these items have also been grouped as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Domestic products	50	54.97
Products manufactured from imported raw materials	12	17.11
Products of the overseas territories	11	6.24
Imported products	17	21.68
TOTAL	90	100.00

Basic price data. The majority of prices are obtained in Lisbon at the last wholesale transaction of goods destined for home consumption by representatives of the Instituto Nacional de Estatística. Prices as of the fifteenth of the month are collected for most items, while monthly averages are used for the more sensitive commodities.

For further details, see the *Boletin Mensal,* April 1953, and *Indices de preços por Grosso,* Estudos No. 25, 1954, published by the Instituto Nacional de Estatística (Lisbon).

The index of the cost of residential building materials, original base at 1st quarter 1949 = 100, is not a subdivision of the general wholesale price index. It is the building materials subgroup of an index of the cost of civil construction in Lisbon and is derived from the cost of 46 building materials used in building a three-story apartment house with two apartments on each floor which would be inhabited by families of average income. Prices are obtained at public warehouses and do not include discounts.

For further details, see *Indice de Custo da Construção Civil em Lisboa,* Estudos No. 15, 1950, Instituto Nacional de Estatística (Lisbon).

Puerto Rico

No general index of wholesale prices is compiled. Details of the *wholesale price index of building materials* are set out below.

Computation. Fixed-weight arithmetic average of price relatives.

Original base. January 1957 = 100.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the average domestic consumption (i.e., production plus imports less exports) of construction materials during the period 1952-54. The index comprises 27 of the most important items sold by 60 dealers of construction materials. The number of items and percentage weights are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Lumber	4	18.65
Cement	1	18.92
Doors	1	4.38
Aluminium windows	1	10.18
Crushed stone	1	2.66
Pipes	2	7.39
Tiles	1	4.78
Paints and oils	4	9.00
Iron sheets	2	4.82
Iron bars	2	6.83
Nails	2	1.28
Sand	1	0.58
Concrete blocks	1	3.28
Wire, plain	1	0.33
Electric wire	1	5.77
Glass	2	1.15
TOTAL	27	100.00

Basic price data. Price quotations are obtained by telephone from wholesale establishments in the San Juan area about the fifteenth and thirtieth of the month. These wholesalers serve the whole island.

Senegal

No general index of wholesale prices is compiled. *The index of building materials* is described below:

Original base. 1 April 1951 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights are derived from declarations made by business outlets of the quantities and value of commodities sold at wholesale and by declarations of private contractors of the quantities and values of goods imported. The number of items and percentage weights are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Cement	2	27.3
Asbestos	1	4.6
Tiles	1	5.4
Lime and sand	2	1.0
Wood	4	9.1
Steel products	5	42.1
Lead products	2	0.3
Copper products	2	1.3
Zinc plate	1	0.1
Asphalt	1	1.3
Plaster	1	2.0
Linseed oil	1	2.3
Glass	1	2.6
Explosives	1	0.6
TOTAL	25	100.0

Price specifications. Prices used in the calculation of the index include taxes.

Basic price data. Monthly prices are collected from business outlets and private contractors in Dakar.

For further information, see *Notes d'information et statistique,* Institut d'émission de l'Afrique Occidentale française, No. 34, May 1958.

South Africa

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. April 1970 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic averages of price relatives.

Weights and composition. Three sets of indexes are calculated, firstly, one in which the sector approach is used, secondly, one in which commodities are grouped together and thirdly, one showing price movements of materials used in certain industries.

The sector indexes are gross sector indexes, that is, they relate to all production by establishments in each sector, irrespective of whether the production was sold to other establishments in the same sector or not. A distinction is made between total output of producing sectors and output for South African consumption.

The commodity group indexes distinguish between domestically produced and imported goods.

The weighting systems of the sector and commodity group indexes are based mainly on agricultural, mining and industrial production statistics as well as foreign trade statistics for the year 1965/66. The weighting patterns are as follows:

Group	Commodities for South African consumption (Percentage)	Output of South African industry groups: Total output (Percentage)	Output of South African industry groups: For South African consumption (Percentage)
All groups	100	100	100
South African	76.6	100	100
Imported	23.4	—	—
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining	16.7	22.8	18.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	13.2	17.0	15.2
Mining and quarrying	3.5	5.8	3.5
Manufacturing	81.0	74.6	78.2
Food, beverages and tobacco	19.0	22.2	23.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	9.4	8.0	9.1
Leather and leather products	0.5	0.4	0.4
Wood products	1.5	1.4	1.6
Furniture	1.0	1.1	1.2
Paper and paper products	4.0	3.9	4.2
Chemicals and allied products	8.5	7.2	7.7
Rubber and plastic products	1.8	1.7	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	3.0	3.2	3.6
Metals and metal products	11.3	12.0	11.8
Machinery	10.6	6.2	6.4
Transport equipment	8.6	5.5	6.1
Other	1.8	1.8	0.5
Electricity, gas and water	2.3	2.6	3.1

Price specifications. The prices used for the indexes are producers' prices of locally produced goods and wholesale traders' prices of imported goods. Producers' prices at the production point and wholesalers' prices at the warehouse are used unless normally quoted including delivery charges.

No adjustments are made for seasonal variations in prices.

Basic price data. Approximately 1 750 price quotations are collected for about 1 100 commodities from 1 150 establishments.

Monthly averages are used in the case of agricultural products and prices ruling on any day from the 1st to the 7th of the relevant month in the case of other products for which prices are collected at three-monthly intervals. Prices are collected by mail.

The indexes are published in monthly news releases, the quarterly *Bulletin of Statistics* and the biennial *South African Statistics.*

Prior to 1967, the series relates to a previous index with original base November 1960 = 100, based on production and foreign trade statistics for the period 1955/56 to 1957/58.

Southern Rhodesia

Original base. 1964 = 100.

Official title. Building Materials Price Index.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the cost of materials used in building a typical three bedroom house designed in September 1968. The national index is obtained by combining two separate series for Salisbury and Bulawayo with the ratio of 75 : 25 respectively. The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

Groups	Number of items	Percentage weights
Bricks	1	12.5
Cement, aggregates and allied materials	6	18.9
Timber and food products	8	22.6
Metal windows and door frames	4	5.3
Roofing	2	5.0
Sanitary ware and plumbing	9	13.6
Flooring	2	4.0
Paint and glass	2	7.7
Electrical goods and materials	7	5.8
Others	3	4.6
Total materials	44	100.0

Price specification. Prices are inclusive of taxes and transport charges to a site 5 miles from city centres.

Basic price data. Prices are collected each quarter from the main firms in Salisbury and Bulawayo, covering over 75 per cent of Rhodesian market.

For further details see *Monthly Digest of Statistics,* Central Statistical Office (Salisbury).

The index has been linked at 1964 to the previous series with base: 1954 = 100.

Spain

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1955 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the value of domestic production plus imports during 1955. In the case of agricultural products the average value of domestic output during 1953 to 1955 was used. The indexes are analysed by commodity groups, shown in section A, based in part on the *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC). A special group shown in section B is also available to provide indexes for special analysis. The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
A		
Food, beverages and tobacco	101	52.34
Textiles	31	13.44
Hides and leather	15	2.59
Building materials	15	3.71
Mineral ores	5	1.12
Metals, its products and machinery	54	9.41
Combustibles	20	9.11
Chemicals	44	5.96
Miscellaneous	11	2.32
TOTAL	296	100.00
B		
Raw materials	35	23.42
Finished goods	153	79.54
Imported goods	59	66.32
Exported goods	51	41.11
Farm products	51	78.94
Foodstuffs	25	28.06
Producers' goods	165	89.80
Mineral products	15	7.32
Fishing products	13	2.69

Price specifications. Prices used in the calculation of the index usually include indirect taxes.

Basic price data. Prices are collected monthly from approximately 600 establishments; 39 food prices are obtained through the Ministry of Agriculture.

For further details, see *Precios al por Mayor, nuevo sistema de números indices,* 1960, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Madrid).

Sudan

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1953 =100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. Weights are obtained from the estimated quantities of goods sold in domestic markets during 1953. Commodities consumed directly by producers (e.g., dura) are not included in the estimates. In some cases subgroup weights are adjusted to represent a larger class of closely related commodities. The number of items in the main groups and the corresponding percentage weights are:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food, beverages and tobacco	20	31.6
Industrial raw materials	15	46.7
Textile goods	1	3.8
Chemicals	1	17.4
Kerosene	1	0.5
TOTAL	38	100.0

Price specifications. For 20 items f.o.b. prices are used, including export duties and other taxes. 14 items are valued at auction market prices, excluding taxes, and the remaining 4 are valued at c.i.f. prices, excluding import duties and internal taxes.

Basic price data. Quotations for import and export goods are average f.o.b. and c.i.f. prices collected quarterly from foreign trade statistics. Auction market quotations are weighted average prices derived from quantity and value figures collected monthly from internal markets through local councils.

For further details see *Internal Statistics 1965 and 1966,* Department of Statistics (Khartoum).

Sweden

Official title. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.

Original base. 1949 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives (aggregative form).

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the value of domestic sales (production plus imports minus exports in 1949). The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Animal food products	24	17.8
Cereals and their products	12	3.9
Other vegetable food products	31	9.1
Feeding stuffs	6	0.9
Fertilizers	8	0.7
Fuel	10	5.5
Lubricants	2	0.1
Products from mining, metal and engineering industry	102	25.3
Stone, pottery and glassware	10	2.8
Chemico-technical products	51	4.1
Hides and leather goods	7	2.7
Rubber and rubber goods	5	1.0
Spinning fibres and textiles	33	13.7
Wood-pulp, paper-board and paper	12	4.9
Wood and manufactures of wood	12	7.5
TOTAL	325	100.0

The price series are also grouped according to the following criteria:

Final use

Agricultural raw materials and supplies
Industrial raw materials and supplies
Fuel and lubricants
Machinery and transport equipment
Consumer goods

Origin of goods

Agricultural products (percentage weight 20.2)
Topical farm products
Industrial products

Stage of processing

Unprocessed or not essentially processed commodities (percentage weight 49.6)

Essentially processed commodities (percentage weight 50.4)

Price specifications. Prices usually refer to ex-factory prices including excise and other indirect taxes.

Basic price data. Monthly prices collected by mail from producers, wholesalers, distributors and trade associations are averages of approximately 720 price series.

Since July 1962 the index is compiled by Statistiska Central Byrån (Stockholm). Source: *Statistiska Meddelanden,* Series H.

For further details, see *Kommerskollegii Reviderade Prisindex, Särtryck ur Kommersiella Meddelanden 1957,* No. 2, 4, 5 and 6 (Stockholm).

In addition, special indexes of import and export prices (1949 = 100) are calculated, weighted by the value of imports and exports in 1949 and composed of 152 and 120 items, respectively.

The index of the cost of building materials is part of the index of building cost of multi-dwelling houses.

Original base. 1 January 1950 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weighting system of the series relates to the average construction costs of about ten multi-dwelling houses in different parts of Sweden which were built during 1945-46 but adjusted to the level of prices of 1 January 1950.

The number of items and corresponding percentage weights used in the calculation of the index are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Concrete, masonry	21	22
Timber and timber products for carpentry and joinery	18	18
Iron	21	8
Other material for builders' own work	25	13
Painting materials	6	3
Sub-contractors[a]	24	17
Materials for heating and plumbing	40	15
Materials for installation of electricity	19	4
Total material costs	174	100

[a] Including material, wages and expenses.

Price specifications. Beginning 1969, taxes are not included in the collected prices.

Basic price data. Price quotations of 174 building materials are collected from 170 representative firms, mainly in Stockholm, every second month, and relate to the prices offered to an average contractor for a building of about 50 dwellings. The materials for pricing are purposively selected and their quantities and qualities are carefully defined and continuously revised.

For further details about the index, see *Statistiska Meddelanden*, Series Bo, Statistika Central Byrån (Stockholm).

Switzerland

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1963 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. Two sets of indexes are calculated, one by commodity groups and another, published in the *Statistical Yearbook* and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* reflecting the primary use of the commodities. The weights are based on the average annual turnover value of domestic producers and importers during the years 1959 to 1961. The indices reflect the price movements of some 800 materials and products representative of goods sold by domestic producers and importers. In determining the weights used in calculating indexes which combine the price movements of several materials or products, the value of goods for which no price series are available is imputed to price series which may be expected to move similarly. The percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Raw materials and semi-manufactured goods	428	65.76
Fuel, power and related products	14	8.96
Consumer goods	166	25.28
TOTAL	608	100.00
The indexes are also grouped as follows:		
Domestic goods		70.63
Imported goods		29.37

Price specifications. The prices used for domestic goods refer in general to "ex-work" prices. Import prices are c.i.f.

Basic price data. Price quotations are in general collected monthly (quarterly, halfyearly or yearly for items showing little price fluctuations) by about 400 agents from a great number of firms, economic associations and special organizations.

For further methodological details, see *La Vie économique*, January 1966.

Prior to 1964, the data relate to the previous index, base: July 1914 = 100, derived from the domestic consumption pattern during 1926/27.

Syrian Arab Republic

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1962 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights used in the computation of the index are the average values of the products sold at wholesale markets during 1962. The number of items and the percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Foodstuffs	47	55.98
Cereals and flour	(8)	(30.60)
Legumes, dry	(8)	(2.09)
Meat	(6)	(3.75)
Oils and fats	(5)	(4.64)
Fruits, seeds and roots	(13)	(6.42)
Other foodstuffs	(7)	(8.48)
Raw materials	30	23.16
Agricultural	(8)	(21.07)
Industrial	(22)	(2.09)
Industrial products	26	4.65
Semi-finished	(10)	(0.83)
Finished	(16)	(3.82)
Building materials	11	8.11
Fuels	8	8.10
TOTAL	122	100.00

Basic price data. Prices are collected monthly from selected companies and wholesale dealers.

For further details, see *Statistical Abstract*, 1965, Ministry of Planning, Directorate of Statistics (Damascus).

Thailand

Official title. Wholesale Price Indexes for Thailand.

Original base. 1968 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives, calculated by the Department of Commercial Intelligence, Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the net sales value of commodities domestically produced as well as those imported into the country in the base year. They are derived from statistics of production, reports on import and export, and other statistical returns compiled by various government agencies.

The number of items and corresponding percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Agricultural products	43	28.4
Foodstuffs	42	21.3
Beverages	7	3.6
Textiles and textile products	20	6.4
Construction materials	28	7.6
Chemicals and chemical products	33	5.5
Petroleum products	6	2.5
Paper and paper products	11	1.4
Hide and leather products	11	0.3
Rubber and rubber products	11	3.6
Transportation equipment	6	6.2
Machinery and equipment	28	7.2
Miscellaneous	10	6.0
TOTAL	256	100.0

The index is also grouped as follows:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Domestic products	167	69.2
Imported products	89	30.8

Price specifications. Prices for domestic products are producers' prices exclusive of taxes and transport charges.

Basic price data. Prices are collected by agents from selected producers, distributors and some trade associations located in Bangkok—Thon Buri Metropolitan City, and 9 provinces in the 4 regions of the country. The pricing is carried out weekly, bi-monthly and monthly, depending on the economic sensitivity of the particular products.

The index is published by the Bank of Thailand in its *Monthly Bulletin.* A special index for exported products is also calculated, but it is not a subdivision of the general index.

Prior to 1969, the data relate to a previous index with base: 1938-1939 = 100.

Tunisia

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1949 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the average annual value of commodities marketed during 1936 to 1940 and revalued at 1940 prices. The quantities were estimated from statistics of production, imports and exports. The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Foodstuffs	(20)	(65.38)
Vegetable origin	13	54.16
Animal origin	7	11.22
Industrial products	(20)	(34.62)
Minerals and metals	6	8.54
Fuel oils	3	5.26
Alcohol	2	0.37
Wood and cork	3	2.36
Miscellaneous	6	18.09
TOTAL	40	100.00

The index is also grouped as follows:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Domestic goods	29	63.3
Imported goods	12	36.7

Price specifications. Prices refer mainly to sale quotations of wholesalers and producers. For imported and exported goods, c.i.f. and f.o.b. prices are used respectively.

Basic price data. Prices are obtained from the *Journal Officiel Tunisien,* the Secrétariat d'Etat aux Travaux Publics et à l'Habitat, trade associations, principal wholesalers and the Direction du Marché Municipal de Tunis. Some controlled prices are included. Certain prices are obtained directly by agents at the markets. For some items, an average of the minimum and maximum prices during the month is used in the index calculations; for others, the prices relate to the end of the month. Prices are collected monthly.

For further details, see *Bulletin du Service Tunisien des Statistiques,* 4ème trimestre, 1947, Service Tunisien des Statistiques (Tunis).

Turkey

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1938 = 100 (also published on base 1958 = 100 and 1963 = 100).

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average computed by the Business Research Department of the Central Statistical Office.

Weights and composition. The weights are derived from the value of commodities supplied for domestic use during 1938 (domestic production plus imports minus exports). The value of some agricultural products was estimated from the value of consumption during the crop years 1933/34 to 1935/36. The number of items and corresponding percentage weights are as follows:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food and fodder	(44)	(62.5)
Fodder	6	8.2
Products of vegetable origin	26	36.2
Animals	7	6.4
Products of animal origin	5	11.7
Raw materials and semi-manufactured products	(51)	(37.5)
Fuels	4	7.9
Metals	5	4.7
Textiles	8	11.7
Leather and hides	7	2.9
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	4	1.4
Minerals and industrial oils	6	3.6
Paper	7	1.7
Building materials	10	3.6
TOTAL	95	100.0

Basic price data. Approximately 140 price quotations are employed in computing the index. They are obtained primarily by correspondence from the trade and cattle exchanges of 15 cities. Prices not quoted at the trade exchanges are either collected directly by agents at the market of Istanbul or by correspondence with certain wholesale dealers.

For further details, see *Konjonktür,* October-December 1947, Ministère de l'Economie et du Commerce (Ankara).

USSR

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official title. Index of Wholesale Prices for the basic branches of industry.

Original base. 1961 = 100 (also published on base: 1949 = 100).

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The index covers transactions between industrial suppliers and recipient enterprises, and supply and disposal organizations in industry, capital construction, agriculture and other sectors of the economy. The weights are based on the output of each representative commodity produced during 1961. The data covers, as a rule the major items produced in the different branches which account for the bulk of the commodity output of the branch in question. In addition a few individual representative commodities are selected at random, without regard to their share in the total commodity output. About 1 000 commodities accounting for 60 per cent of the total value of industrial output are grouped into the following branches of industry:

Iron and steel
Coal industry
Oil refining
Electric power
Building materials
Timber and wood products
Paper
Chemicals and petrochemicals
Machine-building and metal-working
Light industry
Food industry

Price specifications. As a rule prices are f.o.b. point of dispatch for chemicals, coal, paper, machine-building and metal-working products and building materials; they are f.o.b. point of destination for iron and steel products, petroleum products, timber and products of light and food industries. Prices are inclusive of freight charges but exclude turnover taxes.

Basic price data. Prices are obtained from the price lists approved by the appropriate government agencies, which are binding on all enterprises and organizations.

For further details, see *O tzenach i tzenoobrazovanii v SSSR.* (Prices and price formation in the USSR), 1969, by S. G. Stoljarov (Moscow).

United Kingdom

Official title. Index numbers of wholesale prices.

Original base. 1963 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The index numbers are calculated from the price movements of over 12 000 materials and products representative of goods purchased and manufactured by the United Kingdom industry. The weights used to combine the price relatives of different items are based on the value of net purchases and sales in 1963, derived from Census of Production figures for 1963, supplemented by various other sources.

Commodity price indexes are combined into sector indexes representing:

1. Materials purchased by broad sectors of industry;

2. Output of broad sectors of industry.

Industries are defined according to the 1968 SIC. Net weights are used to combine the commodity indexes into sector indexes, that is, only transactions between two separate sectors of industry are taken into account, excluding transactions between undertakings within the same sector. However finished capital goods are treated as sales outside the manufacturing industry.

The basic materials index covers the sector "basic materials and fuels used in manufacturing industry" (materials purchased by broad sectors of industry). The major groups and corresponding percentage weights are:

Groups	*Percentage weights*
Tobacco leaf-duty free	3.1
Basic materials	62.1
Food and drink materials	34.8
TOTAL	100.0

The finished goods index covers the sector "all manufactured products—home market sales" (output of broad sectors of industry). The product groups included in the index and their corresponding percentage weights are as follows:

Groups	*Percentage weights*
Food, drink and tobacco	33.1
Coal and petroleum products	2.7
Chemical and allied industries	5.6
Metal manufactures	1.8
Mechanical engineering	9.9
Instrument engineering	1.1
Electrical engineering	7.7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2.3
Vehicles	6.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3.8
Textiles	5.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	0.2
Clothing and footwear	5.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	3.8
Timber, furniture, etc.	2.8
Paper, printing and publishing	5.0
Other manufacturing industries	2.4
TOTAL	100.0

The textile products index covers the sector "textile industries other than clothing—home market sales" (output of broad sectors of industry).

The building materials index and the index of the cost of residential building materials cover the "construction materials" and the "house building materials" sector indexes, respectively (materials purchased by broad sectors of industry).

Price specifications. As far as possible "delivered" prices are used in compiling the indexes of materials purchased by industry; "ex-works" prices are used in compiling the indexes of commodities produced in the United Kingdom unless it is the normal custom of the trade to deliver, when "delivered" prices are used. The prices are exclusive of purchase tax but include any subsidy paid by the producers.

Basic price data. Prices are collected monthly from producers, merchants, brokers and from trade publications, except for some products with little price fluctuation for which quarterly prices are collected.

For further details see the *Board of Trade Journal,* 21 February and 14 March 1969, and the *Monthly*

Digest of Statistics—Supplement, January 1969. Central Statistical Office (London).

The series has been linked at 1963 to the former index, base 1954 = 100.

United States

Official title. Wholesale Price Index.

Original base. 1957-1959 = 100.

Computation. Modified Laspeyres average of price relatives (see description of weights below).

Weights and composition. The weights represent the total net selling value of commodities produced and processed in the United States (or imported for sale), and flowing into primary markets. Values include production for export and production in Alaska and Hawaii. The values are f.o.b. production point and are exclusive of excise taxes. The values of interplant transfers, military production, and goods sold to household consumers directly by producing establishments are also excluded.

Currently the weights are based on data from the 1963 Census of Manufactures, Census of Mineral Industries, United States Department of Agriculture and other sources. The 1963 values, adjusted for price change to December 1966, were introduced into the index as of that date.

The total index consists of 15 major product groups. These major groups are further divided into subgroups, product classes, and subproduct classes. This classification is complemented by two sets of sector indexes with items combined in accordance with selected economic criteria.

The Stage of Processing indexes are classified as (1) Crude materials for further processing; (2) Intermediate materials, supplies and components; and (3) Finished goods. Each of these three is further subdivided by end-use and durability. When a commodity falls into more than one sector, the weight is distributed to the various sectors.

The Durability of Product indexes are classified as (1) Durable goods; and (2) Non-durable goods. These are further divided into manufactured goods and raw or slightly processed goods.

The number of items in each of the major groups, as of January 1967, and the percentage weights as of December 1966, based on 1963 weights (the last major weights revision) are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Farm products	110	10.637
Processed foods and feeds	196	16.533
Textile products and apparel	187	7.149
Hides, skins, leather, and related products	47	1.264
Fuel and related products and power	51	7.130
Chemicals and allied products	341	6.378
Rubber and rubber products	45	2.339
Lumber and wood products	73	2.418
Pulp, paper and allied products	74	4.877
Metals and metal products	347	12.799
Machinery and equipment	557	12.110
Furniture and household durables	91	3.584
Non-metallic mineral products	46	3.040
Transportation equipment	73	7.244
Miscellaneous products	118	2.498
TOTAL	2 356	100.000

The relative importance of the major components of the sector indexes in the total all commodities index is shown below:

	Percentage weights (Dec. 1966 based on 1963 weights)
Stage of processing	
Crude materials for further processing	11.268
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	44.937
Finished goods	43.795
	100.000
Durability of product	
Durable manufactures	41.343
Non-durable manufactures	41.834
Durable raw or slightly processed goods	.888
Non-durable raw or slightly processed goods	15.935
	100.000

Basic price data. The prices used in constructing the index are obtained from a representative sample of manufacturers or other producers. A few prices are reported by trade associations and organized exchanges, and some are taken from trade publications or from government agencies which collect price quotations as a part of their regular work. For the most part, the prices used are those for the Tuesday of the week in which the thirteenth of the month falls. Before January 1967, the pricing date was the Tuesday of the week containing the fifteenth.

The wholesale price index of building materials is a specially constructed subdivision, "construction materials index", of the general index and is composed of 243 items as of January 1967. Before January 1958, the "construction materials index" (formerly titled "building materials") was made with special weights relating to the use of the included commodities in construction. Between January 1958 and December 1960, the weights are based chiefly on the net selling value of commodities shipped in 1954. In December 1960, 1958 selling values were introduced. The wholesale price index of textile products is the "textile products and apparel" group of the general index.

A number of special grouping indexes are currently published. These combine segments of the "Wholesale Price Index" using its weighting structure. The composition of each of these special grouping indexes is published each month in *Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes,* table 5.

For further details, see *BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies* (*BLS Bull. 1458, 1966*) Ch. 11; *Weight Revisions in the Wholesale Price Index, 1890-1960,* United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Reprint No. 2384 from the Monthly Labor Review, February 1962 (Washington, D.C.); and *Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes,* January 1967 (final) and February 1967 (final).

Venezuela

Official title. Index of Wholesale Prices.

Original base. 1956-1957 = 100, rebased to 1968 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives computed by the Banco Central de Venezuela.

Weights and composition. The weights, originally based on the value of commodity supply for domestic use during 1956-1957 (domestic output plus imports

minus exports), were revised in 1965, to take into account changes in the relationship between domestic and imported goods. The percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Percentage weights (prior to 1965)	*Percentage weights (beginning 1965)*
Farm products	16.9	18.2
Manufactured foodstuffs	16.2	17.5
Textiles	7.6	8.2
Hides and skins	1.3	1.4
Fuel and light	5.1	5.5
Chemicals and pharmaceutical products	4.6	4.9
Wood	1.5	1.6
Paper and paperboard	1.9	2.0
Furniture and household equipment	2.6	2.8
Machinery	17.2	18.4
Buildings materials	14.5	8.1
Beverages and tobacco	7.0	7.5
Miscellaneous	3.6	3.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

The index is also grouped as follows:

	Percentage weights (prior to 1965)	*Percentage weights (beginning 1965)*
Domestic goods	54.9	65.7
Imported goods	45.1	34.3

Price specifications. Prices in general refer to ex-factory prices, excluding indirect taxes, and sale prices of wholesalers. Discounts are taken into account, but subsidies are excluded from the prices. For seasonal items last quotations of the season are retained throughout the off-season.

Basic price data. Price quotations are gathered monthly for 416 commodities from 208 producers, wholesalers, open markets and official sources.

For further details, see *Indice General de Precios al por Mayor para Venezuela,* addendum to the *Revista del Banco Central* Nos. 164-166, Oct.-Dec. 1958 (Caracas).

Viet-Nam, Republic of (Saigon-Cholon)

Official title. Indexes of Wholesale Prices in Saigon.

Original base. 1949 = 100.

Computation. Fixed-weight geometric average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights are proportional to the annual value of market transactions for each commodity in Saigon-Cholon in 1949. For some commodities the value weights were adjusted so as to represent the larger categories of commodities of the same nature but otherwise excluded from the index. The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Foodstuffs	17	55.3
(of which rice and paddy)	(3)	(33.2)
Fuels and mineral oils	5	5.5
Raw materials	10	18.2
Semi-manufactured products	7	7.4
Manufactured products	7	13.6
TOTAL	46	100.0

The articles are also grouped as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Domestic goods	25	68.0
Imported goods	21	32.0

Basic price data. Prices are monthly averages of price quotations obtained by questionnaire from important commercial enterprises in Saigon-Cholon.

For further details, see *Indices Economiques Indochinois,* September 1949, Statistique Générale de l'Indochine (Saigon) and *Bulletin Economique de l'Indochine,* November-December 1951, Centre d'Information Economique (Saigon).

Yugoslavia

Official title. Index of Producers' Prices.

Original base. The index base is represented by the average prices of the preceding year taken as 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the value of unmanufactured goods sold in the domestic markets by the producers during 1969. The goods included in the index are those whose turnover amounts to at least 50 per cent of the total turnover of the given industrial branch. Monthly average prices of manufactured goods have been computed using constant weights. Annual averages are unweighted averages of prices covering 12 months. The index is composed of the following major groups:

By industrial branches

Electricity
Coal and coal products
Crude petroleum and petroleum products
Ferrous metallurgy
Non-ferrous metallurgy
Non-metallic mineral products
Metal products
Electrical machinery
Chemicals
Building materials
Wood and furniture
Paper and paper products
Textiles
Leather and footwear
Rubber products
Food and beverages
Tobacco and tobacco products
Logging

The index is also classified as:

Raw materials
Producers' goods
Consumers' goods

Price specifications. Prices are understood to be free on rail (f.o.r.) at the producers' loading stations, excluding trade discounts and until July 1965, including turnover taxes. Seasonal variations are not included.

Basic price data. Monthly quotations for 1 100 items are collected by mail from 1 067 selected enterprises.

For further details, see *Metodi i tehnika izracunavanja indeksa No. 122* and *Cene-Statisticki bilten,* Yugoslav Federal Institute for Statistics (Beograd).

Official title. Index of Producers Prices of Agricultural Products.

Original base. The index base is represented by the average prices of the preceding year taken as 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. Producers' prices of agricultural products represent both the prices by which the authorized organisations use to purchase the agricultural products from individual producers and the prices by which social holdings sell agricultural products produced by themselves. The average annual prices represent the weighted average monthly prices. The weights for the construction of indices are being calculated on the basis both of the value of agricultural products purchased from individual producers and of the value of agricultural products sold in the year 1970 by social holdings from their own production. The index is composed of the following major groups:

Crop farming

Fruit growing

Livestock breeding

Fishery

Primary processing of agricultural products.

Price specifications. Free on rail (f.o.r.) prices at the producers' loading stations, excluding discounts. Turnover taxes and subsidies are included.

For further details, see *Metodoloski materijali* No. 122 and 168, and *Cene-Statisticki bilten,* Yugoslav Federal Institute for Statistics (Beograd).

Zambia

Official title. Wholesale Commodity Price Index Numbers.

Original base. 1966 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. The index utilizes the gross sector approach. The weight for each commodity has been derived from the total value of domestic production marketed during 1966, obtained from enquiries carried out by the Central Statistical Office in the Agriculture and Manufacturing sectors for the compilation of National Accounts. To this, the value of total imports was added. In the case of copper (42.8 per cent of the total weight) the export values obtained from trade statements were taken after an adjustment for changes in stocks abroad. Further the amount of export tax was deducted.

The percentage weights for each group and subgroup are as follows:

Group or subgroup	*Percentage weight*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.2
Agriculture	(6.7)
Forestry	(0.7)
Fishing	(0.8)
Mining and quarrying	45.9
Copper mining	(42.8)
Other metallic mining	(2.3)
Other mining and quarrying	(0.8)
Manufacturing	44.3
Food, beverages and tobacco	(8.0)
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(6.0)
Wood products and furniture	(1.0)
Paper and paper products	(0.7)
Chemical and chemical products, petroleum, rubber and plastic products	(5.3)
Non-metallic mineral products	(1.5)
Basic metal industries	(1.6)
Metal products	(20.2)
Electricity	1.6
All commodities excluding copper	57.2
Commodities	100.0

The index is also grouped as follows:

	Percentage weight
Domestically used goods	53.5
Consumption goods	[26.3]
Non-durables	[(15.8)]
Durables	[(10.5)]
Goods for fixed capital formation	[13.3]
Goods for further processing	[13.9]
Export goods	46.5
All goods	100.0

Price specification. Prices include estimated insurance, freight and customs duty.

Basic price data. Prices are collected by mail through questionnaires. In the case of copper, prices are collected daily; for other commodities mid-week quotations are used.

For further details see: *Index numbers of wholesale prices, 1966 = 100*; Central Statistical Office (Lusaka).

The index of Building materials is not a subdivision of this index.

Official title. Building Materials Cost Index.

Original base. 30 June 1966 = 100.

Computation. Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition. Weights are based on a comprehensive study of buildings of many types in the first year of the National Development Plan. The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights used in the calculation of the index are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Bricks (including structural clay products)	4	9.42
Cement	1	9.74
Timber; wood and pulp products	8	17.33
Quarry and sand pit products	6	7.55
Other chemical products	11	5.55
Other non-metallic mineral products	22	11.18
Paint and allied products	7	4.05
Metal products	35	24.77
Electrical materials	17	10.41
TOTAL	111	100.00

Price specifications. Discounts are not taken into account in the calculation of the index.

Basic price data. Quotations from all major suppliers except in the case of bricks and quarry and sand pit products where only a (large) sample is taken.

For further details, see *Monthly Digest of Statistics,* Central Statistical Office (Lusaka).

Prior to 1967, data relate to a former index with base: March 1961 = 100.

Wholesale prices of selected commodities

General statement

The table in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* contains 181 price series for 42 basic commodities which are important in international trade.

Price is a phenomenon of the market and the recorded price will differ according to the stage at which the price is quoted. A price designated *export f.o.b.* is recorded in the market between exporters and importers gross of excise and export taxes levied by the exporting country and net of export subsidies, international transportation and insurance charges, import duties and importers' profit. A price designated *import c.i.f.* differs from the export f.o.b. price only by the inclusion in the former of international transportation and insurance charges; the import c.i.f. price is therefore *inter alia* net of import taxes and duties and gross of subsidies applying in the importing country. An export or import price is designated *domestic/export f.o.b.* or *domestic/import c.i.f.* when transactions at that price apply both in the domestic wholesale market of the country concerned and in the market between exporters and importers. Where an export or import price differs only by insignificant amounts, due to small profits, commissions, the cost of storage and other minor charges, from one of the prices just described, the designation f.o.b. or c.i.f. is omitted from the description. When a wholesale price differs significantly from an export or import price, as may happen where duties, subsidies or excise taxes are in force, it is called *domestic*. A price agreed directly between governments is designated as a *contract* price.

A description of the type of price and a complete specification for each series is published in each issue of the *Bulletin*.

Most of the individual series are used by the Statistical Office of the United Nations in compiling the quarterly price indexes of basic commodities in external trade which are described in this *Supplement*.

Retail price comparisons to determine salary differentials of United Nations officials[1]

General statement

The United Nations and the specialized agencies have a common system of salaries, allowances and other benefits for their staff in the professional and higher categories which is applied uniformly throughout the world. In order to preserve the equivalent purchasing power of their emoluments at different duty stations, estimates of the relationship of living costs between cities are made. These estimates are computed by the Statistical Branch of the International Labour Office in Geneva for the cities of Europe, and by the Statistical Office of the United Nations in New York for posts elsewhere.

Requests for information about these studies have been received by the Statistical Office from Governments and other organizations which are faced with similar problems relating to the remuneration of staff stationed outside the home countries. Hence, periodically a Statistical Paper, Series M, No. 14 is published detailing the methods used in the calculations, as well as some of the retail price data upon which the comparisons are based. A special table containing the most recent indexes available is published once every six months in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

The index figures are basically retail price comparisons as indicated by a "basket" of goods and services of the kind purchased by the international officials. The estimates do not cover factors affecting personal preference which are not amenable to numerical or statistical measurements. Moreover, as the indexes pertain to a special group of personnel recruited from various countries outside of the area in which they are stationed, and as some price comparisons may include goods that are imported directly by the staff, the results cannot be considered as reflecting the relationship of the general price levels of the cities covered.

Retail price data. Prices are collected according to a list of about 200 items of goods and services with precise specifications which are selected as representative of the merchandise purchased by international personnel. The prices in each city are collected according to the specifications by an agent with some experience in this field and having no connexions with the international officials in order to achieve objectiveness. In some cities, however, such as New York and Geneva, prices are collected by the national statistical services for the official indexes used.

Housing data, unlike other price data, are compiled from questionnaires completed by staff members residing in the city. In cases where housing is provided to international officials by the Government at rents differing from those obtaining in the commercial market, only the index excluding housing is published in the table, as an index including such rents has no relevance for others.

Indexes published in the special table also include a portion of expenditures which are made outside of the duty station. Such expenditures may include direct importation of goods for consumption by the experts and expenses incurred by them on their home leave. The estimated index for this category of expenditure takes into account the average change in living costs and the exchange rate changes for the different countries from which the experts originate.

Expenditure data. Expenditure data are obtained by means of questionnaires distributed to staff members who have been internationally recruited and have been residing in the area for a reasonable period of time. Single persons are not included in the surveys and so the data may be regarded as representative of the expenditure of staff members with dependants whose basic salary after taxes (staff assessments) is $U.S.11 000 to $U.S.15 000 per year.

Computation. Each index is the geometric mean (called the Fisher index) of two indexes (known as

[1] Published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* twice a year.

Laspeyres and Paasche). The Laspeyres index is the weighted average of price relatives—the study city prices *versus* the base city prices; the weighting system is derived from the consumption pattern of the base city. The Paasche index is similarly derived except that the weighting is based on the consumption pattern of the study city.

In some cities where the number of international officials is not sufficient to compute a reliable expenditure pattern, only the Laspeyres index can be computed. This is then adjusted by an estimated differential between the Laspeyres and Paasche indexes to obtain an estimated Fisher index.

Current indexes. Comparison between a city and New York is normally carried out at intervals of approximately five years. During the intervening periods, the index figure is adjusted by changes in living costs in both cities. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index for New York and a comparable official index in the study city usually serve as indicators of such changes. If a reliable index is lacking for the study city, a time-to-time index is computed periodically by the Statistical Office of the United Nations or the International Labour Office.

When a new survey is made between a city and New York, this is indicated by an asterisk in the table since it may not be strictly comparable with the estimates published previously.

Exchange rates. The exchange rates shown are those used by international staff during the month for which the index is given.

Consumer price index numbers[1]

General statement

Consumer price index numbers are designed to show changes over time in the cost of selected goods and services which are considered as representative of the consumption habits of the population concerned. Methods of computation used by statistical offices vary from one country to another. In order to facilitate comparisons, country descriptions have been subdivided under standard headings; these headings, with brief comments as to their contents are as follows:

Official title. The title of the index as used by the country.

Official base. The base year or period used by national offices in the computation of the index, and its presentation in national publications.

Computation. The price data of the different items included in the computation of an index are normally weighted in order to take into account the relative importance of each item as related to total consumption expenditure. In most countries, the indexes are computed in an aggregative form or in an equivalent form such as weighted arithmetic averages of price relatives between the period under consideration and the base period, using one of the following forms of the Laspeyres' formula:

Original form ..... $\frac{\Sigma p_n q_o}{\Sigma p_o q_o}$

Or weighted arithmetic averages of price relatives between the base period and the period under consideration ... $\frac{\Sigma p_o q_o \left(\frac{p_n}{p_o}\right)}{\Sigma p_o q_o}$

Or weighted arithmetic averages of price relatives between the period under consideration and the previous period (e.g. the month) ..... $\frac{\Sigma p_{n-1} \quad q_o \left(\frac{p_n}{p_{n-1}}\right)}{\Sigma p_o q_o}$

In these expressions, p_o and q_o are respectively the price and quantity of the individual items in the base period, and p_n is the price of the individual items in the period under consideration. The expression "weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period" refers to either of these methods.

Weights and composition. The choice of weights and items is usually determined by studies on the consumption habits of the population covered by the index; such studies are generally based on the results of family expenditure surveys. Where data on family expenditure are not available, or are insufficient for obtaining a system of weights, special calculations are normally made for the purpose of establishing theoretical budgets. In a few cases, weights are derived from the estimated total national consumption of the items under consideration. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are given by groups of expenditure: food (including drinks, unless otherwise specified), rent, fuel and light, clothing, miscellaneous (which may cover such expenditure as medical charges, education, personal hygiene etc.). The number of items indicated usually relates to those items with specified final weights and not to subitems whose price changes may be subject to internal (within item) weighting to obtain the average price relative for the item (e.g. rice = one item, which may comprise several subitems representing different varieties and qualities that are priced).

Price data. Retail prices of consumer goods and costs of services included in the index are generally collected at regular intervals from retail outlets (stores, markets etc.) and from service establishments in the area covered by the index. Wherever possible, the frequency and method of collection, the number of outlets, particular techniques followed for the collection of certain charges (e.g., rent), and methods used for taking seasonal price fluctuations into account are described.

National publication. Under this heading is given the title of one of the major current national publications in which the index is released and the name of the issuing authority. Wherever possible, the title and source of a national publication providing a detailed methodological description of the series is also indicated. It should be mentioned that most of the descriptions have been derived from official replies to specific-

[1] Unless otherwise stated, the data and descriptions have been furnished by the International Labour Office (Geneva).

ally designed methodological questionnaires, and that the information thus made available to the ILO may not have been released in national publications.

Limitation of space in the *Statistical Yearbook* and in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* permits publication of the food group index only in addition to the general all items index. As the original base period of the series varies from one country to another, a uniform base period (1963) has been adopted for the presentation of the data and as many series as possible have been converted to the uniform base period. When data are available only for periods subsequent to 1963, the indexes are generally shown with the first calendar year for which the figures are available as the base period. This operation does not involve any change in the weighting system used for the computation of the series.

Country descriptions

Afghanistan (Kabul)

Published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* only.

Official title. Kabul Price Index (Interim index).

Official base. April 1968–March 1969 = 100.

Composition. The weights used in the computation of the index are based on rough estimates of expenditure in 1961-62.

The index comprises the following groups:

Group	
Food	Petrol
Cotton and piece goods	Electricity
Carpets and rugs	Kerosene
Soap	Firewood

Price data. Prices are collected by the Bank of Afghanistan. Seasonal price fluctuations are accounted for by omitting the seasonal item from the index during its off-season period and assigning its weight to other seasonal items for which prices are reported.

National publication. Kabul Price Indexes, Central Statistical Office, Prime Ministry (Kabul).

Algeria (Algiers)

Official title. Retail Price Index.

Official base. 1964 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1959 in the middle and large urban centres of the country. The index relates to the consumption patterns, in 1964, of 560 families of skilled and unskilled workers, salaried employees and low-salaried officials living in Algiers and its suburbs. The total number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	•	520
Housing:		
Fuel, light and water	•	40
Rent	•	90
Clothing and household linen	•	65
Furniture and household equipment	•	30
Cleaning, personal and medical care	•	120
Transport	•	55
Miscellaneous and entertainment	•	80
TOTAL	167	1 000

Price data. Prices are collected by agents in five districts of Algiers. Prices for food items are obtained from retail stores and markets; depending on the type of outlets, they are ascertained daily or monthly with two to three price collections every month. Prices for other items are collected once a month. Rent quotations for a flat with three rooms are obtained from official records on rent controlled dwellings. Data on gas, electricity and transport are obtained from service establishments. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by varying items within monthly baskets of constant weights.

National publication. Bulletin de statistiques générales, Direction des statistiques, Secrétariat d'Etat au Plan (Algiers).

Argentina (Buenos Aires)

Official title. Cost of Living Index.

Official base. 1960 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Buenos Aires in 1960 among 1 419 industrial workers' families with monthly incomes ranging from 4 500 to 8 500 pesos; each family comprised of a married couple with two children between 6 and 14 years of age. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	150	59.2
Housing:		
Rent	1	3.1
Electricity	1	2.0
Clothing	66	18.7
Household expenditure (including fuel and ice)	18	3.9
Miscellaneous	64	13.1
TOTAL	300	100.0

Price data. Prices are obtained from a total of 275 retail outlets and service establishments, of which 206 outlets provide price information at weekly or fortnightly intervals; for the remaining outlets (56 shops and 13 markets) agents collect item prices daily. In the computation of the general index, no account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices; however, a separate general index—not released in ILO publications—taking account of seasonal fluctuations in item prices is calculated by the country.

National publication. Costo de vida, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Secretaría de Planeamiento y Acción de Gobierno (Buenos Aires).

For further methodological details, see *Costo del Nivel de Vida en la Capital Federal—Nueva encuesta sobre condiciones de vida de familias obreras, año 1960* and *Costo de vida,* E.S. 48, January 1967, Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Secretaría de Estado de Hacienda (Buenos Aires).

Australia

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1966-67 = 100.

Computation. The index (six State capital cities) is a chain of fixed weight aggregative indexes, linked at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963 and December quarter 1968 to form a continuous series; the index relates to wage earners' households.

Weights and composition. The sets of weights used for the successive periods covered by the index have been derived from various sources (such as analyses of production and consumption statistics, censuses, special surveys, continuing surveys of retail establishments etc.). Significant changes in weighting and composition were effected at linking periods; the index weights from the beginning of the current linked series (December quarter, 1968) were derived from estimated consumption patterns in the six State capital cities, and represent an adjusted 1962-63 to 1966-67 consumption pattern valued at December quarter, 1968 prices. The approximate number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the current series for the weighted average of the six State capital cities, are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	68	31.3
Housing:		
Rent of houses privately owned	1	2.1
Government owned	1	0.9
Rent of flats (privately owned)	1	3.1
Home ownership (including house price, rates, repairs and maintenance)	3	8.1
Household supplies and equipment:		
Fuel and light	6	4.0
Household appliances	13	2.6
Furniture and floor coverings	7	1.9
Other household utensils, cleaning items and stationery	31	1.9
Personal care	20	2.1
Clothing and household drapery	75	14.1
Miscellaneous	54	27.9
TOTAL	280	100.0

Price data. Prices for most of the items are collected quarterly from selected retailers and other outlets in the six State capital cities. Prices are obtained weekly for potatoes and onions and monthly for other food items. Rent quotations are ascertained quarterly from returns of weekly rents for unfurnished houses of four, five and six rooms and for unfurnished apartments; particulars as to costs of building new houses, charges for rates and other local government services, and prices of materials for repairs and maintenance are collected for inclusion in the sub-group "Home ownership".

National publication. Monthly Review of Business Statistics, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra, A.C.T.).

For further methodological details, see *Labour Report No. 52, 1965 and 1966, Labour Report No. 54, 1968 and 1969* and *Consumer Price Index—March quarter 1969,* Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra, A.C.T.).

Austria

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1966 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1964 among a random sample of 7,304 urban households. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	76	371.4
Rent (including maintenance and repairs)	5	74.1
Fuel and light	10	56.2
Clothing	35	126.8
Household equipment	36	88.6
Cleaning materials	12	27.2
Tobacco	7	20.2
Medical and personal care	23	44.8
Transport and communications	19	107.8
Education and recreation	30	82.9
TOTAL	253	1 000.0

Price data. Prices are collected in ten towns the second Wednesday of each month in 1 276 stores and from service establishments. Price collection is made either by agents (for 195 items) or by means of mail questionnaires (for the remaining 158 items). Rent quotations relate to four types of dwellings for which a moving average is computed. No particular account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. Statistische Nachrichten, Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt (Vienna).

For further methodological details, see *Index der Verbraucherpreise Revision 1966,* in: *Beiträge zur Österreichischen Statistik,* No. 142, Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt (Vienna), 1967.

Prior to 1967, the series relates to the former index with original base: 1958 = 100. The "all items" index has been linked at 1967 to the former series.

Bahamas (Nassau)

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. November-December 1971 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in February and June-July 1970 among Bahamian households in 50 urban districts of New Providence Island. The index relates to the consumption pattern of 142 households (132 for the computation of the group index "Food") composed of at least two persons, with an annual income ranging from 3,500 to 15,000 B$ at the time of the second phase of the survey (June-July 1970). The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	68	34.3
Housing:		
Rent	91	12.2
Maintenance and repairs		0.4
Fuel, light, water, insurance and telephone		3.4
Cleaning materials		2.4
Domestic services		1.9
Furniture and household equipment		4.7
Clothing	9	10.1
Transport	12	9.1
Health and personal care	13	7.0
Reading and entertainment	7	4.4
Other goods and services (including alcoholic beverages and tobacco)	26	10.1
TOTAL	226	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from about 170 retail outlets and service establishments in the city of Nassau. Prices for food items are ascertained during the second fortnight of each month; those for all other items are collected quarterly. Rent quotations are obtained monthly from tenants of 10 furnished and 40 unfurnished homes. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits, vegetables and fish are accounted for by varying items and item-weights within monthly baskets of constant percentage weights.

National publication. Quarterly Statistical Summary, Department of Statistics, Cabinet Office (Nassau).

For further methodological details, see *Household Budgetary Report, 1970,* Department of Statistics, Cabinet Office (Nassau).

Bangladesh (Dacca)

Official title. Cost of Living Index.

Official base. July 1955–June 1956 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1950 among middle-class-Government employees with monthly income ranging from 100 to 400 Rupees. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	60	52.6
Fuel and light	5	5.4
Housing and household equipment	21	12.0
Clothing	25	8.5
Miscellaneous	44	21.5
TOTAL	155	100.0

Price data. The frequency of price collection depends on the nature of the items; prices are collected by agents weekly, fortnightly, monthly and quarterly from retail outlets and service establishments in Dacca. Rent quotations are obtained from municipal authorities. Prices for electricity, gas, medical care, education and transport are collected from the respective service establishments. Seasonal fluctuations of certain items are accounted for by pricing these items only when they are in season and by maintaining, during the off-season period, the closing price from the preceding season.

National publication. Monthly Statistical Bulletin of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (Dacca).

Barbados

Official title. Retail Price Index.

Official base. October 1965 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from two family expenditure surveys conducted during a twelve-month period in 1960-61 and during a six-month period in 1964 among a representative sample of about 1 050 urban and rural households with monthly income not exceeding $325 at the time of the surveys. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	54	587
Fuel and light	3	49
Housing:		
Water, repairs and construction materials costs	6	91
Household operations and finishing	17	40
Clothing	19	69
Medical care	3	20
Personal care	13	33
Transportation	8	55
Education, recreation and miscellaneous	11	56
TOTAL	134	1 000

Price data. Prices are collected by agents, weekly for fruits and vegetables and monthly for other consumer goods, from about 50 stores and retail outlets and quarterly from service establishments. Seasonal price fluctuations are accounted for by omitting the seasonal item from the index during its off-season period and assigning its weight to the remaining items in the sub-group.

National publication. Quarterly Digest of Statistics, Statistical Service, Garrison (St. Michael).

Prior to 1966, the series relates to the former index with original base: December 1956 = 100.

Belgium

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1971 = 100.

Computation. The country-wide index is the weighted average of separate series of indices computed for 62 localities. The index of each locality is computed as a simple arithmetic average of the individual price relatives of 77 items. These indices are then weighted to obtain the country-wide index, the

weights used being proportionate to the population of each locality at 31 December 1965.

Weights and composition. The items used in the computation of the index were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1961 among a sample of 1 579 households representing the whole population and are as follows:

Group	*Items*	
	Number	*Percentage distribution*
Food	32	30
Non-food products (including fuel, light, clothing, furniture, household appliances, etc.)	28.5	40
Services	16.5	30
TOTAL	77	100

Rent is not included as an index item.

Price data. Prices are collected between the 1st and 20th of each month by agents from 5 700 retail outlets and service establishments. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. Bulletin de statistique, Institut national de Statistique, Ministère des Affaires économiques (Brussels).

For further methodological details, see *Bulletin de statistique,* February 1968 and May 1972, Institut national de Statistique, Ministère des Affaires économiques (Brussels).

The series has been linked at 1972 to the former index with original base: 1966 = 100.

Bermuda

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official title. Retail Price Index.

Official base. January 1961 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights stem from estimates resulting mainly from consultations with retailers and trade unions. The index relates to wage earners' households of two adults and two children with a weekly income of £22 in 1961. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	40	41.0
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	5	4.2
Rent	1	30.0
Fuel and light	2	4.3
Clothing	14	9.5
Household goods and miscellaneous	21	11.0
TOTAL	83	100.0

Price data. Prices for most items are collected in Hamilton by agents from 34 retail outlets and from service establishments; they are ascertained on the Wednesday falling nearest to the middle of the month. Rent quotations are obtained at the end of each month from 207 unfurnished apartments with two and three bedrooms. No special account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. The figures published by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Statistical Department (Hamilton); they appear once a year in the *Bermuda Annual Report* (in addition to local papers).

Bolivia (La Paz)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1966 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in La Paz from the end of 1964 to the end of 1965 among a random sample of wage earners' and salaried employees' families with lower and middle incomes. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	67	54.8
Housing:		
Rent	1	7.7
Taxes on real estates	1	1.3
Fuel and light	3	2.5
Household operation	32	4.6
Clothing	32	13.9
Miscellaneous, services and income taxes	26	15.2
TOTAL	162	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from 203 outlets and service establishments; depending on the nature of items, prices are ascertained weekly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annually. Rent quotations are obtained from 100 dwellings. For some seasonal items, prices for the off-season period are assumed to follow the price movements of the other items included in the same sub-group.

National publication. Boletín del Índice del Costo de la Vida en las Ciudades de La Paz, Cochabamba y Oruro, Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos (La Paz).

Brazil (São Paulo)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. December 1971 = 100.

Computation. The index is a chain computation (i.e. instead of comparing price quotations for the month of reference with those for the base period, they are compared with those of the previous month) using a formula equivalent to the base-weighted arithmetic average.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a pilot survey conducted in May and June 1971 in São Paulo by the Institute of Economic Surveys (Instituto de Pesquisas Econômicas) of the University of São Paulo, among middle income families. The index relates to the consumption pattern of a ten per cent of the families covered by the survey with an annual income ranging from 451 to 1 353 cruzeiros at the time of the survey. From January 1973 the index will relate to the consumption pattern of a random sample covering 3 200 families. The number of

items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	132	447.0
Housing:		
Rent	3	79.3
Fuel, light, water, repairs, rates, domestic services, etc.	26	89.9
Cleaning materials	17	18.8
Clothing	25	72.9
Personal expenditures:		
Beverages and tobacco	20	67.2
Personal services	10	15.8
Culture and recreation	27	20.0
Health and personal care	23	11.6
Other expenditures	3	21.7
Transport	17	69.2
Medical care	30	63.7
Education	19	22.9
TOTAL	352	1 000.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents every day for food items and monthly for all other items, from 1 251 retail outlets and service establishments.

National publication. Indice de Preços ao Consumidor, Instituto de Pesquisas Econômicas, Universidade de São Paulo (São Paulo).

For further methodological details, see *O atual Indice de Preços ao Consumidor—Custo de Vida da classe de renda familiar modal do Município de São Paulo,* Relatório Preliminar No. 2, Instituto de Pesquisas Econômicas, Faculdade de Economia e Administração da Universidade de São Paulo (São Paulo).

Prior to 1972, the series relates to the former index with original base: 1951 = 100.

British Honduras (Belize)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. June 1958 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in May, June and July 1958 among a sample of 333 "working class" families in Belize. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	42	50.3
Rent	1	7.7
Fuel, light and ice	4	6.9
Clothing	23	12.4
Household operation	7	3.7
House furnishing and appliances	10	4.3
Miscellaneous	23	14.7
TOTAL	110	100.0

Price data. Prices are generally collected monthly by agents from about 200 retail outlets and service establishments; prices for selected perishable food items are ascertained weekly. Rent quotations are obtained half-yearly from a random sample of 30 dwellings. Prices for some items (electricity, newspapers, tuition fees etc.) are collected quarterly or half-yearly.

National publication. British Honduras Gazette, (Belize).

For further methodological details, see *Report to the Government of British Honduras on a Survey of Family Expenditure, 1958 and on New Consumer Price Indices* (ILO/TAP/British Honduras/R.1), International Labour Office (Geneva).

British Solomon Is. (Honiara)

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official title. Retail Price Index.

Official base. October-December 1970 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1970 among a representative sample of all indigenous families' households in Honiara. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	45	540
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	7	120
Rent	11	50
Fuel and light		25
Water		25
Clothing	21	80
Household operation:		
Hygiene	42	25
Cleaning materials		25
Household items		10
Furniture		5
Furnishing		5
Household equipment		15
Reading, recreation, education and services		35
Transport	12	40
TOTAL	138	1 000

Price data. Prices are collected on the Tuesday nearest to the middle of each month from retail outlets and service establishments by agents and by means of mail questionnaires. Rent quotations are obtained from Government housing. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. Quarterly Digest of Statistics, Statistical Office (Honiara).

Bulgaria

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official title. State Retail Price Index.

Official base. 1952 = 100.

Computattion. The index is a chain index; it is calculated each year with yearly links, using Paasche's formula

$$\frac{\Sigma p_i \; q_i}{\Sigma p_o \; q_i}$$

Weights are calculated on the basis of value and quantity of goods and services sold or provided to the community derived from retail trade statistics supplemented by family budget data.

Price data. Prices for most items are fixed by the authorities; they are uniform through the country except for certain items for which prices are fixed by area. Prices for fresh fruits and vegetables are collected on the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month from shops (State trade) distributed over 90 cities. Rent quotations are obtained for dwellings of one or more rooms.

National publication. Statistical Yearbook of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Central Statistical Office of the Council of Ministers (Sofia).

Burundi (Bujumbura)

Official title. Consumer Price Index (Africans).

Official base. April 1965 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted on a sample basis in December 1965 in Bujumbura among households of Government officials representing all urban consumers. The structure of the index has been revised in October 1966; the number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	25	59.6
Household operation:		
Rent	1	4.4
Fuel, light, water	4	5.8
Domestic service and household goods	5	6.0
Clothing	8	11.1
Miscellaneous (including wage tax)	8	13.1
TOTAL	51	100.0

Price data. Prices for most items are collected weekly by agents from nine retail stores and four markets. Prices for clothing items are collected twice a month. Rent quotations are obtained from records concerning dwellings of middle-class workers. Data on electricity, water and transport are obtained from appropriate service establishments. Items subject to seasonal fluctuations are not included in the index.

National publication. Bulletin de statistique, Département des statistiques, Cabinet du Président (Bujumbura).

Official title. Consumer Price Index (Europeans).

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official base. April 1963 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items are derived from various sources (e.g. analysis of statistics on consumption, production, import, export, etc.); the structure of the index (revised in January 1966) is mainly based on observations relating to personnel engaged on technical assistance in Bujumbura. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	45	46.1
Household operation:		
Gas, electricity, water	3	5.3
Household goods and cleaning items	12	6.4
Medical and personal care	11	3.0
Household linen	2	3.5
Domestic service	2	9.2
Clothing	11	12.8
Miscellaneous	11	13.7
TOTAL	97	100.0

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices for most items are collected by agents during the first fortnight of each month from 25 retail stores and service establishments. Prices for vegetables and local fruits are ascertained from the main market in Bujumbura. Data on electricity, gas, medical care and education are obtained from appropriate service establishments. The choice of items in the group "fresh fruits and vegetables (local)" has been made so as to ensure uniformity all the year round.

National publication. Bulletin de statistique, Département des statistiques, Cabinet du Président (Bujumbura).

Cameroon (Yaoundé)

Official title. Retail Consumer Price Index for middle-class families—Cameroonian families.

Official base. 1968 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Yaoundé during the period 1964-65, among 764 households of cameroonians, representing all urban consumers. In the computation of the index only middle-class households with a monthly budget of about 21 900 francs CFA and an average composition of 4.15 consumption units were taken into account. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	50	336
Beverages and tobacco	11	103
Rent, fuel, light, water and domestic services	7	75
Furniture and household equipment	16	71
Clothing	13	163
Transport	8	105
Personal and medical care	13	50
Recreation	4	51
Services and miscellaneous	10	46
TOTAL	132	1 000

Price data. Prices for most items are collected monthly by agents and by means of mail questionnaires from about 60 retail outlets and service establishments or from official documentation for those prices fixed by Government authorities. In addition, certain food items are ascertained, through direct buying, by agents on the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month from three public markets. Rent quotations are obtained from reports submitted by a large real estate company. Sea-

sonal fluctuations in the prices of certain fruits are accounted for by pricing the items only when they are in season; during the off-season, the relevant item weights are assigned to replacement items.

National publication. Bulletin mensuel de statistique, Direction de la statistique et de la comptabilité nationale (Yaoundé).

Official title. Retail Consumer Price Index for non-indigenous families.

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official base. May 1966 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Yaoundé from March to July 1965 among 91 European households of more than one person. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	50	373
Beverages and tobacco	13	133
Household operation (domestic services, water, gas, electricity and household equipment)	13	193
Clothing	6	36
Transport	7	65
Recreation	5	59
Personal and medical care	9	35
Services and miscellaneous	10	106
TOTAL	113	1 000

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices are collected twice to three times per month by agents from retail stores for food items and by means of monthly questionnaires addressed to various outlets and service establishments for other items. Quotations for domestic servants' wages stem from the minimum wage scales fixed by the Government. The choice of items in the vegetables group has been made so as to ensure uniformity all the year round.

National publication. Bulletin mensuel de statistique, Direction de la statistique et de la comptabilité nationale (Yaoundé).

The series has been linked at 1966 to the former index with original base: March 1961 = 100.

Canada[1]

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1961 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base. From October 1952 to December 1960, the weights correspond to 1947-48 family expenditure patterns and beginning with January 1961 to family expenditure patterns of 1957.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during 1957; the survey consisted of a series of 12 monthly surveys of food expenditure in each of the five metropolitan areas across Canada, and one survey covering nine cities in which data were collected on all items of expenditure during the year. The index represents families ranging in size from two adults without children to two adults with four children, with annual incomes in 1957 ranging from $2 500 to $7 000, and living in cities with over 30 000 population. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	90	27
Housing:		
Rent	2	9
Home ownership (including repairs and maintenance)	5	9
Fuel and light	4	4
Other household operation	43	10
Clothing	58	11
Transportation	16	12
Health and personal care	29	7
Recreation and reading	13	5
Tobacco and alcohol	4	6
TOTAL	264	100

Price data. Prices for the majority of items are collected monthly by agents in 33 cities. Rent quotations are obtained through monthly household surveys covering some 7 000 rented dwellings in urban areas. Seasonal fluctuations in the quantities of food items purchased are taken into account by the use of seasonal weights.

National publications. Prices and Price Indexes, Catalogue No. 62-002, and *Price Movements,* Catalogue No. 62-001, Statistics Canada (Prices Division) (Ottawa).

For further methodological details, see "*The Consumer Price Index for Canada (1949 = 100)—Revision Based on 1957 Expenditures*", Catalogue No. 62-518 and "*Prices and Price Indexes—January 1969*", Catalogue No. 62-002, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Prices Division) (Ottawa).

Cape Verde Islands (Praia)

Official title. Retail Price Index.

Official base. 1950 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a simple unweighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Composition. The prices used in the computation of the index are those of essential consumer goods. The number of items is as follows:

Group	*Number of items*
Food:	
Animal origin	23
Vegetable origin	31
Fuel, light, water and soap	7
TOTAL	61

Price data. Prices are collected quarterly by agents and by means of mail questionnaires from four main stores and from the municipal market. Data for electricity are obtained from the Administration of the "Concelho". No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publications. Boletim Trimestral de Estatística, Secção de Estatística, Serviços de Administração Civil (Praia) and *Boletim mensal—Ultramar,* Instituto Nacional de Estatística (Lisboa).

[1] See Annex II.

Central African Republic (Bangui)

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official title. Consumer Price Index—Non-indigenous families (Europeans).

Official base. April 1961 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The index relates to households of technical assistance officials in Bangui. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	45	58
Fuel, electricity, water and cleaning	7	8
Clothing and household linen	7	8
Domestic services	4	11
Miscellaneous	26	15
TOTAL	89	100

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices are collected monthly by agents from various shops, markets and service establishments. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. The figures published by the International Labour Office are received directly from the *Direction de la statistique générale et des études économiques* (Bangui); they do not appear in national publications.

Prior to 1967, the series relates to the former index with original base: 1956 = 100.

Chad (Fort-Lamy)

Official title. Consumer Price Index for European families.

Official base. January 1964 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Fort-Lamy among European households with monthly income above 100 000 francs CFA; the index relates to the consumption patterns, for January 1964, of families with an average of 2.2 consumption units. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	67	453
Electricity, gas and water	5	89
Clothing	9	31
Domestic service	4	69
Cleaning, personal and medical care	17	90
Transport	6	122
Recreation	5	70
Miscellaneous and household goods	12	76
TOTAL	125	1 000

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices are collected by agents between the 15th and the 20th of each month from 14 outlets and service establishments and from markets for vegetables and fish.

National publication. Bulletin mensuel de statistique, Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération, Direction de la statistique et des études économiques (Fort-Lamy).

Chile (Santiago)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. December 1969 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1968-69 in Great Santiago. The index relates to all urban consumers. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	124	41.8
Housing:		
Rent	1	7.9
Fuel, light, water, etc.	13	7.7
Furniture, household equipment, etc.	28	5.2
Cleaning materials	9	1.4
Clothing	65	14.8
Miscellaneous	65	21.2
TOTAL	305	100.0

Price data. Prices for food items are collected each week, by agents, from about 50 retail stores; prices for most other items are ascertained monthly from about 12 retail stores for each item. Rent quotations are obtained quarterly from a random sample of 750 dwellings. Items subject to seasonal fluctuations are not included in the index.

National publication. Indice de precios el consumidor, Dirección de Estadística y Censos (Santiago de Chile).

The series has been linked at 1970 to the former index with original base: 1958 = 100.

Colombia (Bogotá)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. July 1954–June 1955 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Bogotá in August 1953 among 212 wage earners' families composed of three or more persons including at least one child under 15 years of age. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	32	48.7
Housing:		
Rent	1	13.6
Fuel, light and water	5	4.2
Other	15	3.9
Clothing	21	12.1
Miscellaneous	33	17.5
TOTAL	107	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from stores in residential areas, commercial centres and markets. Prices for clothing items and most food items are collected monthly; for certain food items prices are collected twice per month from markets. Rent quotations are obtained from a total of 300 dwellings every two months, one half of the total number of dwellings being covered every month. Prices for remaining items are collected quarterly, half-yearly or annually, depending on the price variability of each category of items. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. Boletín Mensual de Estadística, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (Bogotá).

For further methodological details, see *Economía y Estadística,* No. 85, IV época, año de 1958, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (Bogotá).

Congo (Brazzaville)

Official title. Consumer Price Index for European families.

Official base. January 1964 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from February to March 1963 by means of questionnaires addressed to a certain number of European households in Brazzaville. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	73	51.0
Electricity, gas and water	3	5.4
Clothing and household linen	14	8.2
Domestic service	5	6.7
Household expenditure:		
Household goods	4	1.2
Household cleaning goods	8	2.2
Personal care	6	3.5
Pharmaceutical goods and medical care	5	2.6
Miscellaneous	20	19.2
TOTAL	138	100.0

Rent, education and transportation are not included as index items, nor are they taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices are collected monthly by agents from various outlets and service establishments. Data for electricity are obtained from supply authorities. The choice of items in the vegetables group has been made so as to ensure uniformity all the year round.

National publication. Bulletin mensuel des statistiques, Direction de la statistique et de la comptabilité économique (Brazzaville).

Costa Rica (San José metropolitan area)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1964 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family income and expenditure survey conducted in San José metropolitan area during the period April-June 1961 among a sample of 470 families with lower and middle income and 30 families with higher income. The index relates to the consumption patterns of families with lower and middle income. In the computation of the index 457 families only were taken into account of which 177 with a monthly income below 800 colons (lower income group) and 280 with a monthly income ranging between 800 and 3 000 colons (middle income group). The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	46	43.4
Housing:		
Electricity and fuel	2	3.2
Rent	1	12.8
Cleaning materials, furniture and household equipment	20	7.5
Clothing	48	13.2
Transport	3	5.4
Personal and medical care	21	5.2
Miscellaneous	12	9.3
TOTAL	153	100.0

Price data. Prices for most items are collected by agents from 349 outlets and service establishments during the week which includes the 15th of the month. Rent quotations for 142 dwellings and quotations for the remaining items of the group "Housing" are obtained quarterly.

National publication. Índices de precios al por menor, Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía, Industria y Comercio (San José).

For further methodological details, see *Encuesta de Ingresos y Gastos Familiares 1961,* Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda (San José).

Cyprus

Official title. Retail Price Index.

Official base. 1967 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from family expenditure surveys conducted in February and July 1968 in the six main towns and the seven main villages of the country among a random sample of urban families with an annual income ranging from £400 to £1 200 at the time of the surveys. The approximate number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	59	372.1
Tobacco	2	28.0
Rent (including water rates)	1	163.0
Fuel and light	3	23.5
Clothing	15	181.9
Household equipment	10	62.3
Household operation	10	21.5
Medical and personal care	11	34.6
Transport	8	67.6
Recreation and reading	6	23.5
Other	8	22.0
TOTAL	133	1 000.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents on the Thursday nearest to the middle of each month from retail outlets and service establishments distributed over Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca and Limassol. Rent quotations are obtained from 100 dwellings. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by varying items and item weights within monthly baskets of constant weights; item weights thus used are based on the volume of the quantity of the same items available on wholesale markets during the base month.

National publication. Statistical Summary, Statistics and Research Department, Ministry of Finance (Nicosia).

Prior to 1968, the series relates to the former index with original base: March 1957 = 100.

Czechoslovakia

Official title. Cost of Living Index for wage earners' and salaried employees' households.

Official base. January 1968 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1968. The index relates to a sample of 4 044 wage earners' and salaried employees' households with an average size of 3.7 units and an annual average net income of 13,816 crowns by person at the time of the survey. The number of specifications and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of specifications*	*Percentage weights*
Food	393	46.2
Manufactured items:		
Clothing	308	16.3
Other	431	20.8
Services:		
Rent	25	5.4
Fuel, light, transport, communications, cultural services, miscellaneous (including drinks and tobacco)	323	11.3
TOTAL	1 480	100.0

Price data. Price collection, made by agents, covers more than 4 000 retail outlets and service establishments; prices for a great number of items being fixed uniformly for the entire country, they are extracted from official bulletins. Prices for fresh fruits and vegetables are ascertained on the 1st, 8th and 22nd of each month; prices for all other items are collected once every quarter during a period which varies according to the nature of the items. Rent quotations are obtained from annual or biennial inquiries from a sample of dwellings (one to three rooms and kitchen) of all categories. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by pricing the items only when they are in season and by varying their monthly weights (based on the quantity of the same items sold during the corresponding months of the period 1967-69) within constant group weights.

National publication. Statistické Přehledy, Federal Statistical Office (Prague).

For further methodological details, see *Statistika*, No. 7-8, 1972, Federal Statistical Office (Prague).

Prior to 1969, the series relates to the former index with original base: January 1964 = 100.

Denmark

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1964 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the estimated distribution of private consumption expenditure in 1966.

Weights and composition. The percentage weights used in the computation of the index were derived from the national account estimates of the distribution of private consumption expenditure in 1966 of the entire population and are as follows:

Group	*Percentage weights*
Food	20.4
Drinks	6.2
Rent	9.0
Fuel and light	4.2
Clothing	7.9
Household goods	7.3
Tobacco	5.7
Miscellaneous	39.3
TOTAL	100.0

Price data. Prices for most food items are collected monthly by local councils from retail dealers, department stores, co-operatives, etc. in 70 localities. Prices for other goods and services are obtained by mail questionnaires from 1 100 stores or dealers and various other establishments. Rent quotations are obtained through yearly surveys of some 3 000 dwellings.

National publication. Statistiske Efterretninger, Danmarks Statistik (Copenhagen).

For further methodological details, see *Statistiske Efterretninger*, No. 51, 1969, Danmarks Statistik (Copenhagen).

Prior to 1965, the series relates to the former index with original base: July 1957 = 100.

Dominica (Roseau)

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official title. Retail Price Index.

Official base. April 1964 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1961 among a random sample of 232 households representative of all households. The approximate number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	51	56.9
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	5	8.3
Housing:		
Rent	1	3.7
Maintenance and repairs	1	5.2
Fuel and light	3	5.4
Household and miscellaneous items	11	4.6
Clothing	12	9.5
Services	13	6.4
TOTAL	97	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected in Roseau by agents during the third week of each month from three stores, in one market and from service establishments. Rent quotations are obtained monthly from one type of dwelling composed of two bed-rooms. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. The figures published by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Ministry of Finance, Trade and Industry—Statistical Division (Roseau); they appear once a year in *Annual Statistical Digest.*

Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1969 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1969 among 552 families representing all urban consumers in Santo Domingo, with monthly income not exceeding 600 pesos at the time of the survey. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food and tobacco	74	319.1
Housing:		
Rent	2	217.2
Fuel and light	7	33.3
Furniture and household items	25	34.8
Cleaning materials, etc.	9	38.5
Clothing	39	74.8
Miscellaneous:		
Personal and medical care	15	57.6
Education and recreation	8	89.4
Transport	3	70.4
Communications	1	6.2
Direct taxes, contributions, etc.	4	58.7
TOTAL	187	1 000.0

Price data. Prices are collected each Wednesday for items with frequent price variability, monthly for food items and twice a year (in May and November) for electricity, housing, clothing, transport, medical care, etc.; prices are ascertained by agents from 221 retail outlets and service establishments in Santo Domingo. Rent quotations are obtained monthly from a subsample of 63 dwellings of different types. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. Boletín mensual, Banco Central de la República Dominicana (Santo Domingo).

For further methodological details, see *Metodología para el cálculo del índice de precios al consumidor en la ciudad de Santo Domingo, 1969,* Banco Central de la República Dominicana, Oficina Nacional de Estadística, Agencia Internacional para el Desarrollo (USAID) (Santo Domingo), D.N. 1971.

Ecuador (Quito)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1965 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Quito in 1965 among a random sample of 361 families with lower and middle monthly incomes. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	54	42.0
Housing:		
Rent	1	9.0
Fuel and light	5	4.1
Cleaning materials and maintenance	7	3.5
Furniture and household equipment	24	2.8
Taxes on real estates	1	0.3
Clothing	34	17.4
Miscellaneous	27	20.9
TOTAL	153	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from retail stores, markets and service establishments; depending on the nature of the items, prices are ascertained weekly, fortnightly or monthly.

National publication. Índice de Precios al Consumidor, División de Estadística y Censos, Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación (Quito).

For further methodological details, see *Estadísticas de Precios—Índice de Precios al Consumidor de las Familias de Ingresos Bajos y Medios de Quito,* No. 164-171, Sep. 1967, División de Estadística y Censos, Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación (Quito).

Prior to 1966, the series relates to the former index with original base: 1951 = 100.

Egypt

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. July 1966–June 1967 = 100.

Computation. The country-wide index is computed as the weighted average of five separate series of indices relating, respectively, to the following towns or groups of towns: Cairo, Alexandria, Canal Zone cities, three towns in Lower Egypt and three towns in Upper Egypt. The index of each town or group of towns is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period 1964-65. These indices are then weighted to obtain the country-wide index, the weights used being proportionate to the population of each town or group of towns according to a sample of the 1966 population census and are, respectively, as follows (in percentages): 34.6—14.8—7.3—22.6—and 20.7.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family budget survey conducted in 1964-65 among a random sample of 3 450 households representing all urban and rural consumers. The index relates to urban consumers only. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*				
		Cairo	*Alexandria*	*Canal Zone*	*Lower Egypt*	*Upper Egypt*
Food	81	50.6	50.6	53.6	55.3	54.0
Housing:						
Rent	1	11.2	11.0	13.9	9.4	10.6
Fuel and light	5	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.5
Cleaning materials	9	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Clothing	58	7.7	8.4	8.4	9.5	8.3
Furnishings	29	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.5
Transport and communications	9	5.7	5.6	2.4	3.9	2.4
Services	30	11.3	9.6	7.9	8.9	9.5
Personal expenses	23	7.7	8.8	6.8	6.5	8.9
TOTAL	245	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents on the 15th of each month from three to five retail stores and market outlets and from service establishments. The index for rent is kept constant at the 1964-65 level till the next family budget survey. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by omitting the seasonal item from the index during its off-season period and assigning its weight to the remaining items within the constant group weights.

National publication. Monthly Bulletin of Consumer Price Index, Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (Cairo).

For further methodological details, see *Methodology of Consumer Price Index—1966-67 = 100*, Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (Cairo).

Prior to 1968, the series relates to the former index with original base: June-August 1939 = 100.

El Salvador (San Salvador, Mejicanos and Villa Delgado)

Official title. Cost of Living Index.

Official base. June 1954 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during the period 25 May to 23 June 1954, among 300 wage earners' families of five members living in San Salvador, Mejicanos and Villa Delgado. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	52	53.7
Housing:		
Rent, light and water	4	9.5
Fuel	5	3.6
Household equipment	12	3.4
Clothing	24	13.4
Miscellaneous	17	16.4
TOTAL	114	100.0

Price data. Prices for most items are collected monthly by agents from shops, markets and service establishments. Rent quotations are obtained quarterly from 41 dwellings.

National publication. Índice de Precios al Consumidor Obrero para San Salvador, Mejicanos y Villa Delgado, Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía (San Salvador).

Ethiopia (Addis Ababa)

Official title. Retail Price Index.

Official base. 1963 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Addis Ababa in 1963 among a sample of about 600 households with a monthly income below Eth.$400 and representing all urban consumer families. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food and tobacco	33	49.0
Rent	1	14.6
Household items (including fuel and light)	7	14.6
Clothing	6	6.7
Transportation	3	4.5
Personal and medical care	10	2.6
Reading and recreation	5	2.6
Other goods and services	9	5.4
TOTAL	74	100.0

Although rent is not a component group of the index it is taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices are collected by agents on the 15th of each month from about 545 retail stores and from service establishments. No particular account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. Statistical Abstract, Central Statistical Office (Addis Ababa).

Falkland Islands (Stanley Town)

Official title. Retail Price Index.

Official base. 1948 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items stem from the recommendations of a permanent Cost of living Committee appointed by the Governor. The index relates to wage earners living in Stanley.

The number of items and the weights (which were adjusted in 1951) are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	45	390
Drinks	4	100
Tobacco	3	60
Fuel and light	2	70
Rents and rates	6	170
Clothing	61	110
Household durable goods	30	50
Services	10	15
Miscellaneous	21	35
TOTAL	182	1 000

Price data. Prices are collected by agents during the last week of each quarter from four most important stores and from service establishments. Although prices are collected only in Stanley the index is also used (with appropriate modifications) in measuring fluctuations in the cost of living of sheepfarming districts. No particular account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. The Falkland Islands Gazette, Government Printing Office (Stanley).

Fiji

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. July 1968 = 100.

Computation. Viti Levu (the main island of Fiji) Index is computed as the weighted average of two separate series of indices relating, respectively, to the urban centres of Nausori and Suva (Central Index), and Ba, Lautoka and Nadi (Western Index). Each index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period March 1968; they are then weighted to obtain the over-all Viti Levu Island Index, the weights used being proportionate to the urban population of the centres covered by each of the two series.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in March 1968 in the five principal urban centres of Viti Levu among a random sample—based on the 1966 population census—of all urban consumer households. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*	
		"Central" Index	*"Western" Index*
Food	70	40.3	45.4
Housing:			
Rent	50	15.3	14.0
Water and rates	2	2.3	1.9
Household operation:			
Fuel and light	2	3.9	3.1
Furniture, repairs and cleaning materials	7	2.6	2.8
Other articles	10	10.5	9.7
Clothing	15	4.3	5.4
Transport	3	6.7	3.3
Miscellaneous	31	14.1	14.4
TOTAL	190	100.0	100.0

Price data. Prices for most items are collected, from Wednesday to Saturday of the second week of each month, by agents from retail outlets and service establishments. Rent quotations are obtained, once every six months from a total of 50 dwellings of all types, by agents or by mail questionnaires. Adjustments are made to account for seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. Current Economic Statistics, Bureau of Statistics (Suva).

Prior to 1969, the series relates to the former index with original base: First quarter 1960 = 100.

Finland

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1967 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a household budget survey conducted in 1966 among a sample of 4 800 households representing all private households in 40 urban and 81 rural communes. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	80	28.3
Beverages and tobacco	33	7.3
Rent (including owner-occupied dwellings)	15	16.1
Fuel and light	7	3.7
Clothing	50	9.4
Furniture, furnishing and household equipment and operation	42	5.6
Transport and communications	34	13.0
Education and recreation	35	6.7
Other goods and services	69	9.9
TOTAL	365	100.0

Price data. Prices for most items are collected by agent or by mail questionnaires between the 12th and 18th of each month from approximately 3 780 stores and other outlets distributed over 35 urban and 29 rural communes and in Helsinki. Prices of some fresh fruits and vegetables are ascertained weekly in July, August and September; prices of certain durable consumers' goods are collected quarterly. Rent quotations are obtained annually in September from 22 445 dwellings in all communes. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of certain fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by maintaining during the off-season period the closing prices of the preceding season.

National publication. "*Tilastokatsauksia-Statistiska Översikter* (*Bulletin of Statistics*)", Central Statistical Office (Helsinki).

For further methodological details, see *The 1966 Household Survey and the New Consumer Price Index* and *The Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100*, Central Statistical Office (Helsinki).

Prior to 1968, the series relates to the former index with original base: October-December 1957 = 100.

France

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1970 = 100.

Computation. The index is a chain index, the weights being changed at the beginning of each calen-

dar year. The index of each month is first computed on base December of the preceding year taken as 100; the resulting index is then calculated on base 1970 = 100 (Laspeyres' chain index).

Weights and composition. The weights are revised at the beginning of each calendar year, using the results of continuing family expenditure surveys and data on household accounts obtained from the system of national accounts; the weights used in the computation of the indices of a given year are based on the results of surveys taken two years before and up-dated to December of the preceding year. The index covers urban households of all sizes, the head of households being wage or salary earner. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index (year 1972) are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights (1972)*
Food	91	312.1
Clothing and household linen	59	108.8
Housing:		
Rent	1	43.2
Water	1	7.5
Fuel and light	7	54.4
Furniture, furnishings, household goods, cleaning materials, tobacco, etc.	82	241.7
Medical and personal care	7	44.7
Transport	5	19.7
Miscellaneous	42	167.9
TOTAL	295	1 000.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from 25 000 retail outlets and service establishments in 108 urban centres of more than 2 000 inhabitants, monthly or quarterly for most of goods and services, and twice a month for fresh products. Rent quotations are obtained from a survey conducted twice a year from a sample of 1 500 dwellings in urban centres of more than 2 000 inhabitants. Prices of pharmaceutical products and costs of medical care are taken into account at their gross value (i.e., excluding refunds from social security). Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh products (fruits, vegetables, potatoes, fish, flowers, etc.) are accounted for by means of a method which is explained in detail in the source cited at the end of this description.

National publication. Bulletin mensuel de statistique, Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances (Paris).

For further methodological details, see *Economie et statistique*, No. 21, March 1971, Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques, (INSEE) (Paris).

The series has been linked at 1970 to the former index with original base: 1962 = 100.

French Guiana (Cayenne)

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. January 1969 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1968 in Cayenne-Kourou and in 12 rural communes. The index relates to urban lower income group households living in Cayenne. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	77	50
Housing	124	20
Clothing		7
Hygiene, health and services		9
Transport and communications		8
Education and recreation		6
TOTAL	201	100

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from 46 retail outlets and 15 service establishments. The frequency of price collection depends on the nature of the items. Prices for fruits and vegetables are ascertained each week, other food items are priced once a month. Prices for manufactured items and for services are collected quarterly. Rent quotations are obtained quarterly from one company specialized in renting dwellings (covering 1 840 dwellings). Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of certain vegetables are accounted for by using moving averages in the computation of the index.

National publication. Bulletin de statistique des départements et territoires d'outre-mer, Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances (Paris).

French Polynesia (Papeete)

Official title. Cost of Living Index.

Official base. August 1966 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The index relates to the whole population. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	36	55
Rent	1	15
Fuel, light, water, household cleaning goods and miscellaneous	19	15
Clothing and household linen	15	15
TOTAL	71	100

Price data. Prices are collected by agents during the 15 days before and the 15 days after the 1st of February, May, August and November, from most important stores and other retail outlets on the municipal market and from service establishments. Prices for fish are collected twice a month. Rent quotations for 12 dwellings are obtained quarterly. Data for electricity stem from official tariffs. The choice of items in the fruits and vegetables group has been made so as to ensure uniformity all the year round.

National publication. Bulletin de statistique des départements et territoires d'outre-mer, Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (Paris).

Gabon (Libreville)

Official title. Consumer Price Index (Africans).

Official base. 1962 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during 1961-62 among African families in Libreville. The index relates to African workers' families of two to five persons. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	35	65.0
Housing:		
Building materials	2	4.1
Fuel	2	2.5
Clothing and household linen	10	16.3
Miscellaneous	16	12.1
TOTAL	65	100.0

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices are collected by agents each month from five markets, retail shops and commercial outlets. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. Bulletin mensuel de statistiques, Direction de la statistique et des études économiques, Ministère d'Etat délégué à la Présidence de la République chargé du Plan, du Développement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire (Libreville).

For further methodological details, see *Bulletin mensuel de statistique,* No. 44, Nov. 1962, Service de la Statistique (Libreville).

Official title. Consumer Price Index (Europeans).

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official base. January 1964 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in March 1963 among certain European households with monthly income above 100 000 francs CFA (mainly civil servants and wage earners employed in the most important private firms) living in Libreville, Port-Gentil and Moanda. Questionnaires for 40 households, representing one-fortieth of all European households, were retained for final analysis. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	68	498
Electricity, gas and water	3	40
Clothing and household linen	10	55
Domestic service	3	87
Cleaning, personal and medical care	22	77
Transport and household goods	13	140
Miscellaneous	16	103
TOTAL	135	1 000

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices are collected by agents around the 15th of each month from the main retail stores, markets and service establishments.

National publication. Bulletin mensuel de statistiques, Direction de la statistique et des études économiques. Ministère d'Etat délégué à la Présidence de la République chargé du Plan, du Développement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire (Libreville).

For further methodological details, see *Bulletin mensuel de statistique,* No. 55, Oct. 1963, Service de la Statistique, Ministère de l'Economie Nationale, du Plan et des Mines (Libreville).

German Democratic Republic

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1960 = 100.

Computation. The index is a chain index; it is calculated each year with yearly links, using Paasche's formula

$$\frac{\Sigma p_i \; q_i}{\Sigma p_o \; q_i}$$

Weights and composition. Weights are calculated on the basis of value and quantity of goods and services sold or provided to the community derived from retail trade statistics supplemented by data resulting from the 1968 family expenditure survey relating to wage earners' and salaried employees' households of different size and income.

Group	*Approximate number of groups*
Food	50
Beverages and tobacco	10
Clothing	35
Furniture, household goods, education and recreation, personal and medical care, etc.	40
Transport, communication, rent, electricity, gas, water, etc.	30
TOTAL	165

Price data. Prices are collected by agents or by means of mail questionnaires, from retail outlets and service establishments and from official documents for those prices fixed by the authorities. Data for rent are obtained yearly for certain dwellings located in new buildings.

National publication. Statistisches Jahrbuch (Statistical Yearbook), Staatliche Zentralverwaltung für Statistik (State Central Statistical Office) (Berlin).

Germany, Federal Republic of

Official title. Cost of Living Index (all private households).

Official base. 1962 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during June 1962 to May 1963 among a sample of about 45 000 private households of all consumers with average expenditure of about 730 marks per month and comprising 2.7 consumption units. The national index is computed as the weighted arithmetic average of indices for each province (Land) and West Berlin, the weights corresponding to the respective number of inhabitants. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food and tobacco	275	39.9
Rent	6	11.0
Fuel and light	21	4.1
Clothing	89	12.0
Household operation	169	11.7
Transport and communications	70	7.7
Health and personal care	106	3.4
Education and entertainment	108	6.4
Other goods and services	35	3.8
TOTAL	879	100.0

Price data. Prices for most items are collected monthly by agents and by means of mail questionnaires from about 15 700 retail outlets and service establishments. Rent quotations are obtained quarterly from 9 860 dwellings. In the computation of the index, no account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices; however, between May and October, prices for potatoes, fresh fruits and vegetables are collected twice instead of once per month.

National publication. Wirtschaft und Statistik, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

For further methodological details, see *Preise Löhne Wirtschaftsrechnungen—Preise und Preisindices der Lebenshaltung,* Fachserie M, Reihe 6, March 1969 and *Wirtschaft und Statistik,* Heft 3, March 1969, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

Ghana (Accra)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. March 1963 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Accra during the period mid-August to mid-November 1961 among Ghanaian households with annual income below £600; one-person households were excluded from the computation of the index. In view to maintaining continuity with the former series (original base June 1954 = 100), a special consumer price index has been calculated and linked to the former index in March 1963; it was limited to households whose annual expenditure was less than £250 at the time of the 1961 survey. These households were considered to be on a par with those included in the former series (whose income was below £180 per annum). The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index relating to households with annual income below £600, as well as weights used in the computation of the "special consumer price index" are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*	*Weights for special CPI*
Local food	47	458.9	505.3[a]
Imported food	14	39.1	42.7
Drinks and tobacco	9	49.4	53.7
Rent	7	95.7	59.7
Fuel and light	5	43.3	36.0
Clothing	38	120.3	99.8
Durable goods	12	12.1	14.3
Health and hygiene	7	30.3	32.7
Transport and communications	4	78.2	98.9
Miscellaneous	10	72.7	56.9
TOTAL	153	1 000.0	1 000.0

[a] In the computation of the "special index", adjustments are made to account for the exclusion, in the former series, of items now included in the sub-group "Fish".

Price data. Prices for most items are collected on Thursday of each week by agents from stores, markets and other outlets. Rent quotations are obtained monthly from a sample of about 374 households. No particular account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices; however, in the case where fresh fruits and vegetables are not on the market in certain months their respective weights are imputed to the remaining section items.

National publication. Quarterly Digest of Statistics, Central Bureau of Statistics (Accra).

Gibraltar

Official title. Retail Price Index.

Official base. July 1970 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1964-1965 among a random sample of families drawn from the entire population. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows (the distribution of the number of items given for each group is approximate):

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	89	330.7
Drinks and tobacco	8	62.4
Rent	1	51.5
Fuel, light and water	4	45.6
Clothing	26	139.1
Household durable goods	9	74.5
Miscellaneous goods	24	138.4
Services	24	157.8
TOTAL	185	1 000.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents during the last full week of each month. Prices for food items are collected in public markets and from 11 retail outlets; prices for other consumer goods are ascertained from a minimum of six outlets. Rent quotations are obtained from a sample of 51 dwellings. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by calculating a simple arithmetic average based on the average of the three highest and that of the three lowest price quotations obtained for each item. Beginning June 1971, indices released in national publications are dated for the first of the following month; in ILO and United Nations publications they are presented under the respective previous month.

National publication. The "all items" index is published quarterly and the "food group index" monthly in *Gibraltar Gazette*, The Government Printer (Gibraltar).

The series has been linked at 1966 to the former index with original base: January 1966 = 100.

Greece

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1969 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from 1964 to 1966 among a random sample of households in 17 urban centres of more than 10 000 inhabitants. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	108	388.7
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	5	52.3
Rent, fuel, light and water	11	105.8
Clothing	47	143.0
Health and personal care	33	54.3
Education and recreation	16	69.2
Household equipment	49	82.7
Transport and communications	18	84.5
Miscellaneous	10	19.5
TOTAL	297	1 000.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from about 800 retail outlets and service establishments in 17 towns (five towns for some clothing items and durable goods). The frequency of price collection depends on the nature of the items; prices for food items subject to short-term fluctuations, e.g. fresh fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, etc., are ascertained on the Tuesday or Thursday of each week. Prices for other items are collected around the 15th of each month. Rent quotations referring to a sample of 600 dwellings are obtained twice a year. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by varying item-weights within monthly baskets of constant percentage weights.

National publication. Monthly Statistical Bulletin, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

For further methodological details, see *The Revised Consumer Price Index*, February 1972, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

The series has been linked at 1969 to the former index with original base: 1959 = 100.

Greenland

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. January 1971 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted between April 1968 and March 1969 among 506 wage earners' households living in localities of more than 100 inhabitants excluding the northern district (Thule) and the eastern (Scoresbysund). The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	134	23.4
Beverages and tobacco	28	17.5
Rent	8	6.2
Fuel and light	12	6.1
Furniture and household utensils	63	8.2
Washing, cleaning and domestic services	9	3.2
Clothing	84	11.6
Hunting, catching and fishing equipment	20	4.4
Recreation and communications	55	13.9
Personal hygiene	23	2.1
Transport	10	2.3
Miscellaneous services	9	1.1
TOTAL	455	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by means of mail questionnaires during the first week of January and July of each year. Prices are obtained from governmental authorities (e.g. the Royal Greenland Trade Department which conducts most of the retail trade in Greenland), local councils (in particular for domestic food items and public services) and from 30 private dealers, 5 cooperatives and 9 hotels and restaurants for certain food items, clothing, household utensils, furniture, personal care etc. Rent quotations are based mainly on information supplied by governmental authorities and on construction cost of new dwellings.

National publication. Statistiske Efterretninger, Danmarks Statistik, Copenhagen (Denmark).

For further methodological details, see *Statistiske Efterretninger*, No. 75, 15 October 1971, Danmarks Statistik, Copenhagen (Denmark).

Prior to 1971, the series relates to the former index with original base: 1956-1957 = 100.

Grenada

Official title. Cost of Living Index.

Official base. February 1964 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during the period October 1960–October 1961 and were revised according to the consumption patterns of 1964. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	53	620.0
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	6	50.7
Fuel and light	4	45.9
Housing:		
Rent	1	28.9
Repairs	1	41.2
Clothing	9	62.0
Household and miscellaneous items	11	77.5
Services	14	73.8
TOTAL	99	1 000.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents in St. George's on the second Wednesday of each month from eight stores and groceries, one bakery and two public markets. Rent quotations are obtained from a sample of six households. Seasonal items are not included in the computation of the index.

National publication. Grenada Government Gazette, The Government Printer (St. George's).

Guadeloupe (Basse-Terre)

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1967 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on the results of the family expenditure survey conducted in 1963 in the urban center of Fort-de-France (Martinique). The index relates to the Guadeloupeans' households (lower income group) living in Basse-Terre. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	87	43.0
Housing:		
Rent	1	7.2
Maintenance and repairs	2	2.6
Furniture, furnishings and household equipment	23	5.2
Fuel, light and water	6	3.6
Cleaning materials	4	1.3
Domestic services	1	2.7
Clothing	20	10.1
Hygiene and health	8	9.1
Transport and communications	8	9.2
Education, recreation and entertainment	17	6.0
TOTAL	177	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from 26 retail outlets and 15 service establishments. The frequency of price collection depends on the nature of the items; prices for fruits and vegetables are ascertained on the Saturday of each week, other food items are priced once a month; prices for remaining items and services are obtained quarterly. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fruits and vegetables are accounted for by using seasonal weights.

National publication. Bulletin de statistique des départements et territoires d'outre-mer, Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances (Paris).

Guatemala (Guatemala City)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. August 1946 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in August 1946 and relate to the expenditures of 59 workers' families in Guatemala City. The average size of the families in the study was 5.1 consumption units with incomes between 32 and 107 quetzals and an average of 56 quetzals per month. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	25	57.3
Rent	1	15.2
Heat and light	4	6.2
Clothing	8	9.1
Miscellaneous	9	12.2
TOTAL	47	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents on the 15th of each month from 27 retail outlets. Rent is fixed at the level of May 1948.

National publication. Informador Estadístico, Dirección General de Estadística, Ministerio de Economía (Guatemala City).

For further methodological details, see *Estudio sobre las Condiciones de Vida de 179 Familias en la Ciudad de Guatemala*, June 1948, Dirección General de Estadística (Guatemala City).

Guyana (Georgetown and New Amsterdam)

Official title. Urban Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1956 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1956 among a sample of 1 327 urban "working-class" families with monthly income not exceeding $200 and composed of two or more persons living in Georgetown and New Amsterdam. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	91	49.2
Housing:		
Rent	1	6.7
Fuel and light	4	3.8
Clothing	73	10.2
Other household expenses	30	7.3
Miscellaneous	42	22.8
TOTAL	241	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from approximately 40 retail outlets. Prices for most food items are collected weekly; prices for other items are collected on the 15th of each month. Rent quotations are obtained quarterly from 100 tenants occupying dwellings distributed proportionally between Georgetown and New Amsterdam.

National publication. The Official Gazette (Georgetown).

For further methodological details, see *Survey of Family Expenditures, 1956*, Ministry of Labour, Health and Housing (Georgetown).

Haiti (Port-au-Prince)

Official title. Cost of Living Index.

Official base. 1948 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1949 and 1950 among lower income group families in Port-au-Prince. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food (including soap, fuel and light and tobacco)	29	68.6
Rent	2	11.9
Clothing	4	19.5
TOTAL	35	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents; prices for food items are obtained weekly (every Wednesday and Saturday) from the three main markets and monthly from 30 stores for the other items. Rent quotations are obtained monthly for about 50 dwellings ranging from two or three rooms per dwelling. Seasonal price fluctuations are accounted for by computing an average price for the relevant items.

National publication. Bulletin trimestriel de statistique, Institut haïtien de statistique, Département des finances et des affaires économiques (Port-au-Prince).

For further methodological details, see *Bulletin trimestriel de statistique*, No. 2, Oct. 1951 and No. 4, March 1952, Institut haïtien de statistique, Département de l'Economie nationale (Port-au-Prince).

Honduras (Tegucigalpa)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1966 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from April 1967 to April 1968 among a sample of 2 158 families in the whole country. The index relates to the middle-class urban population of Tegucigalpa with a yearly income ranging from 2 000 to 7 000 lempiras at the time of the survey. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	68	43.6
Beverages and tobacco	6	3.7
Housing:		
Rent	1	6.7
Fuel, light and water	5	4.9
Furniture and household goods	27	11.1
Clothing	53	13.1
Personal and medical care	23	5.9
Education and entertainment	7	5.6
Transport	5	3.7
Miscellaneous	3	1.7
TOTAL	198	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents around the 15th of each month from 126 retail outlets, 14 markets and 137 service establishments. Data for rent, gas, electricity, medical care, education and transport are obtained sporadically. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of certain items are accounted for by assuming that the price change for an item during its off-season period is equal to the average change in prices for the non-seasonal items of the same group.

National publication. Honduras en Cifras, Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Secretaría de Economía y Hacienda (Tegucigalpa D.C.).

For further methodological details, see *Indice General de Precios al Consumidor, 1966 = 100*, June 1971, Departamento de Estudios Económicos, Banco Central de Honduras (Tegucigalpa D.C.).

Prior to 1967, the series relates to the former index with original base: 1948 = 100.

Hong Kong

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. September 1963–August 1964 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a household expenditure survey conducted during the period September 1963 to August 1964 among a representative sample of 2 727 urban wage earners' and salaried employees' households with a monthly expenditure ranging from $100 to $2 000 at the time of the survey. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	28	48.3
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	3	3.3
Fuel and light	5	3.0
Housing:		
Rent and rates (including owner-occupied dwellings)	1	14.4
Water, maintenance, repairs, etc.	2	0.8
Clothing	11	6.2
Durable household goods	6	2.1
Miscellaneous goods	10	4.2
Transport and vehicles	5	3.2
Services	11	14.5
TOTAL	82	100.0

Weights are subject to periodic revisions based on the results of a monthly continuous household expenditure survey which started in July 1965.

Price data. The frequency, method, source and scope of price collection vary with the particular item. Prices are collected from about 550 outlets and service establishments. Rent quotations are obtained once every six months, the index remaining constant during the interim periods. Seasonal price fluctuations are accounted for by omitting the seasonal item from the index during its off-season period and assigning its weight to the remaining items in the sub-group.

National publication. Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics, Census and Statistics (Hong Kong).

For further methodological details, see *The Household Expenditure Survey 1963-64 and the Consumer*

Price Index, April 1965, Statistics Branch, Commerce and Industry Department (Hong Kong).

Prior to 1965, the series relates to the former index with original base: March 1947 = 100.

Hungary

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. The base period of the index used in national publications is the identical month of the previous year taken as 100. In order to permit the presentation of the index on a fixed base, the Hungarian Central Statistical Office undertakes to recalculate it on the base used by the ILO and the United Nations.

Computation. The index is a chain index computed separately for each month as a weighted arithmetic average, the weights corresponding to the consumption patterns of the second year preceding the period of reference, and taking the identical month of the previous year as 100.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items are derived from family expenditure surveys conducted each year among wage earners', salaried employees', agricultural and pensioners' families. The number of groups of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index (year 1969) are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights (yearly average)*
Food	62	49
Fuel and light	4	5
Clothing	44	13
Services (including rent)	29	16
Miscellaneous	34	17
TOTAL	173	100

Price data. Prices relating to 2 100 individual items are obtained from selected outlets; according to the type of the item, prices are collected in 50 to 100 shops for one, two or four different days per month. Prices for most of the items of the group "services" are ascertained from selected establishments representing the different types of services considered.

National publication. Statisztikai Havi Közlemények, Központi Statisztikai Hivatal (Budapest).

Prior to 1968, the series relates to the former index with similar structure relating to Budapest only.

Iceland (Reykjavik)

Official title. Cost of Living Index.

Official base. January 1968 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Reykjavik in 1964-1965 among a random sample of 100 families of salaried employees, wage earners and civil servants; each family being composed of a married couple without children or with children under 16 years of age. In the computation of the index, adjustment is made to account for the value of family allowances. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	182	30.2
Tobacco	12	2.6
Rent	1	16.1
Fuel, electricity and hot water for heating	5	3.8
Clothing	67	11.6
Household equipment and cleaning materials	75	8.0
Personal and medical care	45	3.7
Transport and communications	18	11.6
Education and entertainment	65	10.8
Miscellaneous	19	4.6
SUB-TOTAL	489	103.0
Less:		
Family allowances		3.0
TOTAL	489	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from about 40 retail shops and from service establishments at the beginning of February, May, August and November.

National publication. Statistical Bulletin, Statistical Bureau of Iceland and Central Bank of Iceland (Reykjavik).

Prior to 1968, the series relates to the former index with original base: March 1959 = 100. The "all items" index has been linked to the former series.

India (All India)

Official title. Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers.

Official base. 1960 = 100.

Computation. The country-wide index is computed as the weighted average of separate industrial workers' series of indices for 50 individual centres distributed throughout the country. The index of each centre is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period; these indices are then weighted to obtain the country-wide index, the weights corresponding to the aggregate consumption expenditure of the population group represented by each centre in 1958-1959.

Weights and composition. The weights were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 50 important centres (32 manufacturing centres, 10 plantation centres and 8 mining centres) during the period September 1958 to August 1959 among a random sample of industrial workers' families. The percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Percentage weights*
Food	60.9
Tobacco, "pan", "supari", etc.	4.8
Rent	6.3
Fuel and light	5.8
Clothing and bedding	8.5
Miscellaneous	13.7
TOTAL	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected weekly (for most items) and monthly (for a few items) by agents from shops and markets in all centres. Rent quotations are obtained once every six months in the manufacturing centres and are kept constant at the level of 1960 in the plantation and mining centres. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by varying items and item-weights within monthly baskets of constant percentage weights.

National publication. Indian Labour Journal, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Simla).

For further methodological details, see *Indian Labour Journal,* Dec. 1962 and Oct. 1968, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Simla).

Prior to 1969, the series relates to the former index with original base: 1949 = 100.

Indonesia (Jakarta)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. March 1957–February 1958 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Jakarta in 1957-1958 among a sample of industrial workers' families. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	29	63.4
Housing:		
Rent	1	5.1
Fuel and light	4	4.6
Water	1	1.1
Clothing	12	8.5
Miscellaneous	15	17.3
TOTAL	62	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from approximateely 40 retail outlets and relate to the 15th of each month. Seasonal items are not included in the computation of the index. Rent quotations are not collected.

National publication. Monthly Statistical Bulletin, Biro Pusat Statistik (Jakarta).

Iran

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 21 March 1969–20 March 1970 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1969 in 35 sample cities among 5 000 wage earners', salaried employees' and own-account workers' families with annual expenditure ranging between 50 000 to 500 000 rials. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	80	432.4
Housing:		
Rent	1	36.9
Home ownership (including house price, taxes, repairs and maintenance)	26	82.0
Miscellaneous	2	1.7
Household operations:		
Furnishing	32	63.7
Fuel, electricity, water and telephone	7	48.4
Other	6	20.2
Clothing	47	125.0
Transport	14	50.8
Personal and medical care	42	81.3
Education and recreation	17	57.6
TOTAL	274	1 000.0

Price data. Prices for most items are collected by agents during the first 25 days of each month from retail outlets, supermarkets and service establishments in the 35 sample cities. Prices of some items such as meat and bread are ascertained through direct buying, by agents. Data for transport, physicians' fees, water and electricity are collected quarterly. Rent quotations are obtained each quarter from approximately 4 000 dwellings. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of certain items are accounted for by omitting the seasonal item from the index during its off-season period and assigning its weight to the remaining items of the same sub-group.

National publication. Bulletin, Research Department, Bank Markazi (Teheran).

The series has been linked at 1969 to the former index with original base: 21 March 1959–20 March 1960 = 100.

Iraq (Baghdad)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1963 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to 1961.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1961 in Baghdad and surroundings among families of unskilled labourers with monthly expenditure not exceeding 20 dinars per consumption unit. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	47	53.0
Rent	1	8.3
Fuel and light	2	5.3
Clothing	15	7.0
Cleaning materials	1	2.5
Furniture	8	5.7
Cigarettes	1	2.8
Miscellaneous	5	15.4
TOTAL	80	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents once in the middle of each week from 12 markets for food items and from 5 markets for clothing items. Rent quotations are obtained every six months from 39 blocks of dwellings. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by

relating current prices for such items of those of the corresponding month in 1963 (base year) and not to the average price in the base year as in the case of other commodities; during off-season periods, prices of seasonal items are estimated.

National publication. Price Index Number, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Planning (Baghdad.).

For further methodological details see *Price Index Number*, Explanatory Notes, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Planning (Baghdad).

Ireland

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. Mid-November 1968 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from September 1965 to October 1966. The survey was based on a random national sample of about 4 800 private households in 65 towns and villages which was representative of all urban households in the country. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	110	32.4
Alcoholic drinks	13	8.7
Tobacco	5	7.0
Housing:		
Rent and rates of rented dwellings	1	3.5
Rates and water charges of owner-occupied dwellings	1	1.8
Repairs, decorations and house insurance	2	1.6
Fuel and light	10	5.5
Clothing	76	8.8
Durable household goods	52	4.0
Other goods	45	4.9
Transport	20	10.2
Services	36	11.6
TOTAL	371	100.0

Price data. Prices for most items are collected quarterly on the Tuesday nearest to the middle of February, May, August and November by agents from about 2 500 retail outlets and service establishments. Other items are covered by special mail enquiries. Rent quotations are obtained annually in November for local authority dwellings and quarterly for privately owned dwellings; those for privately owned dwellings are ascertained by means of a special quarterly postal inquiry based on a sample of about 800 dwellings. Prices of eggs, potatoes and tomatoes are corrected for seasonal fluctuations. The adjustments are based on the price patterns shown by those items in the five year period preceding each quarterly calculation (for details of the method used see page 4 of the source cited at the end of this description). Average prices for each locality are weighted by the proportionate corresponding 1966 population figures in order to obtain average prices for the whole country.

National publication. Irish Statistical Bulletin, Central Statistics Office (Dublin).

For further methodological details, see *Irish Statistical Bulletin*, March 1969, Central Statistics Office (Dublin).

The series has been linked at 1969 to the former index with original base: mid-August 1953 = 100.

Israel

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1969 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted between September 1968 and August 1969 among a representative sample of approximately 2 500 urban families in 76 areas. The weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Weights*
Food	219.9
Fruits and vegetables	75.4
Housing	144.3
Household maintenance (including fuel and light)	79.4
Furniture and household equipment	83.1
Clothing	97.6
Health	45.3
Education, culture and entertainment	116.7
Transport and postal charges	94.9
Miscellaneous	43.4
TOTAL	1 000.0

Price data. Prices for most items are collected monthly by agents from 1 400 outlets distributed over 40 areas (about 30,000 price quotations). For certain items and services, prices are collected by means of mail questionnaires. Rent quotations are obtained each month from a sample of 600 tenants; own-housing costs are collected through special quarterly surveys. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by shifting monthly item weights within the constant group weights.

National publication. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem).

For further methodological details, see *Consumer Price Index*, Technical Publications, Series No. 29, Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem).

The series has been linked at 1970 to the former index with original base: 1964 = 100.

Italy

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1970 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period. The national index represents the weights arithmetic average of indices relating to four major areas of the country (North-West, North-East, Central, Southern and insular).

Weights and composition. The weights were derived from the 1969 consumption patterns and national account data and, as far as rent is concerned, from the results of a housing enquiry taken in July 1969; no account is taken of producers' own consumption as well as the rental of flats ownership of the

entire population. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food and tobacco	105	43.3
Rent	6	6.9
Fuel and light	7	3.5
Clothing	36	9.8
Furnishings and household equipment	29	5.8
Personal and medical care	25	8.2
Transport communications	23	10.4
Education and recreation	29	6.5
Miscellaneous	12	5.6
TOTAL	272	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected in the chief town of the 92 provinces by agents from approximately 19 500 outlets (9 000 for food, 3 500 for clothing and 7 000 for other items) and from 5 500 service establishments. Prices for food items are ascertained three times per month, those for clothing and personal services around the 15th of each month. Price collection on costs of public services is made four times per year in February, May, August and November. Rent quotations are obtained quarterly for 13 500 flats, generally the 15th of January, April, July and October. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by varying the monthly basket of the sub-group relating to these items and by using, for the compilation of the respective index, moving averages of the indices for the last thirteen months.

National publication. Bollettino mensile di statistica, Istituto Centrale di Statistica (Rome).

The series has been linked at 1971 to the former index with original base: 1966 = 100.

Ivory Coast (Abidjan)

Official title. Consumer Price Index (Africans).

Official base. February 1960 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in August-September 1956 among African wage earners' and salaried employees' families in Abidjan, and relate to African families of four or five persons, excluding families with more than three adults and more than one wage or salary earner. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	47	51.1
Rent	2	11.6
Fuel, light, water and soap	6	8.1
Clothing	12	8.4
Household goods	13	7.3
Services	9	8.5
Miscellaneous	11	5.0
TOTAL	100	100.0

Price data. Prices for food, fuel and certain other items are collected daily from four important markets. Prices of other goods and services are obtained once a month. Rent quotations refer to low-priced apartments of three rooms.

National publication. Bulletin mensuel de statistique, Direction de la statistique, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances (Abidjan).

Official title. Consumer Price Index (Europeans).

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official base. 1960 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in June 1961 among European families of two or more persons in Abidjan. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	57	50
Fuel, light and water	5	4
Clothing, household linen and various household equipment	28	8
Cleaning materials, personal hygiene and medical expenses	22	10
Domestic service	2	8
Miscellaneous	26	20
TOTAL	140	100

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices for all items are collected by agents from five markets, four large stores, and service establishments. Prices of local food, fuel and certain other items are collected daily, prices of imported food items are collected weekly; prices of all other items are collected at the end of each month.

National publication. Bulletin mensuel de statistique, Direction de la statistique, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances (Abidjan).

For further methodological details, see *Supplément trimestriel* to the *Bulletin mensuel de statistique,* Etudes et rapports No. 3, 1962, Direction de la statistique, Ministère des Finances, des Affaires économiques et du Plan (Abidjan).

Jamaica (Kingston metropolitan area)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. January 1967 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Kingston metropolitan area during the period July 1963 to May 1964 among a sample of lower income households, the income of whose head did not exceed £750 per annum at the time of the survey. The approximate number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	70	47.6
Housing:		
Rent	1	9.3
Water, electricity, mortgage repayment, taxes, repairs etc.	8	3.1
Fuel	3	1.7
Cleaning materials	9	2.1
Clothing	42	8.8
Furniture and household equipment	29	3.8
Tobacco, personal and medical care	14	9.8
Transport	11	3.2
Miscellaneous	20	10.6
TOTAL	207	100.0

Price data. Prices for most items are collected twice a month by agents (usually on the 3rd and 4th Saturdays) from retail outlets and service establishments. Housing quotations and prices of certain personal services are ascertained quarterly.

National publication. Monthly Consumer Price Indices—Urban and Rural, Department of Statistics (Kingston).

For further methodological details, see *Consumer Price Indices 1967—Kingston Metropolitan area and Rural areas*, Department of Statistics (Kingston).

Prior to 1968, the series relates to the former index with original base: December 1955 = 100.

Japan

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1970 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1970 among a random sample of about 8 000 urban and rural households (excluding farmers', fishermen's and single-person's households) in 170 localities selected so as to represent the whole country. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Weights
Food	162	408.6
Housing:		
Rent	3	29.3
Repairs and improvements	15	20.0
Water charge	1	5.2
Furniture and utensils	38	61.5
Fuel and light	7	41.7
Clothing	80	123.8
Miscellaneous	122	309.9
TOTAL	428	1 000.0

Price data. Prices for most items are collected monthly, by agents, from about 25 000 retail stores and service establishments in 170 localities during the week containing the 12th of each month. Prices for seasonal items such as fresh fruits, vegetables and fish are collected three times a month. Rent quotations are obtained from about 16 000 households. Seasonal fluctuations in the price of fresh fruits, vegetables and fish are accounted for by varying monthly item weights (based on the result of 1969 and 1970 surveys) within constant group weights.

National publication. Consumer Price Index, Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo).

For further methodological details, see *Annual Report 1971, revision of the Consumer Price Index*, Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo).

The series has been linked at 1970 to the former index with original base: 1965 = 100.

Jordan (Amman)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1967 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Amman from July to December 1966 among a sample of 284 wage earners' and salaried employees' families with lower and middle incomes (head of family earning between 21 and 60 dinars a month in his principal activity). The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Weights
Food	58	350.2
Housing:		
Rent	1	173.6
Fuel, light and water	4	59.4
House furnishings and appliances	37	89.8
Clothing	44	121.4
Other goods and services	78	205.6
TOTAL	222	1 000.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from 197 retail outlets and service establishments; depending on the nature of the items, prices are ascertained monthly (food, clothing and house furnishings) and quarterly (other goods and services). Rent quotations are obtained from a random sample of about 600 rented dwellings, one-sixth of the total number of dwellings being covered every month during a half-yearly cycle. Adjustments are made to account for seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. Amman and Zarka Consumer Price Index, Department of Statistics (Amman).

For further methodological details, see *Amman Cost-of-Living Index*, April 1967, Department of Statistics (Amman).

Kenya (Nairobi)

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official title. Nairobi Cost of Living Index (Europeans).

Official base. August 1939 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1947 among Europeans civil servants (families with husband, wife and one child) in Nairobi with a basic salary below £ 500 per annum at the time of the survey. The number of items and the percentage

weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food and tobacco	41	43
Household expenses (including fuel, light and water)	24	11
Clothing	27	10
Transport	25	11
Domestic servants' wages	1	13
Pharmaceutical products	31	3
Miscellaneous	30	9
TOTAL	179	100

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices are collected by agents or by mail on the last day of each month from 84 retail outlets. Prices for electricity and water are obtained from the supply authorities.

National publication. Statistical Abstract, Statistics Division, Ministry of Finance and Planning (Nairobi).

For further methodological details, see *Methods of Compiling Indices*, 1948, East African Statistical Department (Nairobi).

Official title. Cost of Living Index—Middle Income Group.

Official base. August 1971 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period; indices relating to clothing items and certain other items (such as car and sport equipment) are computed according to the chained method (i.e., instead of comparing price quotations for the month of reference with those for the base period, they are compared with those of the previous month).

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1969 among a sample of 498 African households of all categories in Nairobi. The index relates to households with an annual income ranging from 400 to 1 400 shillings (middle income group) at the time of the survey. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	29	41.2
Drinks and tobacco	4	4.4
Rent	1	22.4
Fuel, light and water	5	5.0
Clothing	11	5.1
Furniture and household equipment	13	2.6
Household operation	7	2.3
Transport	11	6.5
Health and personal care	10	2.3
Education, recreation and entertainment	9	8.2
TOTAL	100	100.0

Price data. Prices for most items are collected monthly by agents from three markets, seven large stores and service establishments; for certain items, such as clothes and cars, prices are ascertained quarterly. Quotations for rent and servants' wages are obtained from special inquiries conducted once a year, for the rent in March. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of vegetables, fresh fruits and charcoal are accounted for by using twelve-month moving average in the computation of the respective indices.

National publication. Kenya Statistical Digest, Statistics Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (Nairobi).

For further methodological details, see *New Lower and Middle Income Cost of Living Indices, 1971—A description of the method of compilation*, January 1972, Statistics Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (Nairobi).

Khmer Republic (Phnom-Penh)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1949 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1952 among families of Cambodian workers at Phnom-Penh. The index relates to a worker's family of two adults and three children. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	13	60
Housing (including fuel, water and certain household expenditures)	4	20
Clothing	4	8
Miscellaneous	6	12
TOTAL	27	100

Price data. Prices of food, clothing and certain articles in the miscellaneous group are collected weekly from markets and retail outlets.

National publication. Bulletin statistique, Institut national de la Statistique et des Recherches économiques, Ministère du Plan (Phnom-Penh).

For further methodological details, see *Statistical Year Book of Cambodia, 1937-1957*, Ministry of Planning (Phnom-Penh).

Korea, Republic of

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1970 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during 1970 in 32 towns among a random sample of 500 private urban households of all categories (excluding farmers', fishermen's and single persons' households and families operating restaurants, hotels and related establishments). The index relates to households with an average of 5.48 consumption units. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Weights
Food	123	461.3
Housing:		
Rent	2	53.3
Repairs and maintenance	9	3.6
Household goods	20	7.5
Water	2	5.8
Furniture	12	20.5
Domestic services	9	6.7
Fuel and light	7	57.9
Clothing	54	102.7
Miscellaneous	100	280.7
TOTAL	338	1 000.0

Price data. Prices for most items are collected by agents on the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month from about 3 800 retail stores and service establishments distributed over 32 urban centres with at least 50 000 inhabitants. Rent quotations are obtained quarterly from households included in the family expenditure survey. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits, vegetables and fish are accounted for by pricing these items only when they are in season and by maintaining, during the off-season period, the closing price from the preceding season.

National publication. Monthly Statistics of Korea, Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board (Seoul).

Prior to 1966, the series relates to the former index with original base: 1965 = 100.

Laos (Vientiane)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1964 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1959 among "middle-class" families of Lao with three to four children. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	83	56.0
Housing (including fuel, light and water)	25	13.8
Clothing	14	10.4
Domestic service	4	3.2
Personal hygiene	22	8.0
Transportation	5	2.3
Miscellaneous	17	6.3
TOTAL	170	100.0

Price data. Prices for food and clothing items are collected by agents on the Thursday of each week from the central market of Vientiane and from retail outlets. Rent quotations are obtained for only one type of dwelling, i.e. a flat of two rooms.

National publication. Bulletin de Statistiques, Service National de la Statistique, Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération (Vientiane).

For further methodological details, see *Bulletin de Statistiques,* No. 2, April-June 1961, Service de la Statistique, Ministère du Plan (Vientiane).

Lebanon (Beirut)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1966 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from 23 November 1965 to 31 December 1966 in Beirut and Furn-el Chebbak among families of all sizes with annual expenditure of less than 6 000 pounds, at the time of the survey. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Weights
Food	105	428.0
Housing:		
Rent	29	163.0
Fuel and light		40.5
Furniture, household equipment, etc.		31.0
Clothing and household linen	45	85.5
Miscellaneous:		
Personal and medical care	20	79.0
Education and recreation	10	58.0
Transport	12	52.0
Tobacco	3	38.0
Cleaning items, domestic services, telephone, etc.	14	25.0
TOTAL	238	1 000.0

Although rent, medical care and education are not component groups of the index they are taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices are collected by agents, from 27 retail outlets in the commercial centre of Beirut; prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are ascertained every working day, those of other food items once a week. Prices of clothing items are collected monthly; prices for transport are obtained quarterly. Data for gas and electricity are taken from official tariffs. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by varying monthly item weights within constant group weights.

National publication. Bulletin statistique mensuel, Direction Centrale de la Statistique, Ministère du Plan (Beirut).

For further methodological details see *Evolution of consumer prices in Beirut 1966-1970,* December 1971 (in Arabic only), Central Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Planning (Beirut).

Liberia (Monrovia)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. September-November 1964 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Monrovia during the period October-December 1963 among a sample of wage earners' and clerical employees' households of two or more persons with monthly income not exceeding $250 at the time of the survey. The weights were revised according to a limited expenditure survey conducted in June 1964.

The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	32	34.4
Drinks and tobacco	6	5.7
Fuel and light	3	5.0
Rent	1	14.9
Clothing	14	13.8
Household goods and furniture	7	6.1
Health, personal care and services	9	11.4
Miscellaneous	7	8.7
TOTAL	79	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from 18 stores, 2 markets and 14 service establishments; prices are ascertained twice a month for food items and once a month for most other goods and services. Rent quotations are obtained in January and July of each year, from a sample of 100 dwellings. Items subject to seasonal fluctuations are not included in the index.

National publication. Statistical Newsletter, Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Agency (Monrovia).

For further methodological details, see *Results of the Study related to the Consumer Price Index for Monrovia,* methodological series No. 1, Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Agency (Monrovia).

Libyan Arab Republic (Tripoli)

Official title. Cost of Living Index.

Official base. January 1964 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to 1969.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1969 among a sample of urban households in Tripoli town. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index since 1970 are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food and tobacco	167	37.2
Housing (including rent, water, fuel and light, furniture, cleaning items, domestic services etc.)	60	32.2
Clothing	107	6.9
Transport	.	9.4
Personal and medical care	.	5.8
Education and recreation	.	8.5
TOTAL	434	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from about 150 retail outlets and service establishments; those for food and clothing items are collected monthly, those for services and recreation twice a year. Rent quotations are obtained from a fixed sub-sample of dwellings and from newly rented dwellings (average rent per room). Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of clothing items are accounted for by pricing the items only when they are in season; during the off-season, the relevant item-weights are assigned to replacement items.

National publication. Monthly Cost of Living Index for Tripoli Town, Census and Statistical Department, Technical Planning Body (Tripoli).

For further methodological details, see *Monthly Cost of Living Index for Tripoli Town,* Note on modifications in the compilation of the index from January 1971, Census and Statistical Department, Technical Planning Body (Tripoli).

Prior to 1970, the series relates to the former index of 183 items with same base.

Luxembourg

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1965 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from 1963 to 1964 among 485 households of wage earners and salaried employees with lower income and with annual average expenditure at the time of the survey of about 112 700 francs for wage earners' households and 131 100 francs for salaried employees' households. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	57	40.2
Drinks and tobacco	14	9.3
Housing:		
Maintenance	9	1.9
Fuel, light and water	10	7.2
Furniture, furnishings and household equipment	16	5.8
Clothing	29	17.0
Cleaning materials, personal hygiene and medical expenses	11	4.7
Miscellaneous	27	13.9
TOTAL	173	100.0

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from various retail outlets and service establishments; in practice, price observations are limited to the City of Luxembourg, outlets being, however, selected so as to be representative of prices ruling in the whole territory of the Grand Duché. Prices are ascertained weekly for fresh fruits and vegetables and monthly for the other items. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by using twelve-month moving averages in the computation of the index.

National publication. Bulletin du STATEC, Service central de la statistique et des études économiques, Ministère de l'Economie Nationale (Luxembourg).

For further methodological details, see *Bulletin du STATEC,* No. 4, 1966 (projet) and No. 6, 1967 (texte définitif), Service central de la statistique et des études économiques, Ministère de l'Economie Nationale et de l'Energie (Luxembourg).

Prior to 1966, the series relates to the former index with original base: 1955 = 100. The "all items" index has been linked to the former series.

Madagascar (Tananarive)

Official title. Retail Price Index (Madagascans).

Official base. January 1964 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from May to September 1961 among a random sample of 450 Madagascan households in Tananarive. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	35	56.2
Fuel and light	6	9.2
Clothing	10	14.2
Cleaning materials	4	3.6
Personal and medical care	13	5.2
Domestic service	1	2.1
Miscellaneous	4	9.5
TOTAL	73	100.0

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices for fresh fruits and vegetables are collected weekly by agents from public markets. Prices for all other items are obtained either from periodical enquiries among households or by means of questionnaires sent monthly to about 60 retail shops. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by shifting monthly item weights within the constant group weights.

National publication. Bulletin mensuel de statistique, Institut national de la statistique et de la recherche économique, Ministère des Finances (Tananarive).

Official title. Consumer Price Index for European families.

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official base. March 1962 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from May to September 1961 among the families of 150 Technical Assistance officials in Tananarive. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	114	46.1
Fuel and light	6	7.4
Clothing	20	13.4
Household goods	5	1.0
Cleaning materials	14	4.9
Personal and medical care	24	9.1
Domestic services	5	8.0
Miscellaneous	16	10.1
TOTAL	204	100.0

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices for fresh fruits, vegetables and flowers are collected weekly by agents from public markets. Prices for all other items are collected monthly by mail questionnaires from retail shops and department stores. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by shifting monthly item weights within the constant group weights.

National publication. Bulletin mensuel de statistique, Institut national de la statistique et de la recherche économique, Ministère des Finances, Tananarive).

For further methodological details, see *Enquête budgétaire en milieu Assistance technique à Tananarive* Service de statistique et des études socio-économiques Ministère des Finances (Tananarive).

Malawi (Blantyre-Limbe)

Official title. Retail Price Index for Low-Income Group Families.

Official base. 1970 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to 1968.

Weights and composition. The weights were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted between 28 January 1968 and 4 February 1969 among 4 000 private households in 6 urban areas of the country. The index covers households in Blantyre-Limbe with yearly expenditure up to 600 kwacha (average expenditure: 210 kwacha). The weights used in the computation of the index refer to Blantyre-Limbe and are as follows:

Group	*Weights*
Food	479
Beverages and tobacco	77
Clothing	176
Household goods	198
Domestic service	16
Transport	18
Miscellaneous	36
TOTAL	1 000

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices are collected on the Tuesday near the 15th of each month by agents, mainly in African stores in Blantyre-Limbe. Prices of some items are ascertained three times each month through direct buying in market areas. Data for servant wages are obtained from a special enquiry conducted once a year. Data for other services are obtained from appropriate service establishments. Medical care is not included in the index.

National publication. Malawi Monthly Statistical Bulletin, National Statistical Office (Zomba).

Official title. Retail Price Index for High-Income Group Families.

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official base. 1970 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to 1968.

Weights and composition. The weights were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted between 28 January 1968 and 4 February 1969 among 4,000 private households in 6 urban areas of the country. The index covers households in Blantyre-Limbe with yearly expenditure exceeding 2 000 kwacha

(average expenditure: 3 719 kwacha). The weights used in the computation of the index refer to an average of the main towns and are as follows:

Group	*Weights*
Food	230
Beverages and tobacco	65
Clothing	81
Household goods	139
Domestic service	94
Transport	237
Miscellaneous	154
TOTAL	1 000

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices are collected on the Tuesday near the 15th of the first month of each quarter in European stores in Blantyre-Limbe. Data for servant wages are obtained from a special enquiry conducted once a year. Data for other services are obtained from appropriate service establishments. Medical care is not included in the index.

National publication. Malawi Monthly Statistical Bulletin, National Statistical Office (Zomba).

Prior to 1968, the series relates to the former index with original base: January 1962 = 100.

Malaysia, West

Official title. Retail Price Index.

Official base. 1959 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during 1957-1958 among a sample of households throughout the States of Malaya. The index is applicable to all non-Europeans with a total family income not exceeding 300 Malayan dollars per month. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	115	67.1
Drinks, tobacco, etc.	20	7.1
Rent	12	4.4
Fuel and light	6	3.3
Clothing	44	4.9
Household goods	33	1.9
Transport	10	3.1
Entertainment and services	17	4.6
Miscellaneous	43	3.6
TOTAL	300	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents on the third Monday of each month in 49 urban and rural centres from approximately 1 780 retail outlets. Rent quotations are obtained from 90 dwellings.

National publication. Monthly Statistical Bulletin of West Malaysia, Department of Statistics (Kuala Lumpur).

For further methodological details, see *Report of the Household Budget Survey, 1957-58,* Department of Statistics (Kuala Lumpur).

Malta

Official title. Interim Index of Retail Prices.

Official base. April 1960 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights were derived from an estimated consumption expenditure pattern for 1959 of mainly urban and semi-rural wage earners' households in 13 localities, the estimates being derived from the 1955 pilot survey on family expenditure, adjusted on the basis of other available statistics. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	109	42.4
Alcoholic beverages	7	3.0
Tobacco	4	6.3
Housing:		
Rent	1	2.2
Water rates	1	0.3
Painting and whitewashing	7	0.9
Fuel and light	4	3.3
Clothing	58	13.0
Durable household goods	31	9.8
Transport	14	3.3
Services	13	6.3
Miscellaneous	42	9.2
TOTAL	291	100.0

Price data. Prices for all items except rent are collected monthly from 349 selected retailers and other outlets. Rent quotations are obtained annually from a random sample of 600 households in six localities. Seasonal fluctuations are not taken into account except for the prices of fresh fish, where a system of monthly variable subweights is used.

National publication. Quarterly Digest of Statistics, Central Office of Statistics (Valletta).

For further methodological details, see *The Interim Index of Retail Prices 1960,* Report by the Committee of Users, Nov. 1960 and 1971, Central Office of Statistics (Valletta).

Martinique (Fort-de-France)

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official title. Consumer Price Index for lower income group families.

Official base. 1966 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1963 among lower income group families in the urban centre of Fort-de-France. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	85	43.0
Housing:		
Rent	1	7.2
Maintenance and repairs	2	2.6
Furniture, furnishing and household equipment	23	5.2
Fuel, light and water	6	3.6
Cleaning materials	4	1.3
Domestic services	1	2.7
Clothing	20	10.1
Hygiene and health	8	9.1
Transport and communications	8	9.2
Education, recreation and entertainment	17	6.0
TOTAL	175	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from 49 retail outlets and from service establishments. The frequency of price collection depends on the nature of the items; prices for food items are ascertained monthly, those for manufactured items and for services are collected quarterly. Rent quotations are obtained half-yearly for 155 owner-occupied dwellings and from companies specialised in renting dwellings (covering about 3 500 dwellings). Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits, vegetables and fish are accounted for by using twelve-month moving averages in the computation of the index.

National publication. Bulletin de statistique des départements et territoires d'outre-mer, Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances (Paris).

Mauritania (Nouakchott)

Official title. Consumer Price Index for European families.

Official base. January 1961 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in July 1961 by means of 125 questionnaires addressed to the 450 Europeans in Nouakchott; nineteen questionnaires only were returned and retained for final analysis. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	74	51.0
Fuel, light, water and cleaning	8	12.3
Clothing	4	5.2
Domestic service	1	11.7
Miscellaneous	24	19.8
TOTAL	111	100.0

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices are collected monthly by agents from four retail shops and from markets and service establishments. Data for domestic servants' wages used in the computation of the index are 45 per cent above the minimum wage scales fixed by the authorities.

National publication. Bulletin mensuel statistique, Direction de la statistique, Ministère de la Planification (Nouakchott).

Mauritius

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. January-June 1962 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted between June 1961 and June 1962 among a random sample of 1 053 urban and rural households whose chief earner's income did not exceed 1 000 rupees per month. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	108	49.3
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	5	7.6
Housing:		
Rent	1	2.8
Rates, repairs and water charge	10	5.9
Fuel and light	5	3.5
Household operation	7	3.5
Furniture, soft furnishings and household appliances	10	1.5
Clothing and clothing materials	34	10.3
Medical care and personal care	21	3.5
Transport	9	5.7
Education, entertainment, miscellaneous	13	6.4
TOTAL	223	100.0

Price data. Prices for most items are collected monthly by agents from retail shops and markets in urban and rural areas; prices for fruits, vegetables and fresh fish are collected weekly. Rent quotations are obtained annually from 150 dwellings included in the family expenditure survey; changes in rates are obtained annually from Town Councils. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh vegetables are accounted for by using a sliding scale of weights.

National publication. The Government Gazette of Mauritius (Port Louis).

For further methodological details, see *Report to the Government of Mauritius on the 1961-62 Family Budget Inquiry and the New Consumer Price Index, 1963* (ILO/OTA/Mauritius/R.1), International Labour Office (Geneva).

Mexico (Mexico City)

Official title. Cost of Living Index.

Official base. 1939 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1934 among 281 wage earners' families in Mexico City; the weighting pattern was modified according to a further survey conducted in 1937-1938 among 70-90 families of the original survey. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	12	76.0
Coal, soap and candles	3	12.6
Clothing	8	11.4
TOTAL	23	100.0

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices are collected weekly by agents in the most important markets. Free market and officially controlled prices are averaged. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. Revista de Estadística, Dirección General de Estadística, Secretaría de Industria y Comercio (Mexico City).

Morocco (Casablanca)

Official title. Cost of Living Index.

Official base. October 1958-September 1959 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from two family expenditure surveys conducted among representative families of wage earners and salaried employees in Rabat in 1954 and in the former Southern Zone of Morocco in 1955. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	61	55
Housing (rent, fuel and light, water and kitchen utensils)	12	17
Clothing and household linen	18	12
Miscellaneous	20	16
TOTAL	111	100

Price data. Prices for food items are collected weekly by agents from two important markets and from retail dealers located in two quarters of Casablanca with a population of moderate income; 25 price quotations are usually ascertained for each item. Prices of other goods and services are collected during the last week of the month; rent quotations refer to moderate-rented apartments. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by shifting monthly item weights within the constant group weights and by computing three-month moving averages of the unadjusted indices.

National publication. Bulletin mensuel de statistique, Division des statistiques, Premier Ministre, Secrétariat d'Etat au plan, au développement régional et à la formation des cadres (Rabat).

Mozambique (Lourenço Marques)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1st October 1956-30 September 1957 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from 1st October 1956 to 30 September 1957 in Lourenço Marques among a sample of 170 families from which 79 replies were retained for final analysis. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	108	47.5
Fuel and light	5	3.4
Rent	1	0.2
Clothing	20	1.5
Water and household cleaning goods	10	5.0
Miscellaneous	46	42.4
TOTAL	190	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents the last two working days of each month from various outlets and service establishments. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. Boletim Mensal de Estatística (*Monthly Digest of Statistics*), Direcção provincial dos Serviços de Estatística (Lourenço Marques).

For further methodological details, see *Inquérito ao custo de vida na cidade de Lourenço Marques (1956-1957)*, Serviço de Estudos, Direcção provincial dos Serviços de Estatística Geral (Lourenço Marques).

Nepal (Katmandu)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. July 1962-June 1963 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from July 1962 to June 1963 in one of the wards of Katmandu among urban families earning not more than 300 rupees per month at the time of the survey. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	44	70.0
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	3	3.2
Fuel and light	4	10.4
Clothing	9	4.4
Household equipment	5	6.5
Health and personal care	5	2.4
Education and entertainment	4	2.5
Transportation	1	0.6
TOTAL	75	100.0

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices are collected by agents once a week.

National publication. Statistical Bulletin, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Economic Planning (Katmandu).

Netherlands

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1969 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 676 localities during the period 1963-65. The weights used in the computation of the index were brought at the level of 1969 by extrapolation based on data on household expenditure obtained from national account statistics relating to the entire population. The index relates to a random sample of four-person families of wage earners and salaried employees with an annual gross income not exceeding 16 000 florins in 1969. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	243	32.2
Housing:		
Rent and maintenance	47	9.1
Furniture, furnishing and flowers		5.4
Household equipment and appliances		4.1
Fuel and light		5.1
Clothing	112	12.0
Hygiene and medical care	63	10.8
Education, recreation, tobacco and transport:		
Education and recreation	122	8.1
Tobacco		3.1
Transport		8.2
Voluntary insurance	9	1.9
TOTAL	596	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents or by mail questionnaires from 12 400 outlets and 2 400 service establishments in 74 localities. Depending on the nature of the items, prices are ascertained on the Thursday of each week for fresh fruits, vegetables and fish, potatoes and flowers and on the Thursday of the week containing the 15th of each month for all other items with the exception of clothing items (eight months in the year) and certain items (such as cars) for which prices are collected quarterly. Rent quotations are obtained at least once a year for 1 200 dwellings in 139 localities. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of certain items are accounted for by adjusting the average prices of such items for all available months of the base year 1969, using the estimated seasonal patterns derived from weekly prices for the period 1967-70; indices thus computed are aggregated into the group index. Final indices relating to seasonal items are computed by using three months' moving averages.

National publication. Maandschrift (Monthly Bulletin), Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Central Bureau of Statistics (The Hague).

For further methodological details, see *Sociale maandstatistiek* (Monthly Bulletin of Social Statistics), November 1971 and February 1972, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Central Bureau of Statistics) (The Hague).

The series has been linked at 1971 to the former index with original base: 1964 = 100.

Netherlands Antilles (Curaçao)

Official title. Cost of Living Index.

Official base. January 1958 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1956 among wage earners' families in Curaçao. Group weights were corrected on the basis of import statistics which cover the estimated total expenditure of the whole population of the island in the year 1958. The approximate number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food and tobacco	90	42.0
Rent	1	13.0
Clothing	42	8.5
Services (including gas, water and electricity)	22	16.7
Miscellaneous (including fuel)	43	11.5
Direct taxes	3	3.0
(Compulsory social security)	.	(5.3)
TOTAL	201	100.0

In the final calculation of the index the item "Compulsory social security" is not taken into account.

Price data. Prices for food, clothing and miscellaneous items are collected by agents between the 3rd and 27th of each month from about 80 retail stores and from public markets mainly located in the town of Willemstad. Rents are officially controlled.

National publication. Statistiche Mededelingen, Bureau voor de Statistiek, Department Sociale en Economische Zaken (Willemstad, Curaçao).

New Caledonia (Noumea)

Official title. Cost of Living Index.

Official base. March 1969 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a study on family expenditure of households of different social classes in Noumea. The index is applicable to the whole territory of New Caledonia. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Weights
Food	66	450
Housing:		
Rent	1	120
Fuel, electricity, water	4	20
House furnishings and appliances	11	40
Clothing and household linen	28	107
Personal care and services	31	103
Transportation	10	95
Miscellaneous	13	65
TOTAL	164	1 000

Price data. Prices for most items are collected monthly, beginning with the 23rd of the current month

until the 3rd or 4th of the following month (taken as month of reference), by agents in the three most important commercial centers of Noumea. Prices for electricity (collected twice a year for a standard consumption), water, gas, transportation, medical care etc., are those fixed by rates or regulations. Rent quotations are obtained from the three principal specialized agencies in Noumea and relate to about 100 dwellings. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh vegetables are taken into account by using seasonal weights.

National publication. Bulletin de statistique des départements et territoires d'outre-mer, Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques, (INSEE) (Paris).

The series has been linked at 1969 to the former index with original base: January 1957 = 100.

New Zealand

Official title. Consumers' Price Index.

Official base. 1965 = 1 000.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average (aggregative form) with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from the aggregate national consumption of goods and services entering into household expenditure during the period 1962-1963. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	125	30.1
Housing:		
Rent	12	5.5
Home ownership costs	24	12.5
Household operation:		
Fuel and light	8	2.8
Home furnishings	73	5.6
Domestic supplies and services	24	2.8
Apparel	140	13.1
Transportation	25	9.4
Miscellaneous	104	18.2
TOTAL	535	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected in 25 population centres; the frequency of price collection varies according to the item: prices for fresh fruits, vegetables and eggs are collected weekly; prices of all other foodstuffs, quotations for fuel and light and certain private transport are ascertained monthly; some home ownership costs and certain service charges are collected annually; prices of the remaining items are collected quarterly. Prices are mainly collected by agents, but some items, including rent quotations, are obtained by mail questionnaires. Rents relate to unfurnished dwellings of four, five and six rooms and unfurnished flats of two, three and four rooms. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of eggs, fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by shifting monthly item weights within the constant section weights of the food group.

National publication. Monthly Abstract of Statistics, Department of Statistics (Wellington).

The series has been linked at 1966 to the former index with original base: 1955 = 1 000.

Nicaragua (Managua)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1956 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Managua in October 1953 and relate to 97 industrial wage earners' families of six members with a monthly average income of 530 córdobas at the time of the survey. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food and tobacco	26	59.9
Rent, water and electricity	3	12.2
Fuel and light	5	4.2
Clothing	25	4.8
Miscellaneous	24	18.9
TOTAL	83	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from about 44 retail outlets and service establishments; prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are collected three times per month. Rent quotations are obtained every two months from 50 dwellings. The frequency of price collection for the remaining items may be monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annually, depending on the price variability of the individual item.

National publication. Boletín de Estadística, Dirección General de Estadística y Censos (Managua).

For further methodological details, see *Boletín de Estadística*, No. 8, Sept. 1960, Dirección General de Estadística y Censos (Managua).

Niger (Niamey)

Official title. African Consumer Price Index.

Official base. July 1962-June 1963 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Niamey from March 1961 to April 1962 among 317 African households. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	42	45
Clothing	9	10
Household operation (including fuel, light and water)	9	18
Miscellaneous	16	27
TOTAL	76	100

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices for food and other items are collected by agents twice a month from five retail stores and four times from one market. Quotations for certain public services are obtained every month from official tariffs. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. Bulletin de statistique, Service de la statistique, Commissariat général au développement (Niamey).

Official title. European Consumer Price Index.

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official base. 15th November-15th December 1964 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Niamey during the period 15th November to 15th December 1964 by means of mail questionnaires addressed to a sample of households of French officials engaged in Technical Assistance. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	78	46.1
Electricity, gas and water	3	11.1
Cleaning materials	10	2.5
Clothing and household linen	12	6.0
Domestic services	2	8.2
Miscellaneous	28	26.1
TOTAL	133	100.0

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices for food and other items are collected by agents twice a month from five retail stores and four times from one market. Quotations for services stem monthly from official tariffs. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. Bulletin de statistique, Service de la statistique, Commissariat général au développement (Niamey).

Nigeria (Lagos)

Official title. Lagos Consumer Price Index—Lower Income Group.

Official base. 1960 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted between October 1959 and September 1960 among the families of a random sample of clerks, artisans and labourers earning not more than £ 450 per annum in Lagos in 1960. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	46	42.7
Drinks	8	7.5
Tobacco and kola	6	3.7
Accommodation:		
Rent	1	12.2
Maintenance and repairs	2	0.6
Fuel and light	4	3.1
Clothing	28	9.9
Household goods	13	2.0
Miscellaneous personal expenditure	26	4.0
Transport	10	7.2
Other services	12	7.1
TOTAL	156	100.0

Price data. Prices for most items are collected by agents from markets and leading stores; market prices are collected daily. Rent quotations are obtained annually from a random sample of dwellings.

National publication. Digest of Statistics, Federal Office of Statistics (Lagos).

Norway

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1968 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1967 among a sample of about 4 800 private households representing all consumers in 93 areas. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	224	296.1
Drinks and tobacco	17	40.9
Rent (including repairs and maintenance)	17	71.4
Fuel and light	6	43.4
Clothing	76	123.3
Furniture, furnishing and household equipment and operation	83	97.1
Health and medical care	25	19.2
Transport and communications	49	161.9
Education and entertainment	42	85.2
Miscellaneous and services	39	61.5
TOTAL	578	1 000.0

Price data. Prices for most items are collected on the 15th of each month by agents from about 1 400 retail outlets and service establishments. Rent quotations are obtained quarterly by means of a survey from about 2 000 dwellings. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of certain fresh fruits, vegetables and fish are accounted for by using during the off-season period the average prices of the preceding season. Price averages for the whole country are computed by weighting average prices for the various areas, according to their relative share in the country's retail turnover.

National publication. Statistisk Månedshefte (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics), Statistisk Sentralbyrå (Central Bureau of Statistics) (Oslo).

For further methodological details, see *Statistisk Månedshefte (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics)*, No. 6,

1969, Statistisk Sentralbyrå (Central Bureau of Statistics) (Oslo).

Pakistan (Karachi)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1961 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from the National Family Expenditure Survey conducted during a 12-month period in 1955-1956 through which a sample of 1 004 families of industrial workers (excluding supervisors and clerks) selected from regular pay-rolls and non-casual contract labour of industrial establishments (excluding mines) in Karachi were obtained. The average size of the families included in the index was 5.33 consumption units and their monthly average family income was 129.99 rupees. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	46	56.5
Housing and household operation	6	11.3
Clothing	30	10.9
Miscellaneous	30	21.3
TOTAL	112	100.0

Price data. The frequency of price collection depends on nature of the items and are collected weekly (food), monthly (clothing and other general consumption goods whose prices do not fluctuate rapidly), quarterly (furniture and household goods) and annually (electricity, transport etc.) by agents from retail stores and service establishments. For some seasonal items which are not on the market in certain months, prices for the off-season period are assumed to follow the price movements of the other items included in the same sub-group.

National publication. Monthly Statistical Bulletin, Central Statistical Office, Economic Affairs Division (Karachi).

For further methodological details, see *Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers, 1961 = 100,* Central Statistical Office, Economic Affairs Division (Karachi).

Panama (Panama City)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1962 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family living study conducted in 1962 in Panama City among a sample of 990 families based on the 1960 population and housing census. The index relates to the consumption patterns of 864 families, with two or more persons (363 with a monthly income of less than 150 balboas—i.e. lower income group—and 501 with a monthly income ranging between 150 to 600 balboas—i.e. middle income group); the index is obtained by weighting the indices computed for each of the two income groups by the number of families forming these groups. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*	
		Lower income group	*Middle income group*
Food	59	44.7	31.5
Housing:			
Rent	1	7.4	8.6
Fuel, electricity and other housing expenses	6	4.5	5.0
Furniture, household equipment and maintenance	17	9.5	8.0
Clothing	20	7.9	10.0
Miscellaneous	33	26.0	36.9
TOTAL	136	100.0	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from 182 stores and other retail outlets and 60 service establishments. Depending on the item, prices are obtained weekly (Tuesday), monthly (last week of the month), or quarterly (during the week including the 15th day of March, June, September and December). Rent quotations are obtained quarterly from 113 dwellings ranging from one to four rooms per dwelling. Data are collected twice a year from most of the service establishments. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits, vegetables and fish are accounted for by pricing the items only when they are in season; during the off-season, the relevant item weights are imputed to the respective subgroup.

National publication. Estadística Panameña, Precios e índice de Precios al Consumidor, Serie G, Dirección de Estadística y Censo, Contraloría General de la República (Panama).

For further methodological details, see *Estadística Panameña,* Precios e índice de Precios al Consumidor, Serie G, Dirección de Estadística y Censo, Contraloría General de la República (Panama).

Paraguay (Asunción)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1964 = 100.

Computation. The index is a chain computation using a formula equivalent to the base-weighted arithmetic average.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Asunción from August 1963 to May 1964 among a random sample of 325 workers' families. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	44	49.8
Housing:		
Rent (including home ownership costs)	1	7.4
Fuel, light, water and ice	8	6.1
Furniture and household equipment	8	3.2
Cleaning materials	4	2.4
Clothing	18	10.7
Miscellaneous	25	20.4
TOTAL	108	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from a sample of more than 200 retail outlets and service establishments; depending on the nature of the items, prices are ascertained weekly (vegetables, fruits and eggs), monthly (other food items whose prices do not fluctuate rapidly) or quarterly (clothing and all other items). Rent quotations are obtained every six months from a random sample of 30 dwellings. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of certain items (mainly fresh fruits and vegetables) are accounted for by assuming that the price change for an item during its off-season period is equal to the average change in prices for the non-seasonal items of the same group.

National publication. Boletín Estadístico Mensual, Departamento de Estudios Económicos, Banco Central del Paraguay (Asunción).

For further methodological details, see *Informe al Gobierno del Paraguay sobre Presupuestos Familiares y Estadísticas de los Precios del Consumo* (OIT/TAP/Paraguay/R.6), 1966, International Labour Office (Geneva).

Peru (Lima and Callao)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1966 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed by means of price relatives between two consecutive periods. These price relatives, once weighted by the previous month cost estimate of goods and services, are divided by the cost estimate of such goods and services at the base period; the resulting figure is multiplied by one hundred to obtain the index for the current month.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Lima (metropolitan area) and Callao from April 1964 to March 1965 among a random sample of 764 families with lower-income. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	72	51.8
Housing and furnishing	48	21.0
Clothing	37	12.3
Miscellaneous	42	14.9
TOTAL	198	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from 398 retail outlets and service establishments; depending on the nature of the items, prices are ascertained weekly, monthly, quarterly or half-yearly. Rent quotations are obtained from 100 dwellings. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of certain items are accounted for by assuming that the price change for an item during its off-season period is equal to the average change in prices for the non-seasonal items of the same group.

National publication. Indices de precios al consumidor—Lima Metropolitana—Callao, Oficina Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Presidencia de la República (Lima).

For further methodological details, see *Indice de precios al consumidor—Lima Metropolitana—Callao —Año base 1966 = 100,* Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Hacienda y Comercio (Lima).

Prior to 1967, the series relates to the former index with original base: 1960 = 100.

Philippines (Manila)

Official title. Consumer Price Index for Low Income Households.

Official base. 1966 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1965 among a sample of low income families in Manila and suburbs with an annual income, at the time of the survey, not exceeding 4 000 pesos. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	92	55.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	7	6.2
Clothing	38	5.0
Rent, house tax, insurance and repairs	4	14.4
Fuel, light and water	6	4.0
Medical care, education and transport	42	7.7
Miscellaneous	60	7.6
TOTAL	249	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected the 2nd and 3rd weeks of each month, by agents, from 219 retail outlets, market areas and service establishments in Manila and suburbs. Rent quotations are obtained twice a year (January and July) from 33 dwellings (one bedroom). Data for electricity are obtained once a year. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. Consumer's Price Index for Low Income Households in Manila and Suburbs, Bureau of Census and Statistics, Department of Commerce and Industry (Manila).

Prior to 1971, the series relates to the former index with original base: 1961 = 100.

Poland

Official title. Index of Retail Prices of Consumer Goods and Services.

Official base. Base years selected for presentation purposes in national publications are 1950 and 1965 for annual indices, and the corresponding quarter of 1965 and 1970 for quarterly indices.

Computation. Until 1965 the index was computed as a chain index with yearly link relatives; beginning 1966 the index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the year 1965. Since 1971 the weights corresponding to the year 1970. The "General" index is obtained from "sub-indices" which are computed separately for various groups of goods and services for which price changes are observed.

Weights and composition. Weights are based on the proportional value of supplies of goods to the retail trade network. Weights used in the computation relate to 1970 for annual indices and to the corresponding quarters of the year 1970 for quarterly indices. Weights are revised once every five years. The percentage weights (1970) used in the computation of annual and quarterly indices are as follows:

Group	Percentage weights				
	Annual	*1st quarter*	*2nd quarter*	*3rd quarter*	*4th quarter*
Food items:					
Socialized trade ...	34.8	37.1	34.4	33.9	34.4
Catering establishments ..	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.2	6.0
Free markets	6.0	4.5	5.1	6.8	7.2
Non-food items	38.1	38.1	38.0	37.6	38.6
Services (including rent)	14.5	14.1	15.5	14.5	13.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Price data. Prices for most consumer goods and services supplied to the population are fixed and controlled by the Government; prices are uniform throughout the country with the exception of those for fruits, vegetables and potatoes for which prices are subject to some seasonal fluctuations and differ according to area. Prices of items sold on free agricultural markets are collected weekly or monthly in 350 localities. For some seasonal items which are not on the market in certain months, prices for the off-season period are assumed to follow the price movements of the other items included in the same sub-group.

National publication. Biuletyn Statystyczny, Główny Urzad Statystyczny (Warsaw).

Portugal (Lisbon)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. July 1948-June 1949 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Lisbon during the period July 1948-June 1949 among families of three or more persons with an average monthly income of 2 566 escudos. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index—based on the analysis of reports from 2 339 "family-months"—are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	110	52.6
Housing	1	11.1
Fuel and light	5	4.2
Clothing	38	10.5
Miscellaneous	81	21.6
TOTAL	235	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected monthly by agents or by mail questionnaires except for fish, fruits and vegetables for which the average of six observations in the course of the month are used. Rent quotations are obtained from a special inquiry of about 700 dwellings with five or six rooms. Certain seasonal items are priced only in season; during the off-season period their respective weights are distributed over the remaining items in the sub-group.

National publication. Boletim mensal de Estatística (Bulletin mensuel de statistique), Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Lisbon).

For further methodological details, see *Inquerito ao Custo de Vida na Cidade de Lisboa,* 1948-1949, Estudo No. 23, Instituto Nacional de Estatística, February 1953 (Lisbon).

Puerto Rico

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1967 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period 1963.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were originally derived from an urban and rural family expenditure survey conducted in 1941-42 among a random sample of wage earners' households in Puerto Rico. The weights and selected items have been brought up to date in accordance with similar surveys conducted in 1952 and 1963. The weights were revised since June 1967 according to a family expenditure survey conducted in 1963. Since January 1968, the number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	85	42.2
Housing:		
Rent	1	2.3
Home ownership costs	2	1.6
Hotel rates	1	0.4
Fuel and light	3	2.7
Household operation	9	3.5
Furniture, furnishings, kitchen equipment etc.	21	7.6
Clothing	38	12.3
Miscellaneous	33	27.4
TOTAL	193	100.0

Price data. Prices for most items are collected every month by agents from 1 066 retail outlets and service establishments in six cities. Rent quotations are obtained quarterly from a sample of 1 500 dwellings.

National publication. Consumer Price Index for Wage Earners' Families in Puerto Rico, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Cost of Living Division, Department of Labor (San Juan).

For further methodological details, see *Consumer Price Index for Wage Earners' Families in Puerto Rico,* July 1955, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Cost of Living Division, Department of Labor (San Juan).

Romania

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official title. Retail Price Index—socialized trade.

Official base. 1955 = 100 and 1963 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as an harmonic average of price ratios weighted by quantities sold according to formula

$$\frac{\Sigma\, pi\, qi}{\Sigma \frac{i}{k}\, pi\, qi} \qquad \left(k = \text{price index } \frac{pi}{po}\right)$$

(in this case, the formula corresponds to the Paasche's formula).

Weights and composition. The weights are derived from a continuing family expenditure survey conducted among salaried workers' and agricultural

families living in urban and rural areas, and on the basis of value and quantity of goods and services sold or provided to the community derived from socialized trade statistics.

Price data. Prices for consumer goods and services supplied to the population are fixed and controlled by the Government; they are uniform throughout the country.

National publication. The figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly by the "Direction Centrale de Statistique" (Bucharest); they do not appear in national publications.

St. Lucia

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official title. Retail Price Index.

Official base. April 1964 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights were derived from family expenditure surveys conducted in 1960-1961 in Dominica, Grenada and St. Vincent (three of the Windward Islands). The results of these surveys were averaged and revised according to the consumption patterns of April 1964 to arrive at the weighting patterns for St. Lucia. The index relates to middle-class families. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*weights*
Food	58	565.6
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	5	68.8
Fuel and light	3	55.9
Housing:		
Rent	1	41.6
Repairs	1	59.4
Clothing	10	81.1
Household and miscellaneous items	10	50.3
Services	14	77.3
TOTAL	102	1 000.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents in Castries (the capital city of St. Lucia) on the first Tuesday of each month in the public market and from about 12 retail outlets and service establishments. Rent quotations are obtained for only one type of dwelling, i.e. an average two-bedroom bungalow in the suburbs of Castries. Items subject to seasonal fluctuations are not included in the index.

National publication. Official Gazette, The Government Printer (Castries).

Senegal (Dakar)

Official title. Consumer Price Index for European families.

Official base. July 1945 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1947 among 300 European families of three to five persons living in Dakar, and relate to the consumption patterns for July 1945. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	33	51
Fuel, electricity, water and cleaning	7	9
Clothing	8	13
Domestic service	1	12
Miscellaneous	21	15
TOTAL	70	100

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices are collected monthly by agents from the most important retail shops and markets. Quotations for water, gas and electricity stem from official tariffs, and those for domestic servants' wages from the minimum wage scales fixed by the Government. The choice of items in the fruits and vegetables group had been made so as to ensure uniformity all the year round.

National publication. Bulletin statistique et économique mensuel, Direction de la statistique, Ministère du plan et de l'industrie (Dakar).

Sierre Leone (Freetown)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1961 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Freetown between December 1960 and November 1961 among a sample of 495 African families of two or more persons; the survey was restricted to low income African households with no family member earning more than £ 20 per month. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	34	58.8
Housing:		
Rent and rates	2	12.4
Fuel and light	3	7.6
Furniture and household goods	10	2.3
House repairs	2	0.5
Clothing	16	7.4
Miscellaneous	28	11.0
TOTAL	95	100.0

Price data. Prices for most items are collected by agents from retail outlets, prices for food items being collected from three major public markets. The frequency of price collection may be weekly, monthly or quarterly, depending on the price variability of the individual item, most food items being priced weekly. Rent quotations are obtained quarterly from 91 dwellings; rates for communal services are obtained annually. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of certain items are accounted for by assuming that the price change for an item during its off-season period is equal to the average change in prices for the non-seasonal items of the same group.

National publication. Statistical Bulletin, Central Statistical Office (Freetown).

For further methodological details, see *Report to the Government of Sierra Leone on Revision of the Consumer Price Index—Freetown; the Mine Workers Price Index and Statistics of Employment, 1961 (ILO/TAP/Sierra Leone/R.2)*, International Labour Office (Geneva).

Singapore

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. April-May 1960 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted between May 1956 and April 1957 among a random sample of 1 200 wage earners' households of two or more persons within the urban area of Singapore. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	79	50.7
Housing:		
Rent, water and charges	4	9.0
Fuel and light	6	4.7
Furniture, furnishings and household equipment	14	1.2
Clothing	18	5.9
Miscellaneous	32	28.5
TOTAL	153	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents or by mail questionnaire from retail shops and markets. Prices for most items are collected monthly, but prices for perishable food items are collected weekly and prices for other food items fortnightly. Rent quotations are obtained at six-monthly intervals.

National publication. Monthly Digest of Statistics, Department of Statistics (Singapore).

For further methodological details, see *Memorandum on the Consumer Price Index, 1963*, Department of Statistics (Singapore).

Somalia (Mogadiscio)

Official title. Cost of Living Index.

Official base. 1966 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Mogadiscio in 1966 from February to October and in December among a sample of 415 households of four or more persons with a monthly income ranging from 100 to 800 shillings at the time of the survey. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	24	61
Fuel and light	3	4
Rent and water	2	15
Clothing	19	4
Miscellaneous	13	16
TOTAL	61	100

Price data. Prices are collected by agents, daily from markets and weeekly from retail shops. Rent quotations are obtained by means of an inquiry undertaken every three months among three types of dwelling units.

National publicattion. Somali Statistics, Central Statistical Department, Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination (Mogadiscio).

For further methodological details, see *Index of Cost of Living, 1966 and Household Expenditure Survey 1966*, Oct. 1967, Statistical Department, Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination (Mogadiscio).

Prior to 1967, the series relates to the former index with original base: April 1950 = 100.

South Africa

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. April 1970 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to 1966 family expenditure patterns.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in November 1966 among European families in 11 principal urban areas of the country; the index covers urban wage and salary earners families with annual incomes up to 6 999 rands. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	84	247.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3	40.7
Rent and water (including maintenance costs of owner-occupied dwellings)	12	176.3
Fuel and light	5	23.5
Household equipment and services	38	131.8
Clothing	56	98.1
Transport	15	144.4
Medical and personal care	16	63.2
Miscellaneous	30	74.5
TOTAL	259	1 000.0

Price data. Prices of commodities (excluding fresh fruits and vegetables) and services are collected by means of mail questionnaires from a representative sample of retail outlets and service establishments in the 11 principal urban areas. Prices for fresh fruits and vegetables are collected weekly by agents. Prices for food, fuel, washing and cleaning materials, clothing and footwear are collected during the first seven days of each month; prices for most remaining items are collected quarterly. Monthly changes in rents and servants' wages are estimated on the basis of the results of the latest available annual censuses on these subjects.

National publication. Bulletin of Statistics, Department of Statistics (Pretoria).

For further methodological details, see *Bulletin of Statistics,* October/December 1970 (Supplement: Explanatory Notes), Department of Statistics (Pretoria).

The series has been linked at 1970 to the former index with original base: October 1958 = 100.

Southern Rhodesia[2]

Official title. Consumer Price Index for African Urban Families.

Official base. 1964 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a base weighted arithmetic average of price relatives and relates to a base of the average of the quarterly indexes for 1964. Separate indexes are computed for each city and are combined together to provide an index for the country as a whole, using the following weights derived from the population censuses: Salisbury 45, Bulawayo 30, Umtali 13 and Gwelo 12.

Weights and composition. The weights are based on family budget surveys, carried out in January 1962 in the townships of Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali and Gwelo, and were later revised in 1963 and 1964. The expenditure pattern on which the index was based relates to unrationed African families. The percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

Groups	*Percentage weights*	
	Salisbury and Bulawayo	*Umtali and Gwelo*
Foodstuffs	53.6	58.0
Drink and tobacco	4.2	4.2
Clothing and footwear	8.3	10.0
Rent, fuel and light	19.6	13.8
Household durables and stores	4.3	4.5
Transport	5.1	3.7
Personal care and health	0.7	0.9
Miscellaneous	4.2	4.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Prior to September 1965, the weights are based on the previous survey conducted during 1958/59.

Price data. Prices are collected quarterly.

National publication. Monthly Digest of Statistics, Central Statistical Office (Salisbury).

Spain

Official title. Cost of Living Index.

Official base. 1968 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from March 1964 to March 1965 among a random sample of 20 800 private households of all types with total annual income, at the time of the survey, ranging between 21 600 and 120 000 pesetas. The survey covered capital cities of 50 provinces, Ceuta and Melilla, 20 municipalities with a population of 50 000 inhabitants or more and 137 with less than 50 000 inhabitants. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	125	49.4
Rent	2	8.0
Clothing	41	13.9
Household operation (fuel, light, water and certain household items)	37	9.9
Miscellaneous and services	50	18.8
TOTAL	255	100.0

[2] Data and description received directly from national sources.

Price data. Prices for most items are collected once a month by agents from approximately 10 000 retail outlets and service establishments. Prices for items included in the sub-group "Potatoes, vegetables, fresh fruits, meat and eggs" are collected four times a month in capital cities of provinces and six main localities, and three times per month in all other municipalities. Rent quotations are obtained for about 6 600 dwellings. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by using different item weights according to the season (for details of the method used see page 32-33 of the source cited at the end of this description).

National publication. Boletín Mensual de Estadística, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Madrid).

For further methodological details, see *Coste de la Vida—Sistema de números índices—base año 1968 = 100, Instituto Nacional de Estadística* (Madrid).

The series has been linked at 1968 to the former index with original base: 1958 = 100.

Sri Lanka (Colombo)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1952 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1949-1950, among 455 manual workers' families in Colombo; the expenditure data obtained from this survey was revalued at 1952 prices, to determine the weights. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	94	61.9
Fuel and light	4	4.3
House rent	1	5.7
Clothing and household linen	63	9.4
Miscellaneous	57	18.7
TOTAL	219	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected three times a month by agents from retail outlets in representative market areas of Colombo City; prices for most food items are ascertained through direct buying by investigators of the Department of Census and Statistics. Rent quotations are obtained periodically for working-class houses from assessment registers of the municipal authorities. No particular account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in prices, except for seasonal vegetables for which geometric average of price relatives, instead of arithmetic average, is used in the computation.

National publication. Ceylon Labour Gazette, Department of Labour, Ministry of Labour (Colombo).

For further methodological details, see *A New Consumers' Price Index,* Sessional Paper VI, 1953, and *Report of Committee to Revise the Cost of Living Index,* Sessional Paper XI, 1959, Government Publications Bureau (Colombo).

Sudan

Official title. Retail Price Index.

Official base. January 1970 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1967-1968 in Khartoum, Khartoum North and Omdurman among a random sample of 1 500 households comprising six members, and with annual income between £S 300 and £S 500. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food and tobacco	31	66.5
Housing:		
Rent, fuel, light and water	5	12.4
Clothing	22	5.9
Miscellaneous	11	15.2
TOTAL	69	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents every Thursday of the week, from retail outlets in Khartoum, Khartoum North and Omdurman. Data for electricity, gas, education and transportation are collected from authorities. Costs of medical care are based on doctor fees and on the price of one selected medical product. Basic rent quotations stem from a survey undertaken in December 1969; rents being relatively stable, new quotations need not be ascertained at too frequent intervals.

National publication. The figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly by the Department of Statistics (Khartoum); they do not appear in national publications.

Prior to 1970, the series relates to the former index with original base: January 1951 = 100.

Surinam (Paramaribo)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. April 1968–March 1969 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during the period April 1968 to March 1969 in Paramaribo and surroundings among 592 households of wage earners and salaried employees of three or more persons (at least a couple with a child under 15 years), with an annual gross income of the head of the family not exceeding 6 000 Florins at the time of the survey. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	92	39.9
Housing:		
Rent, water and electricity	3	9.5
Fuel	4	1.9
Furniture, furnishings and cleaning materials	36	12.3
Clothing	48	11.0
Other:		
Personal and medical care	23	6.2
Transport	5	9.5
Tobacco	2	1.3
Education and recreation	16	8.4
TOTAL	229	100.0

Price data. Prices for all items are collected monthly, between the 20th of the preceding month and the 19th of the current month, by agents, from 188 retail outlets and appropriate service establishments in Paramaribo and surroundings (except for fresh fruits, vegetables and fish: daily, from Department of Agriculture which collects the prices from the central market). Rent quotations are obtained from 60 private dwellings (20 each month). Since most items are available on the market throughout the year, no adjustment for seasonal fluctuation is necessary.

National publication. Prijsindexcijfers van de Gezinsconsumptie (Consumer Price Index) Statistische Berichten, Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek (Paramaribo).

For further methodological details, see *Basis Budget van Consumptieve Huishouduitgaven in Paramaribo en Omgeving 1968-1969 (Basic Budget of Household Consumption Expenditure in Paramaribo and Surroundings 1968-1969)* Stichting Planbureau (Surinam).

Prior to 1970, the series relates to the former index with original base: Third quarter 1953 = 100.

Sweden

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1949 = 100.

Computation. The index is a chain index with yearly links. Unweighted price averages for each item in each price survey unit are combined in a weighted national price average, with weights based on the population in the stratum which each price survey unit represents.

Weights and composition. The weights for the major groups are derived from the national account estimates of private consumption expenditure and are revised every December. Weights within groups are derived from family expenditure surveys and from trade statistics; the latest study refers to the income and expenditure of 3 686 households in 1958. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index in 1967 are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	72	28.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	16	9.1
Housing	2	10.6
Fuel and light	5	4.7
Clothing	41	10.4
Household furnishings and utensils	47	10.4
Miscellaneous	44	26.3
TOTAL	227	100.0

Price data. With some exceptions, prices are collected by agents from about 1 500 retail stores and 700 service establishments in 70 urban and rural areas selected in a national sample. Prices are also obtained directly from stores or dealers and various establishments for goods and services. Prices for food and clothing are collected monthly, and all other items except rent are priced quarterly. Rent quotations are obtained through an annual housing survey of a sample of about 900 dwellings. Special treatment of seasonal prices is provided for a few food items. The method implies computation of seasonal quotients and a trend adjustment; the seasonal adjustment is based on the seasonal prices for the three previous years.

National publications. Statistiska meddelanden (Statistical reports), series H, and *Allmän Månadsstatistik* (Monthly Digest of Swedish Statistics), Statistiska centralbyrán (Central Bureau of Statistics) (Stockholm).

For further methodological details, see *Konsumentpriser och indexberäkninger åren 1931-1959* (Consumer Prices and Index Computations 1931-1959), 1961, Socialstyrelsen (Social Welfare Board) (Stockholm).

Switzerland

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. September 1966 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from January to December 1963 in 15 regions of the country among 334 wage earners' and 245 salaried employees' families. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	70	31
Drinks and tobacco	10	5
Heat and light	10	6
Rent	4	17
Clothing	45	13
Household equipment and maintenance	39	7
Transportation	15	9
Health and personal care	36	7
Education and entertainment	21	5
TOTAL	250	100

Price data. The frequency, method, source and scope of price collection vary with the particular item. Prices of items in the groups "food" (34 towns) and "heat and light" are collected monthly. Prices for clothing items are collected quarterly and those for other groups half-yearly. Rent quotations are obtained in 32 towns from about 70 000 dwellings with two to five rooms. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by using monthly seasonal correction factors reflecting, in particular, the relative importance of these items at the production and consumption levels and the price ratios during the period 1955-1964 (for details of the method used see pages 5-6 of the source cited at the end of this description).

National publication. La Vie économique, Office fédéral de l'industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail, Département fédéral de l'Economie publique (Berne).

For further methodological details, see *La Vie économique*, 77ème supplément, 1966, *Révision de l'indice suisse des prix à la consommation*, Office fédéral de l'industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail, Département fédéral de l'Economie publique (Berne).

Prior to 1967, the series relates to the former index with original base: August 1939 = 100. The "all items" index has been linked to the former series.

Syrian Arab Republic (Damascus)

Official title. Retail Price Index.

Official base. 1962 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during the period June 1961 to July 1962. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*weights*
Food	39	522.3
Housing:		
Fuel, light and water	5	49.3
Rent	1	156.2
Household operation and furnishing	17	55.4
Clothing	13	114.8
Transport	5	24.2
Miscellaneous	12	77.8
TOTAL	92	1 000.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from four stores and one market; depending on the nature of the items, prices are ascertained weekly, fortnightly or monthly. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. Statistical Abstract, Central Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister (Damascus).

Thailand (Bangkok-Thonburi)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1962 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period. Beginning 1964, however, the index is a monthly chain computation of base-weights and price relatives of two consecutive periods; with this computation, the index for the previous month is up-dated to obtain the index for the current month.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1962 in the Bangkok-Thonburi Municipal Area among families of two or more persons with annual income ranging from 3 000 to 60 000 bahts at the time of survey. The number of items and the percentage weights used, beginning 1964, in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	93	48.0
Housing:		
Rent and repairs	6	6.9
Fuel, light and water	6	7.9
Household equipment, cleaning and telephone charge	29	2.6
Domestic servants' wages	1	1.7
Clothing	51	9.1
Medical and personal care	22	7.2
Transport	10	6.1
Education and recreation	11	5.6
Tobacco and alcoholic beverages	3	4.9
TOTAL	232	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from 1 409 outlets in 21 market areas and from 38 service establishments. The total number of price quotations is about 16 000. Prices for food items are collected

weekly from at least four retail outlets in each market area and during the week which includes the 15th of the month for other items. Data for telephone, electricity and water rates, wages of servants, hospital charges etc., are obtained from government agencies. Rent quotations are collected quarterly from a sample of about 225 tenants. No account is generally taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices; for certain items, fluctuations are accounted for by maintaining during the off-season period the closing prices of the preceding season.

National publication. Bulletin of Statistics, National Statistical Office, Office of the Prime Minister (Bangkok),

For further methodological details, see *Consumer Price Index for Bangkok-Thonburi*, Department of Commercial Intelligence, Ministry of Economic Affairs (Bangkok).

Togo (Lomé)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1963 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from June 1964 to June 1965 among African private households in Lomé. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	53	47.9
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and kola	12	10.6
Fuel, water and light	6	5.3
Household equipment and cleaning materials	13	2.8
Housing:		
Rent	1	2.9
Repairs	7	3.9
Clothing	16	7.7
Transport	4	3.5
Services	9	3.1
Miscellaneous	30	12.3
TOTAL	151	100.0

Price data. Prices for all items are collected by agents from local market, main stores and service establishments. Prices for local food items are ascertained twice a week; those for all other items are obtained once a month.

National publication. Bulletin mensuel de statistique, Direction de la statistique, Secrétariat d'Etat à la présidence chargé du commerce, du plan et de l'industrie (Lomé).

For further methodological details, see *Prix-Indices des prix et coût de la vie à Lomé—Indice des prix à la consommation familiale à Lomé, Base 100 en 1963*, Direction de la statistique, Ministère des Finances, de l'Economie et du Plan (Lomé).

Trinidad and Tobago

Official title. Index of Retail Prices.

Official base. September 1960 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted between December 1957 and June 1958 among a random sample of 1 056 households in Trinidad and Tobago, and relate to the expenditure patterns of households with an income up to $200 per month for households of at least two persons, and up to $150 per month for one-person households. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	107	490
Drinks and tobacco	7	77
Housing:		
Rent	1	25
Owner-occupation costs	15	52
Fuel and light	6	29
Clothing	33	99
Furniture and household supplies	57	67
Services and transport	25	142
Drugs and toilet articles	23	19
TOTAL	274	1 000

Price data. Prices for most items are collected monthly by agents from 98 retail outlets distributed over eight areas and refer to the eight-day period commencing the second Wednesday of each month. Prices of market products are collected four times per month on different mornings each week to account for daily price fluctuations. Rent quotations are obtained quarterly from a sample of 200 dwellings; owner-occupation costs comprise rates and taxes, labour charges in house building costs and repairs as well as maintenance charges. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by pricing these items only when they are in season; when they are out of season the weights are redistributed over the remaining fresh fruits and vegetable items.

National publication. Trinidad and Tobago Gazette (Extraordinary), Government Printing Office (Port-of-Spain).

For further methodological details, see *The Index of Retail Prices—Special Studies and Papers No. 7, 1960*, Central Statistical Office (Port-of-Spain).

Tunisia (Tunis)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1970 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted between 1965 and 1968 in the whole country. For Tunis and suburbs, the survey was conducted among a sample of 979 households with an average size of five persons, obtained from the results of the last population and housing census (May 1966). The index relates to families with annual expenditure ranging between 200 and 725 Dinars at the time of the survey. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	83	51.0
Housing (rent, fuel, light, water, furniture, furnishing, appliances, etc.)	30	18.0
Clothing	33	12.0
Cleaning materials, personal and medical care	25	6.2
Transport	11	4.6
Recreation and miscellaneous	18	8.2
TOTAL	200	100.0

Price data. Prices for food items are collected from 37 retail outlets and markets. Prices for clothing items, rent and services are obtained from 100 retail outlets and 39 service establishments. The frequency of price collection depends on the price variability of the items.

National publication. Bulletin mensuel de statistique, Institut national de la statistique, Ministère du Plan (Tunis).

For further methodological details, see *Bulletin mensuel de statistique*, présentation du nouvel indice des prix à la consommation des familles, dont le chef est salarié, résidant à Tunis, No. 202, October 1971, Institut national de la statistique, Premier ministère (Tunis).

The series has been linked at 1970 to the former index with original base: 1962 = 100.

Turkey (Ankara)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1968 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Ankara from September to August 1966 among a sample of 494 households of all categories. The index relates to the consumption pattern of 259 households with a monthly income ranging from £500 to £1,500 at the time of the survey. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	76	47.8
Housing	10	18.9
Clothing	34	14.9
Household operations and furnishing	16	6.7
Health and personal care	7	2.8
Transport	6	5.4
Education and entertainment	9	3.5
TOTAL	158	100.0

Although rent is not a component group of the index it is taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from more than 100 retail outlets and service establishments. The frequency of price collection depends on the nature of the items; prices for fruits and vegetables are ascertained in the morning and in the afternoon of two consecutive days each week, the reporting days changing every week. Prices for other items are collected monthly during the week which includes the 15th of the month. Seasonal fluctuations are not taken into account except for the prices of the sub-groups "Meat, fish and poultry" and "Fresh and dried vegetables and fruits", by the use of varying monthly item weights.

National publication. Aylik Istatistik Bülteni (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics), State Institute of Statistics (Ankara).

For further methodological details, see *Fiat Indeksleri Bülteni*, published monthly (in turkish only) by the State Institute of Statistics (Ankara).

Prior to 1968, the series refers to the former index with original base: 1958 = 100.

Uganda (Kampala)

Official title. Cost of Living Index for Low Income Group.

Official base. January 1961 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1964 among unskilled workers families in Kampala. The index relates to unskilled African workers earning about Shs. 150 per month at the time of the survey. The percentage weights used in the computattion of the index are as follows:

Group	Percentage weights
Food	70
Beverages and tobacco	11
Fuel and soap	8
Household goods	2
Clothing	9
TOTAL	100

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices are obtained through direct buying, by agents, on the second Friday of each month in 10 African markets in Kampala. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. Quarterly Economic and Statistical Bulletin, Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (Entebbe).

Official title. Cost of Living Index for High Income Group.

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official base. January 1961 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1963 in Entebbe and Kampala among families of senior civil servants. The index relates to Government officials with a basic annual salary of about Shs. 27 000 at the time of the survey. The percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Percentage weights
Food	25.4
Beverages and tobacco	7.0
Household	11.6
Clothing	7.2
Transport	34.9
Personal and medical care	2.2
Domestic service	7.5
Entertainment and miscellaneous	4.2
TOTAL	100.0

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices are collected by means of mail questionnaires on the second Tuesday of each month from about 55 retail outlets in Kampala. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. Quarterly Economic and Statistical Bulletin, Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (Entebbe).

USSR

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only. Separate series are also shown for the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR.

Official title. State Retail Price Index.

Official base. 1940 = 100 and 1950 = 100.

Computation. The index is a chain index; it is calculated each year with yearly links using Paasche's formula $\frac{\Sigma p_i\ q_i}{\Sigma p_o\ q_i}$

Weights are calculated on the basis of value of goods sold in retail trade, as derived from current trade statistics, supplemented by family budget data.

Price data. Prices for the items included in the index are taken from the price list fixed by the State for the observance of all trading organisations in the country.

National publication. Narodnoe Khoziaistvo SSSR, Statisticheskii ezhegodnik (The National Economy of the USSR, Statistical Year Book), TSentral'noe Statisticheskoe Upravlenie SSSR (Central Statistical Board of the USSR) (Moscow).

For further methodological details, see *Vestnik statistiki,* No. 9, 1966, Organ TSentral'nogo Statisticheskogo Upravlenia pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Central Statistical Board under the Council of Ministers of the USSR), *Metody ischislenia real'nykh dokhodov naselenia* (Computation Methods of real incomes of the population), by P. Moskvin, p. 40.

United Kingdom

Official title. General Index of Retail Prices.

Official base. January 1962 = 100.

Computation. The index is a chain index with yearly links, the weights being changed at the beginning of each calendar year. The index for each month is first computed as a weighted arithmetic mean with the average level of prices in the previous January taken as 100. The resulting index is then linked back through January in each preceding year to January 1962.

Weights and composition. The weights are revised each January on the results of a continuing Family Expenditure Survey (which was started in 1957, covering about 3 500 households a year, and expanded to cover about 7 000 from 1967) for three years ending in the previous June, revalued at the prices ruling at the date of revision. The index covers the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. Households of pensioners living on low incomes and households the head of which had a weekly gross income of £45 in 1967 and 1968, £50 in 1969, £55 in 1970 and £65 in 1971, are excluded. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights (1972)*
Food	150	25.1
Meals taken outside home		4.6
Alcoholic drinks	4	6.6
Tobacco	2	5.3
Housing:		
Rent (including owner-occupied dwellings)	1	7.1
Repairs and maintenance	5	1.9
Rates and water charges	1	3.1
Fuel and light	5	6.0
Clothing	64	8.9
Durable household goods	49	5.8
Transport and vehicles	16	13.9
Miscellaneous goods	31	6.5
Services	20	5.2
TOTAL	348	100.0

Price data. The frequency, method, source and scope of price collection vary with the particular item. Prices of items of food are collected monthly by agents from about 1 000 retail shops distributed over 200 localities. Prices of items in the groups "Services" and "Meals taken outside home" are obtained monthly; prices of wines and spirits and those for a number of items included in the groups "Tobacco", "Fuel and light" and "Transport and vehicles" are collected quarterly either by agents or by postal enquiry from 200 localities. Prices of minor durable household goods and clothing items are collected monthly by postal enquiry from retailers in 150 localities; prices of major household durables are collected quarterly by agents in 27 localities. Retail prices of beer are obtained quarterly by postal enquiry from manufacturers. Rent information in respect of about 3 million local authority dwellings is obtained half-yearly; a sample of about 10 000 privately-owned and rented dwellings is divided into six sub-samples, and one sub-sample is visited for rent information each month.

National publications. Monthly Digest of Statistics, Central Statistical Office and "Department of Employment Gazette", Department of Employment (London).

For further methodological details, see *Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices,* Studies in Official Statistics No. 6, H.M. Stationery Office, Department of Employment (London).

United Rep. of Tanzania (Dar es Salaam)

Official title. Retail Price Index.

Official base. December 1951 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in August 1950 among lower paid African workers in Dar es Salaam and relate to African wage earners only. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	19	77
Drinks and tobacco	3	7
Fuel and soap	5	8
Clothing	10	6
Household equipment	6	2
TOTAL	43	100

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices of foodstuffs, fuel and soap are collected by sample purchase, prices of other items are collected by quotation; both purchases and quotations are collected from shops and market stalls in four main African residential areas by agents at the middle of each month for which the index is calculated (i.e., January, March, May, June, July, September, November and December). In ILO and United Nations publications, annual indices represent simple arithmetic averages of indices for these eight months.

National publication. Monthly Statistical Bulletin, Central Statistical Bureau (Dar es Salaam).

For further methodological details, see *The Pattern of Income, Expenditure and Consumption of African Labourers in Dar es Salaam, August 1950,* East African Statistical Department (Dar es Salaam).

United States

Official title. Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

Official base. 1967 = 100.

Computation. Average price changes from the previous pricing period to the current month are expressed in percentage terms for each item. For each of the 56 pricing areas, these percentage changes are combined using weighting factors based on the importance in the area family spending pattern of each priced item and the other items which it represents. The area totals are combined with weights representing the number of wage earner and clerical worker families in each area to obtain the current index for the United States city average.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a consumer expenditure survey conducted in 1960-1961 in 72 urban areas among a total of 4 860 urban wage earners' and clerical workers' families and 517 single workers living alone, average expenditures being adjusted to account for price changes between the survey dates and 1963. The families represented in the index average 3.7 persons in size and their average family annual income was about $6 230 after taxes. The average annual income of single persons was about $3 560 after taxes. The approximate number of items in each major group and the relative importance of the groups as of December 1963, the time of the last major revision, are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	105	22.5
Housing:		
Shelter (rent, home ownership and maintenance and repairs)	18	20.2
Fuels and utilities	10	5.2
Household furnishings and operation	53	7.7
Clothing	77	10.6
Transportation	34	13.9
Medical care	38	5.8
Personal care	12	2.8
Reading and recreation	34	6.0
Other	15	5.3
TOTAL	396	100.0

Price data. Most prices are collected by agents from a representative sample of about 18 000 stores and service establishments in 56 urban areas. Rental rates are obtained from about 40 000 tenants. Prices for food items are collected every month in each urban location. Most other goods and services are priced monthly in the five largest metropolitan areas and quarterly in all other areas.

National publications. Monthly Labor Review and *The Consumer Price Index,* Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor (Washington, D.C.).

For further methodological details, see *The Consumer Price Index: History and Techniques,* Bulletin No. 1517, *BLS Handbook of Methods,* Bulletin No. 1711, 1971, and *The Consumer Price Index, a short description 1971,* Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor (Washington, D.C.).

Uruguay (Montevideo)[1]

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. August 1962 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Montevideo during the period February-April 1962 among a random sample of 400 wage earners' and salaried employees' families (excl. the banking sector) with one or more children under 18 years of age. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	45	54.0
Rent, electricity and telephone	3	13.6
Clothing	39	11.4
Miscellaneous (including fuel)	26	21.0
TOTAL	113	100.0

Price data. Prices for most items are collected on the 15th of each month by agents from about 120 stores and other retail outlets, as well as from 52 service establishments. Prices for clothing item are collected twice per year from 27 stores. Data for gas and electricity are obtained from the tariff applied by the official distributive services. Rent quotations are received directly from the Service of "Garantía de Alquileres de la Contaduría General de la Nación". Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits are accounted for by pricing these items only when they are in season.

National publication. Indice de los Precios del Consumo, Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (Montevideo).

Venezuela (Caracas)

Official title. Cost of Living Index.

Official base. 1968 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in the metropolitan area of Caracas between 15 October and 15 November 1966 among a random sample of 948 families of all types. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

[1] See Annex II.

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food and tobacco	142	27.1
Household operation (housing, fuel and light, furnishing etc.)	54	30.0
Clothing	50	5.9
Miscellaneous	68	37.0
TOTAL	314	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents. Prices of items included in the group "Food and tobacco" as well as those of certain items purchased frequently, such as soap, insecticide etc., are collected weekly from 52 retail stores and markets; prices of remaining items are ascertained monthly. In the computation of the index no account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in the item prices.

National publication. Boletín Mensual, Departamento de investigaciones económicas, Banco Central de Venezuela (Caracas).

For further methodological details, see *Estudio sobre presupuestos familiares en el área metropolitana de Caracas para la elaboración de un índice de costo de vida,* Banco Central de Venezuela (Caracas).

Viet-Nam, Rep. of (Saigon)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. 1969 = 100.

Computation. The index is a chain computation (i.e., instead of comparing price quotations for the month of reference with those for the base period, they are compared with those of the previous month) using a formula equivalent to the base-weighted arithmetic average.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from 1st October 1968 to 30 September 1969 among private wage earners' households in Saigon. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	59	64.9
Housing:		
Rent	1	1.1
Fuel, light and water	4	3.7
Maintenance and repairs	4	3.2
Furniture, household equipment and cleaning materials	15	4.2
Clothing	13	7.2
Miscellaneous:		
Medical and personal care	7	5.5
Transport	5	3.2
Entertainment, education, tobacco etc.	11	7.0
TOTAL	119	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents. Prices for food items are ascertained weekly from the three main markets; those for all other items are obtained monthly from retail outlets and service establishments.

National publication. Thông-kê Nguyêt-San (*Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*), National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of National Planning and Development (Saigon).

For further methodological details, see *Thông-kê Nguyêt-San* (*Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*), Nos. 9 and 12, 1971 and 1, 1972, National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of National Planning and Development (Saigon).

The series has been linked at 1965 to the former index with original base: 1959 = 100.

Western Samoa (Apia)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official base. January-March 1951 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from February to April 1951 among a sample of 38 families of public servants living at european standard; the index relates to 22 indigenous families with an annual average income of £540. The total number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	•	45.2
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	•	7.4
Housing	•	6.2
Fuel and light	•	5.2
Clothing	•	11.1
Transport	•	5.4
Domestic services	•	7.5
Miscellaneous	•	12.0
TOTAL	126	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected by agents from the local market, four main stores and from service establishments in Apia. Prices for items included in the "food" group are ascertained on the 15th of each month; quotations for all other items and services are obtained quarterly. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication. Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, Department of Statistics (Apia).

Yemen, Democratic (Aden)

Official title. Retail Price Index.

Official base. October 1958 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights stem from estimates resulting from consultations within the administration of Aden. The index relates to wage earners with monthly incomes ranging at the base period from £20 to £40. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	33	59.0
Rent	8	8.0
Fuel, light and water	7	8.0
Clothing	14	9.0
Household supplies	8	3.5
Other expenditure	13	12.5
TOTAL	83	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected monthly by agents from three separate stores in each of the five zones of the territory; price data refers to the second Thursday of each month.

National publication. Official Gazette, People's Republic, The Government Printer (Aden).

Yugoslavia

Official title. Cost of Living Index.

Official base. 1966 = 100 (indices appearing in national publications are computed on the basis of changes in average prices from the previous year, thus the index base changes each calendar year).

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items are derived from the results of a permanent survey on income and expenditure conducted in 37 large towns and covering about 1 200 workers' and employees' families (with two adults and two children under 18 years of age). The index is obtained by successive weighting of arithmetic price averages, the weights used being based on the sales turnover of items sold in the different towns and republics where prices are collected and on the expenditure pattern of the families covered by the permanent survey.

The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	94	4,750
Drinks and tobacco	8	530
Housing:		
Rent	1	442
Maintenance and water	4	116
Fuel and light	9	513
Clothing	59	1,482
Household goods and services	36	632
Personal hygiene	18	316
Culture and recreation	18	669
Transport and communications	19	550
TOTAL	266	10 000

Price data. Prices for most items are collected monthly by agents from approximately 3 500 retail outlets distributed over 54 towns; prices for agricultural products are collected every fortnight. Rent quotations are obtained from seven different categories of dwelling in each of the 54 towns. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by shifting monthly item weights within the constant group weights.

National publication. Indeks, Federal Statistical Institute (Belgrade).

For further methodological details, see *Metodološki materijali,* Nos. 122, 168 and 181, Federal Statistical Institute (Belgrade).

Zaire (Kinshasa)

Official title. Consumer Price Index.

Official base. November-December 1961 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Kinshasa between the 3rd October and the 1st November 1962 by means of questionnaires addressed to 85 government employees with a monthly salary ranging from 4 000 to 12 000 francs; 64 questionnaires were returned of which 52 were retained for final analysis. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	36	368
Fuel, light and water	4	32
Clothing	7	439
Household equipment and personal care	6	62
Transport and entertainment	4	99
TOTAL	57	1 000

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data. Prices are collected monthly by agents during the first fortnight in six important markets for certain perishable food items (such as fresh fruits and vegetables, meat etc.) and during the second fortnight for all other items.

National publication. Prix et indices des prix à la consommation familiale, Institut national de la statistique, Office national de la recherche et du développement (Kinshasa).

Zambia

Official title. Consumer Price Index for Low Income Group.

Official base. 1969 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted chain index with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period. The index represents the weighted average of indices relating to the urban areas of Lusaka, Ndola, Copperbelt, Kabwe and Livingstone, the weights used being proportionate to the population of high density areas of each town, according to the 1969 population census (respectively, in percentages, 31.4—18.2—35.6—9.0—and 5.8).

Weights and composition. The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during the period September 1966–June 1968 in Lusaka, Ndola, Kabwe, Kitwe, Livingstone and Luanshya among 2 276 urban households. The index relates to urban families with monthly income not exceeding 60 kwacha. The approximate number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food and tobacco	39	64.7
Housing:		
Rent and water	2	6.2
Fuel and light	7	4.9
Furniture, furnishing and household equipment	19	6.5
Clothing	31	13.6
Miscellaneous	22	4.1
TOTAL	120	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected around the middle of each month by agents or mail questionnaires from retail outlets, state owned enterprises, market areas and service establishments and from official sources as far as controlled prices are concerned. Some items are

scertained through direct buying in market areas and elected shops. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of ertain fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by mitting the seasonal item from the index during its ff-season period and assigning its weights to the re-aining items in the same sub-group.

National publication. Monthly Digest of Statistics, Central Statistical Office (Lusaka).

For further methodological details, see *Consumer rice Index Numbers, Low Income Group: New Series,* une 1970, Central Statistical Office (Lusaka).

Prior to 1970, the series relates to the former ndex with original base: January 1962 = 100.

Official title. Consumer Price Index for High In-ome Group.

Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official base. 1969 = 100.

Computation. The index is computed as a weighted hain index with fixed base, the weights corresponding o the base period. The index represents the weighted verage of indices relating to the urban areas of Lusaka, Ndola, Copperbelt, Kabwe and Livingstone, the weights sed being proportionate to the population of the espective areas, according to the 1969 population ensus.

Weights and composition. The weights were de-ived from a family expenditure survey conducted dur-ing the period September 1966–June 1968 in Lusaka, Ndola, Kabwe, Kitwe, Livingstone and Luanshya among 2 276 urban households. The index relates to high-income urban consumers. The percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Percentage Weights*
Food and tobacco	30.9
Rent, fuel and light	19.4
Furniture, furnishing and household equipment	13.0
Clothing	7.9
Medical care	1.3
Transport	15.8
Recreation and education	7.9
Miscellaneous and services	3.8
TOTAL	100.0

Price data. Prices are collected around the middle of each month by agents or mail questionnaires from retail outlets, state owned enterprises and service establishments and from official sources as far as controlled prices are concerned. Rent quotations for 21 dwellings and data for electricity and gas are obtained from municipal authorities.

National publication. Monthly Digest of Statistics, Central Statistical Office (Lusaka).

Prior to 1970, the series relates to the former index with original base: January 1962 = 100.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Introduction

The series refer to detailed national accounts estimates for countries and territories. The form and concepts of the tables in these publications generally agree, except for the countries with centrally planned economies, with the recommendations in the United Nations report entitled *A System of National Accounts* (SNA), Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 2, Rev. 3.[1] For the countries with centrally planned economies the form and concepts generally agree with the recommendations in the report entitled *Basic Principles of the System of Balances of the National Economy,* Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 17,[2] published by the United Nations.

The conceptual frameworks and definitions governing the systems are summarized in this report. The reader should refer to them for more detailed definitions of the principal aggregates and their respective components. Every effort has been made to present the estimates of the various countries in a form designed to facilitate international comparability.

In general the tables show two different types of series for the market economies, one based on the present SNA, and the other based on the former SNA, with the product aggregate adjusted, to the extent possible, to approximate the valuation of the present SNA. The present SNA was adopted by the Statistical Commission at its fifteenth session[3] for the use of national statistical authorities and in the international reporting of comparable national accounting data. The present system is a revision and extension of the SNA which was formulated in 1952, and provides a comprehensive and detailed framework for the systematic and integrated recording of the flows and stocks of an economy. It brings together data ranging in degree of aggregation from the consolidated accounts of the nation to detailed input-output and flow-of-funds tables into an articulated, coherent system. The domestic product account of the former SNA is disaggregated into production accounts in respect of industries and commodities and the flow "net lending or borrowing" is dismembered into the transactions in financial assets and liabilities of the institutional sectors and subsectors of an economy. The income and outlay and capital finance accounts of the nation are divided into corresponding accounts for institutional sectors and subsectors. The present system incorporates additional classifications in respect of the activities of government and private nonprofit bodies and transfers of income so as to furnish much more adequate tabulations of data than the former SNA concerning the effects of these bodies on the economy, the provision of social and community services, and the redistribution of incomes. It also integrates constant-price data in respect of the supply and disposition of goods and services.

The System of Material Product Balances (MPS) furnishes the means for standardizing the national accounting data which the Statistical Office of the United Nations receives from countries with centrally planned economies. The principles of the System of Material Product Balances have been developed on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist theory of social production.

The general statement of each table describes the extent to which the estimates conform conceptually to the recommendations of SNA or MPS. Important deviations from SNA or MPS, where known, are described in the general statements, while differences in definitions and coverage of specific items are indicated in foot-notes to the relevant tables.

Detailed estimates of national accounts aggregates together with documentation on sources and on the concepts and methods employed in various countries and territories are published annually by the United Nations in the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics.*[4]

[1] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.69.XVII.3. The first edition of the report published in 1953 was prepared by an expert committee appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

[2] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.XVII.10.

[3] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10,* paras. 8-24.

[4] *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, 1971* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.XVII.3) and previous issues.

Index numbers of gross domestic product, excluding the services of general government and of private organizations: World

and

Index numbers of gross domestic product by kind of economic activity: market economies by region

General statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the world and regional index numbers of gross product by kind of economic activity (value added) which are compiled as weighted averages of country indexes of gross product at 1963 prices. Regional indexes for each industry group are first compiled from the appropriate series of indicators for the countries

concerned. The series of indexes for the market economies are combined with those for the centrally planned economies. In this combination, use is made in the cases of the market economies of a series of indexes relating to gross domestic product, excluding services (financing, insurance, real estate and business services, community, social and personal services and public administration and defence), since these services are generally not covered in the indexes of total value added for the centrally planned economies.

The country indexes utilized for the market economies are derived from official estimates of gross domestic product at constant prices and those for the centrally planned economies from data on gross output or net material product at constant prices expressed in national currency units but, in a limited number of cases, indexes computed by the countries themselves were directly used. For some countries the indicator series are obtained by linking together separate series covering the full period.

Various methods are utilized to obtain indicators for countries where constant price estimates of gross domestic product by kind of economic activity are not available. For example, national indexes of the quantum of production are employed for agriculture, total industrial activity, manufacturing and, in some cases, for construction; where such national indexes are not available for agriculture, indexes compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) are utilized. In the absence of official series for total industrial activity or manufacturing, use is made of indicators for those components which are officially provided and utilized in compiling the world index of industrial production of the Statistical Office of the United Nations. In the remaining cases, estimates from unofficial sources are utilized or indicator series are prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, generally by deflating related series at current prices by suitable price indexes.

In the case of the market economies, the country weights of the industrial categories are generally based on their contribution in 1963 to gross domestic product in terms of the former SNA, using an approximate coverage in producers' values in terms of the present SNA, expressed in US dollars. In making the conversion from national currency units to US dollars, the same exchange rate is employed for each industrial category. For countries with a single fixed exchange rate system, the conversion rate is generally the par value of the currency. For countries with a single fluctuating rate, the conversion rate is the annual average of import and export rates as reported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). For countries with multiple exchange rates, the conversion rate is an average of the implicit rates obtained by comparing the values of exports and imports in US dollars and in national currency units as reported by the IMF. In converting the data for the centrally planned economies from national currency units into US dollars, official "special" rates of exchange are normally utilized. Those rates are applied to value added in total production and in each industrial category.

Population figures used in calculating the index numbers of *per capita* gross domestic product are generally mid-year estimates reported in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

Index numbers of gross domestic product by type of expenditure: market economies by region

General statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to index numbers of gross domestic product by type of expenditure for the market economies combined and for regions and economic groupings within this category. They are compiled as weighted averages of country indexes for each type of expenditure on gross domestic product at constant prices. Regional indexes for each type of expenditure are first compiled from the appropriate series of indicators for the countries concerned.

The country indexes utilized in the calculations are derived from official estimates, in national currency, gross domestic product by type of expenditure at constant prices. For some countries the indicator series are obtained by linking together separate series covering the full period

The weights for the different types of expenditure are based on their respective levels in 1963, expressed in US dollars. In making the conversion from national currency units to US dollars, the same exchange rate is employed for each type of expenditure. For countries with a single fixed exchange rate system, the conversion rate is generally the par value of the currency.

Population figures used in calculating the index numbers of *per capita* gross domestic product are generally mid-year estimates reported in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

Index numbers of total and *per capita* product at constant prices

General statement

The table published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to index numbers of total (A) and *per capita* (b) domestic product at constant prices in terms of the former SNA. It should be noted that the index numbers for the particular countries refer to different weight-base periods. The figures should be interpreted with caution. They are subject to some imprecision and are appropriate for indicating general trends rather than precise year-to-year changes. The methods used to measure the estimates in constant prices differ widely; intercountry comparisons should, therefore, be made only with the necessary reservations.

Estimates of national income and gross domestic product

General statement

With a few exceptions, the series refer to national income in market prices and to gross domestic product in purchasers' values for the countries with market economies; and to net material product for the countries with centrally planned economies. These aggregates are defined below. It should be noted that the concepts governing the particular country estimates do not necessarily strictly follow the general definitions. Significant conceptual differences are summarized in the foot-notes to the tables in the *Statistical Yearbook* and the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

The gross domestic product in purchasers' values

In present SNA (by type of expenditure). The gross domestic product is equal to the sum of the items in respect of final expenditure on goods and services, in purchasers' values, less the c.i.f. value of imports of goods and services.

(By cost-structure). The items constituting the cost-structure of gross domestic products are: compensation of employees, operating surplus, consumption of capital assets and excess of indirect taxes over subsidies.

Differences in former SNA. The gross domestic product, in purchasers' values, in the former SNA differs from that in the present SNA because included are (i) operating surplus (net rent) in respect of buildings owned and occupied by government, (ii) motor vehicle duties and similar government levies paid by households, and (iii) bank service charges to households. Excluded are charges in respect of the consumption of machinery and equipment of government and private non-profit services. Private non-profit bodies primarily serving business which are entirely, or mainly, financed and controlled by the public authorities are classified as enterprises (industries) rather than as government services. Additions to, and withdrawals from, stocks of internally processed commodities are, in principle, valued at explicit costs rather than at producers' values.

National income in market prices

In present and former SNA. The sum of (i) compensation of employees received by residents, (ii) the net entrepreneurial and property income of residents, and (iii) indirect taxes reduced by subsidies.

Differences in former SNA. While the formal definition is identical, national income in market prices in the former SNA differs from that in the present SNA primarily because included are (i) the imputed bank service charges to households, (ii) motor vehicles duties and similar levies paid by households, and (iii) imputed net rents in respect of buildings owned and occupied by government for civilian purposes; and the entrepreneurial income of domestic branches owned by non-residents, and of foreign branches owned by residents, is assigned to the owners.

Net material product

The net material product (national income) may be compiled as (*a*) the global product (the gross output of goods and material services) less the intermediate consumption of goods and material services, including the consumption of fixed assets, (*b*) the sum of primary incomes of the population and enterprises, or (*c*) the sum of the final uses of goods and material services—final consumption, net capital formation, losses and the excess of exports over imports.

Expenditure on gross domestic product

and

Net material product by use

General statement

The series refer to the distribution of gross domestic product in purchasers' values, at current prices, by type of expenditure, in absolute as well as in percentage terms. The figures are based on the estimates of gross domestic product and its components shown in the country table "The gross domestic product and expenditure" for the market economies; and of net material product and its components shown in the country table "Net material product by use" for the centrally planned economies; these two country tables are shown in the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics,* where the items shown there are defined as follows:

Expenditure on gross domestic product

Government final consumption expenditure

In present SNA. The excess of the gross output of government services over the sum of their sales of services and new goods and the value of their own account production of fixed assets which is not segregated as an industry. It is equivalent to the sum of (i) purchases, less sales, of goods and services on current account, reduced by the value of the aforementioned own account production of fixed assets, (ii) compensation of employees, (iii) consumption of fixed assets, and (iv) any payments of indirect taxes.

Goods and services on current account cover (i) non-durable goods and scraps therefrom, except commodities held in stocks of special importance to the nation and sales, including grants, of large quantities of surplus goods, (ii) durable goods, except land, used primarily for military purposes and (iii) all services. The purchases cover transfers in kind received from foreign governments but exclude commodities purchased from industries and granted to foreign governments or to private non-profit services to households. Also included are services and goods which industries and the private non-profit services furnished directly to individuals when these items should be treated as purchases by government. The sales cover (i) voluntary payments to governments in respect of dispositions

of goods and services on current account and (ii) grants of similar second-hand goods to foreign governments and to private non-profit services.

Differences in former SNA. Government final consumption expenditure in the former SNA differs from the above because included are (i) military surplus and equipment purchased from industries and granted to foreign governments, (ii) government payments directly to industries and private non-profit bodies for services furnished directly to individuals which should in the present SNA be considered as the individuals' purchases, and (iii) the operating surplus (net rent) of buildings owned and occupied by government services. Excluded are (i) the final consumption expenditure of the private non-profit bodies classed as government services in the present SNA, (ii) the military supplies and equipment granted by foreign governments, and (iii) the depreciation of government equipment and machinery used for civilian purposes; and not deducted are the nominal fees paid by individuals for government services or for the services of industries or private non-profit bodies which should be classed as government purchases.

Private final consumption expenditure

In present SNA. The sum of (i) the expenditure of resident households as consumers of non-durable and durable goods, except land, and on services, reduced by their net sales (sales less purchases) of second-hand goods, scraps and wastes and (ii) the excess of the gross output of the producers of private non-profit services to households over the sum of their sales of services and new goods and their own-account production of fixed assets which is not separated out as an industry. It is equivalent to the sum of (i) purchases, less sales of goods and services by households and of non-durable goods and services by the private non-profit services, reduced by the value of the own-account production of fixed assets mentioned above and (ii) the compensation of employees, consumption of fixed assets and payments of indirect taxes by private non-profit services.

The expenditure of resident households includes (i) their purchases abroad, apart from outlays in connexion with business, (ii) the value of receipts, less disbursements, of gifts in kind in respect of the rest of the world, (iii) the imputed gross rent of owner-occupied dwellings, (iv) where appropriate, food and other items produced on own-account and consumed, valued at producers' values, and (v) wages and salaries in kind, such as food, shelter, clothing; valued at cost to the employer. The purchases of the private non-profit services include transfers in kind of non-durable goods and services from government services, industries and the rest of the world.

Increase in stocks

In present SNA. The value of the physical change in (i) stocks of raw materials, work in progress (other than work put in place on structures, roads and other construction projects) and finished goods held by industries and (ii) stocks of strategic materials or other commodities of importance to the nation held by producers of government services. Excluded in principle are increases in breeding and draught animals, dairy cattle, animals raised for wool clips. Included in principle are changes in stocks of commodities located abroad which are owned by resident units and excluded are stocks held in the country which are owned by non-resident units.

The physical change in stocks during a period of account may be valued at an average of prices ruling over the period. Purchased commodities added to, or withdrawn from, stocks are valued at purchasers' values. Commodities processed internally which are added to, or withdrawn from stocks, are valued at producers' values where possible. It may however, be practicable to use explicit costs only in certain cases.

Differences in former SNA. The differences in value from the above are, in principle, because (i) included are changes in the stocks of breeding stocks, draught animals, dairy cattle, etc. and (ii) additions to, and withdrawals from, stocks of commodities internally processed are valued at cost.

Gross fixed capital formation

In present SNA. The outlay (purchases and own-account production) of industries, producers of government services and producers of private non-profit services to households on additions of new and imported durable goods to their stocks of fixed assets, reduced by the proceeds of their net sales (sales less purchases) of similar second-hand and scrapped goods. Excluded is the outlay of government services on durable goods primarily for military purposes. Included are (i) dealers' margins and other transfer costs only in respect of transactions in land, mineral deposits, timber tracts etc., (ii) outlays on the reclaiming and improving of land, (iii) expenditure on developing and extending timber tracts, mines, plantations, orchards, vineyards etc., and (iv) outlays on alteration in, and additions to, fixed assets which significantly extend their life time of use, or increase their productivity. Outlays on repair and maintenance in order to keep fixed assets in good working condition are classed as current expenditure. Breeding and draught animals, dairy cattle, animals raised for wool clip are, in principle, to be classed as fixed assets. However, some of these animals may be included in increase in stocks.

The value of the additions to fixed assets should cover all costs directly connected with the acquisition and installation of the fixed assets for use, e.g. purchase price, custom and other indirect taxes, transport, delivery and installation charges, site clearance, planning and designing costs, and legal fees. The costs of financing the additions, such as flotation costs, underwriters' commissions, advertising bond issues, are excluded.

The acquisition of fixed assets is to be recorded at the moment when the ownership of the goods passes to the buyer. In the case of construction projects this is taken to be at the time that the work is put in place.

Differences in former SNA. The former SNA differs from the above because included in transactions in second-hand fixed assets are purchases and sales of land, timber tracts, mineral deposits etc. Excluded are (i) additions to the machinery and equipment of private non-profit bodies mainly serving households or the public authorities, (ii) additions to stocks of breeding and draught animals, dairy cattle etc., and (iii) the costs of developing and extending plantations, orchards, vineyards and timber tracts excepting land clearance; and outlays of an extra-territorial body of a foreign government on construction are allocated to the country

where the construction is located instead of the country of the foreign government.

Exports and imports of goods and services

In present SNA. The value of all goods and services which residents sell to, and purchase from, non-residents. The categories of these good and services are defined in table 6.4 of *A System of National Accounts* (Series F, No. 2, Rev.3).

The major category "exports and imports of merchandise" is, broadly speaking, the equivalent of general exports and imports of merchandise in international trade statistics, with the additions and omissions which are given in aforementioned table 6.4. International trade statistics necessarily furnish a main basis for compiling data in respect of this category; and the exports or imports of merchandise are often recorded in the international trade statistics of a country at the time at which they physically cross out of, or into, its domestic territory. Since exports and imports of goods and services are to be recorded in the national account at the moment at which a transfer of the ownership takes place between residents and non-residents, the statistics of international trade on merchandise must be adjusted for sales to, and purchases from non-residents which have not yet crossed the boundaries of the country.

Differences in former SNA. Exports and imports of goods and services in the former SNA differ from those in the present SNA because (i) the outlays of extra-territorial bodies of foreign governments and international agencies on the construction of buildings and other non-transportable fixed assets for civilian use are covered in the gross fixed capital formation of the country where the construction takes place, not in the exports of that country and the gross fixed capital formation of the country of the foreign government and (ii) grants of military supplies and equipment by one government to another are excluded from the exports of the donor country and the imports of the receiving country.

Net material product by use

Personal consumption. This consists of (*a*) all (consumer) goods, irrespective of durability, excepting dwellings, and material services (for example, repair services, transport and communication) purchased by households, received in kind as payment for work in state and collective enterprises, in private units etc. and produced on own account on personal plots, and (*b*) the depreciation of all dwellings. Included are reimburseable expenditures on business trips in respect of goods and material services and the purchases in a country of non-residents such as foreign tourists or diplomatic personnel; excluded are the purchases abroad of residents of the country.

Material consumption in the units of the non-material sphere serving individuals. This flow consists of the sum of (*a*) the non-durable goods and material services purchased during a period of account by units of the non-material sphere serving individuals, reduced by the increase in their stocks of these goods during the period, and (*b*) the consumption of the fixed assets of the units of the non-material sphere serving individuals.

Material consumption in the units of the non-material sphere serving the community as a whole. This flow consists of the sum of (*a*) the non-durable goods and material services purchased during a period of account by the units of the non-material sphere serving the community as a whole, reduced by the increase in their stocks of these goods during the period and (*b*) the consumption of the fixed assets of the units.

Consumption of the population. Consumption of the population consists of the sum of personal consumption and material consumption in the units of the non-material sphere.

Net fixed capital formation. Net fixed capital formation is equal to the sum of (*a*) the value of the completed goods added to the stocks of the fixed assets of economic units, either purchased or constructed on own account (new fixed assets put into use), and (*b*) the value of capital repairs to these stocks less the sum of (i) the consumption of these fixed assets, (ii) losses in fixed assets due to fire, floods and other calamities and (iii) the value of scrapped fixed assets, i.e., the value of the scrap therefrom. Thus, it measures the net increase in the value of fixed assets during a period of account. The sum of the value of new fixed assets put into use and capital repairs makes up gross fixed capital formation. New fixed assets put in use are generally valued at all the expenditures involved in acquiring and installing these goods.

Fixed assets include completed dwellings, buildings, structures and other construction works, including the cost of any involved geological surveys; machinery, equipment and other durable goods acquired by units of the material and non-material sphere; cattle, excluding young cattle and cattle raised for meat; perennial plantings; and expenditure on the improvement of land, forests and other natural resources.

Capital repairs. This item consists of the outlays on work on fixed assets during a period of account which makes up, at least in part, for the physical depreciation of fixed assets and/or significantly raises the capacity and productivity of the fixed assets.

Consumption of fixed assets. The sum of (*a*) the allowance for the normal wear and tear and foreseen obsolescence of fixed assets, based on standard rates of depreciation, and (*b*) the depreciated value of scrapped fixed assets, reduced by the value of the scrap therefrom. The allowances for depreciation are valued in terms of the original cost of acquiring the fixed assets. In the case of the units of the material sphere, the charges for the consumption of fixed assets are usually included in intermediate consumption.

Increases in material circulating assets and stocks. The increase in material circulating assets during a period of account consists of the increase in the stocks of enterprises of the material sphere, including wholesale and retail trade units, net of losses. These stocks consist of raw materials, fuels, supplies and other non-durable goods; young cattle and cattle raised for meat; and work-in-progress, including uncompleted construction projects; and finished goods not yet sold. The increase in stocks during a period of account is the net increase in the stocks of non-durable goods of units of the non-material sphere and in the State reserve.

Losses. The sum of the value of the losses in fixed assets and losses in material circulating assets and stocks. Included are losses (*a*) due to fires, floods and other calamities, (*b*) in adult productive and working cattle, and (*c*) due to abandoned or inter-

rupted construction works, and (*d*) in agricultural products in storage at state and co-operative agricultural enterprises and at farms.

Exports and imports of goods and material services. While imports of goods and material services are a source of supply, and not a use, of goods and material services, it is convenient to define these imports here. These exports of a country consist of (*a*) outward bound goods which cross her frontiers (direct turnover), including imported goods which are exported without processing, (*b*) goods which are purchased by her external trade organization in another country and shipped directly to a third country, (*c*) outward bound monetary gold and other precious metals (turnover of gold and precious metals), (*d*) unilateral transfers of goods by the Government and Public Organizations of the country (uncompensated foreign aid), and (*e*) the transport, forwarding services, communication, rental, including time charter of ships and other transport equipment, and export contract services rendered to other countries (turnover of material services). The imports of a country consist of the same categories of inward-bound goods and material services. The purchases in a country of non-resident individuals and the purchases abroad of residents of the country are not included in her exports or imports, respectively. The exports of a country are valued at f.o.b., i.e., at the value on loading at her frontiers; the imports of a country are valued at c.i.f., at the value on unloading at her frontiers.

National income and national disposable income

General statement

The series refer to national income and national disposable income and its components which are defined as follows:

Compensation of employees

In present and former SNA. Compensation of employees consists of (i) all wages and salaries, in cash and in kind, paid to employees, (ii) the contributions made by employers to social security schemes in respect of their employees, and (iii) the contributions, paid or imputed, made by employers to private pension arrangements, family allowances, health insurance, lay-off and severance pay and other casualty insurance, life insurance and similar schemes in respect of their employees.

Wages and salaries include commissions, bonuses and tips, cost-of-living allowances, and vacation and sick-leave allowances which are paid directly by employers, but exclude reimbursements of travelling and other expenses incurred by employees for business purposes. Covered are the pay and allowances of members of the armed forces; the fees, salaries, bonuses, etc. of members of the board of directors, managing directors, executives and other employees of incorporated enterprises; and the fees of ministers of religion. Wages and salaries in kind are equivalent to the cost to employers of goods and services furnished to employees free of charge, or at markedly reduced cost, which are clearly and primarily of benefit to the employees as consumers.

Operating surplus

In present SNA. The excess of the value added of resident industries over the sum of their costs of employee compensation, consumption of fixed capital, and indirect taxes reduced by subsidies.

Differences in former SNA. The value of operating surplus in the former SNA differs from that in the present SNA because imputations are included in respect of (i) the bank service charges to household final consumption expenditure and (ii) the operating surplus (net rent) of buildings, such as office premises, schools, and hospitals, owned and occupied by government services and private non-profit bodies primarily serving businesses which are entirely, or mainly, financed and controlled by the public authorities. Moreover, in principle as well as in practice, additions to, and withdrawals from, stocks of internally processed commodities are valued at explicit costs.

Domestic factor incomes. That portion of the value added of resident producers equivalent to the compensation of employees and operating surplus originating in domestic production.

Compensation of employees from the rest of the world, net. Income from, and to, the rest of the world arising from compensation of employees.

Property and entrepreneurial income from the rest of the world, net; income from, and to, the rest of the world arising from property and entrepreneurial income

(a) *Property income*

In present SNA. Property income consists of three items: interest, dividends, and rent. Interest is income payable and receivable in respect of financial claims such as bank and other deposits, bills and bonds, including public debt, other loans, hire-purchase sales and accounts receivable and payable, including consumers' debt, and the equity of households in life insurance actuarial reserves and pension funds. The dividends payable in respect of deposits in mutual saving banks and saving and loan associations are also included.

Dividends consist of income payable and receivable in respect of corporate equity securities and other forms of participation in the equity of private incorporated enterprises, public corporations, and co-operatives.

Rent consists of payments for the use of rented (leased) land for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes, excluding any portions of the rents which cover (i) maintenance cost and/or real estate taxes in respect of land or (ii) the use of buildings, structures, facilities or equipment on the land; and royalties in respect of concessions concerning mineral deposits or the use of patents, copyrights, trademarks etc.

Differences in former SNA. With respect to interest, the former SNA differs from the present SNA because in addition to the interest actually due, interest is imputed in respect of the bank deposits of households and enterprises, counterbalancing the bank service charge imputed to them.

There are no differences in the treatment of dividends.

Net rent in the former SNA is broader in scope, because included are actual and imputed net rents in respect of buildings and structures, including buildings owned and occupied by government for civilian purposes.

(b) *Entrepreneurial income*

In present SNA. Entrepreneurial income may be classified into two categories by source; that from private unincorporated enterprises and that consisting of withdrawals from the entrepreneurial income of quasi-corporate enterprises. The first is the excess of the operating surplus of the enterprises over the obligations to pay property income, i.e., interest, rents, and royalties incurred in connexion with the business.

Withdrawals from the entrepreneurial income of quasi-corporate enterprises consist of actual payments made to the proprietors of quasi-corporate enterprises out of the entrepreneurial income, i.e., the sum of the operating surplus and the net property income, of the enterprises. The withdrawals from quasi-corporate enterprises may be negative; the proprietors may provide funds to the enterprises to compensate for operating losses.

Differences in former SNA. In the case of withdrawals from the entrepreneurial income of quasi-corporate enterprises, there existed no such flow in the former SNA.

Indirect taxes

In present SNA. Taxes chargeable to the costs of production of industries, producers of government services and producers of private non-profit services to households in respect of the production, sale, purchase or use of goods and services. Examples are (i) import and export duties, (ii) excise, entertainment, sales and turnover taxes, (iii) real estate and land taxes, unless merely an administrative scheme for collecting income tax, (iv) levies on value added and the employment of labour, and (v) motor vehicle, driving test, licence, airport, passport duties and fees paid by producers. Also included is the operating surplus of fiscal and similar monopolies of government, e.g. in respect of the tobacco or alcoholic beverages, reduced by the normal margin of profit of business units.

Differences in former SNA. The former SNA differs primarily because included are household payments to government bodies of motor vehicle and other duties which are not for the purchase of an identifiable service and mainly designed to raise revenue.

Subsidies

In present SNA. Grants on current account by the public authorities to (i) private industries and public corporations and (ii) government enterprises to compensate for losses which are clearly the consequence of the price policies of the public authorities. Excluded are current grants to producers of private non-profit services to households.

Difference in former SNA. The former SNA includes in subsidies transfers on current account to private non-profit bodies mainly serving business enterprises which are entirely, or primarily, financed and controlled by the public authorities.

National income in market prices

In present and former SNA. The sum of (i) compensation of employees received by residents, (ii) the net entrepreneurial and property income of residents, and (iii) indirect taxes reduced by subsidies.

Differences in former SNA. While the formal definition is identical, national income at market prices in the former SNA differs from that in the present SNA primarily because included are (i) the imputed bank service charges to households, (ii) motor vehicle duties and similar levies paid by households, and (iii) imputed net rents in respect of buildings owned and occupied by government for civilian purposes; and the entrepreneurial income of domestic branches owned by non-residents, and of foreign branches owned by residents, is assigned to the owners.

Other current transfers from the rest of the world, net

In present SNA. This item has two components: casualty insurance transactions and unrequited current transfers, except indirect taxes and subsidies. Net casualty insurance premiums are equivalent to total premiums payable less the imputed service charge in respect of health, accident, fire, theft and other casualty insurance, while net casualty insurance claims are claims payable and receivable in respect of casualty insurance.

Unrequited current transfers except indirect taxes and subsidies are defined as non-contractual transfers of income, i.e., they do not involve a *quid pro quo*, which are utilized to finance consumption, but not accumulation, and are made out of current income, not out of wealth at infrequent intervals. Examples of these transfers are direct taxes on income, social security contributions and benefits, social assistance grants, grants to finance the current operating expenses of private non-profit institutions serving households, grants between governments to finance military or other consumption expenditure. The categories of unrequited current transfers except indirect taxes and subsidies used in the present SNA are defined in table 7.1 of *A System of National Accounts*.

Difference in former SNA. The scope differs primarily because excluded are (i) the counterpart to transfers in kind of military equipment between governments, (ii) motor vehicle duties and similar government levies paid by households, (iii) unrequited current transfers to private non-profit institutions primarily serving businesses which are entirely, or mainly, financed and controlled by the public authorities, and (iv) current-account grants by corporations to households and to private non-profit institutions primarily serving households. Not recorded are payments and receipts of unfunded employee welfare benefits and imputed unfunded employee welfare contributions; included are nominal fees paid by households to government. Unrequited current transfers between private non-profit institutions primarily serving households and households are consolidated out. The classification of transfers in the former SNA is also less detailed than in the present SNA.

National disposable income

In present SNA. The net receipts of residents from employment, entrepreneurship and property and unrequited current transfers.

Differences in former SNA. The amount of national disposable income in terms of the former SNA differs from that in terms of the present SNA primarily because included are (i) the bank service imputed to households, (ii) the operating surplus (net rent) imputed in respect of buildings owned and occupied by the government for civilian purposes, and (iii) the transfers of the total entrepreneurial income of domestic branches of non-residents, and of foreign branches of residents, to the owners. Not recorded are net casualty premiums and claims received from, and payable to, the rest of the world; and excluded is the counterpart of transfers in kind of military equipment to, and from, foreign Governments.

Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity

General statement

The series refer to gross domestic product by kind of economic activity in producers' values, at current prices, in absolute as well as in percentage terms, for the market economies; and to net material product by kind of activity of the material sphere at current market prices, in absolute as well as in percentage terms, for the centrally planned economies, which are defined as follows:

Gross domestic product (by kind of economic activity)

In present SNA. The sum of the value added of resident producers, in producers' values, plus import duties. The value added of resident producers is equivalent to the difference between the value of their gross output, in producers' values, and the value of their intermediate consumption, in purchasers' values.

Resident producers are classified according to the major divisions of the present ISIC for series based on the present SNA and according to the related categories of the preceding ISIC for series based on the former SNA. The important differences between the present and preceding ISIC are described in *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (Series M, No. 4, Rev.2).[1]

The scheme of industrial classification in this table consists of the major divisions, divisions and major groups of the ISIC except for the category relating to owner-occupied dwellings and the subdivisions of "Public administration and defence". The ownership and own-account occupancy of dwellings is considered to be a kind of economic activity in the national accounts, but not in the ISIC. While the division "Public administration and defence" is not subdivided in the ISIC, it must be subdivided in the scheme for the national accounts so that data classified according to the major kind of activity of producers of government services may be transposed into data classified according to the purpose these activities serve.

Differences in former SNA. The gross domestic product, in purchasers' values, in the former SNA differs from that in the present SNA because included are (i) operating surplus (net rent) in respect of buildings owned and occupied by government, (ii) motor vehicle duties and similar government levies paid by households, and (iii) bank service charges to households. Excluded are charges in respect of the consumption of machinery and equipment of government and private non-profit services. Private non-profit bodies primarily serving businesses which are entirely, or mainly, financed and controlled by the public authorities are classified as enterprises (industries) rather than as government services. Additions to, and withdrawals from, stocks of internally processed commodities are, in principle, valued at explicit costs rather than at producers' values.

Gross output (producers' values)

In present SNA. In industries, the value of the goods and services produced (all are commodities) during a period of account. Included are (i) goods and services sold or transferred to others, (ii) additions to work-in-progress and stocks of finished goods, (iii) products made on own-account for household consumption, fixed capital formation and payments in kind of wages and salaries, and (iv) full rents received in respect of structures, machinery and equipment, but not on land, and imputed in respect of owner-occupied dwellings. Covered in production for own household consumption are (i) all agricultural, fishing, forestry, mining and quarrying (primary) commodities, (ii) items such as butter, flour, wine cloth or furniture made from primary commodities by their producers, and (iii) goods and services which producers also sell in the market.

The gross output of farms during a period of account will differ from the concept of total production of crops used in agricultural statistics since some of these crops will be consumed in the output of producers of farms, e.g. grain as feed for animals. It also differs from the concept of the gross output of the national farm used in agricultural statistics since crops sold by one farm to another are excluded from this concept.

Gross output is, in principle, valued at producers' values or at approximate basic values, at the moment that production occurs. It may, however, be necessary to value products added to and withdrawn from stocks, fixed assets produced on own-account and commodities used to pay wages and salaries at explicit costs only.

Gross output is equivalent to (i) the difference between sales and purchase values of goods sold in the case of the distributive trades, (ii) the sum of actual service charges and imputed service charges, i.e., the excess of property income over interest paid out on deposits, in the case of banks and similar financial institutions, (iii) the excess of premiums received over claims paid in the case of casualty insurance companies, and (iv) the excess of premiums received over the sum of the claims paid and net additions to actuarial reserves, omitting the accrued interest of policy holders on these reserves, in the case of life insurance.

For producers of government services and private non-profit services to households, gross output during a period of account is the sum of the acquisitions for intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital and indirect taxes during

[1] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.XVII.8.

the period; and consists primarily of non-commodities. The gross output of commodities produced consists of the items sold on the same conditions as the sales of industries and construction works or other fixed assets.

Intermediate consumption

In present SNA. In industries intermediate consumption consists of the sum of non-durable goods and services (all commodities) used up in production during a period of account including repair and maintenance, research, development and prospecting, indirect outlays on financing capital formation, such as flotation costs for loans, and transfer costs involved in purchase and sale of intangible assets and financial claims. The commodities are, as far as possible, valued at purchasers' values at the moment of use.

For producers of government services and private non-profit services to households, intermediate consumption consists of the purchasers' value of acquisitions (purchases and transfers in kind) of new goods and services (almost all commodities) on current account during the period, less net sales of second-hand goods and scraps and wastes therefrom. Included in the case of government services are acquisitions of durable goods primarily for military purposes and all non-durable goods except additions to stocks of special importance to the nation, but excluded are sales of large lots of surplus goods as well as from the preceding types of stocks. Included in the case of the private non-profit services are non-durable goods only excepting second hand goods received for distribution without revaluation to households.

Net material product

The global product (the gross output of goods and material services) less the intermediate consumption of goods and material services, including the consumption of fixed assets.

The estimates of net material product cover the economic activities of the sphere of material production: industry,[2] construction, agriculture, forestry, transport,[3] communications,[3] distributive trades, other branches of material production. Economic activities not contributing directly to material production are not included, they belong to the non-material sphere and are classified as follows: housing, communal services and public utilities,[4] education, culture and art, health services, social security and sports, science and scientific services, finance, credit and insurance, general government, other branches of the non-material sphere.

[2] Industry includes dyeing, cleaning and waterworks.

[3] Only goods transport and communication serving branches of material production belong to the material sphere. However, for practical reasons, in the interests of the comparability of data, transport and communications are entirely included in the material sphere.

[4] Other branches of material production in addition to activities listed in paragraph 2.47 include telegraphic agencies, press agencies and designing organizations, except those serving construction.

Estimates of gross domestic product in purchasers' values, at constant prices

General statement

The series, published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, refer to gross domestic product, unless otherwise stated. In cases where only index members are available, they are shown in *italics*. It should be noted that the methods used for obtaining estimates of gross domestic product at constant prices and the years to which these prices relate vary widely among countries. Conceptual differences and other details concerning the basic data may be obtained by reference to this table in each country chapter in the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*.

Average annual rates of growth of gross domestic product at constant prices: by type of expenditure and by kind of economic activity

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to figures which are computed as average annual geometric rates of growth expressed in percentage form for the periods indicated. They are based on the estimates of gross domestic product in constant prices in terms of the former SNA. The estimates and their components by type of expenditure appear for most countries in the standard country table entitled "Expenditure on the gross domestic product in purchasers' values, at constant prices" and for the estimates by kind of economic activity, in the standard table entitled "The gross domestic product by kind of economic activity in producers' values, at constant prices" of the United Nations publication *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*. The method of calculation used is an exponential curve fitted to the data by least squares. The population figures used in calculating *per capita* product growth rates are generally mid-year estimates reported in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. Conceptual differences and other details concerning the basic data may be obtained by reference to these tables in each country chapter of the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*. It should be noted that the methods used to obtain estimates of gross domestic product at constant prices and the years to which these prices relate vary widely between countries.

Average annual rates of growth of net material product at constant prices: by use and by kind of activity of the material sphere

General statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* are based on the estimates of net material product and its components which appear in the standard country tables entitled "Net material product by use at constant market prices" and "Net material product by kind of activity of the material sphere at constant market prices" in the country chapters of the United Nations publication *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*. Net material product relates to the total net value of goods and material services including turnover taxes. Economic activities not contributing directly to material production (non-material services) are not included. Conceptual differences and other details concerning the basic data may be obtained by reference to the country chapters of the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*. The method of calculation used is an exponential curve fitted to the data by least squares. The population figures used in calculating per capita product are generally mid-year estimates reported in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

Estimates of total and *per capita* national income and national disposable income (expressed in US dollars)

and

Estimates of total and *per capita* gross domestic product in purchasers' values (expressed in US dollars)

General statement

The estimates in these tables relate to total and *per capita* gross domestic product in purchasers' values (GDP), national income in market prices (NI) and national disposable income (NDI) expressed in current US dollars. The estimates are designed to facilitate international comparisons of levels of economic activity. For a majority of the countries represented, the estimates have been prepared by converting the official GDP, NI and NDI figures by the prevailing dollar exchange rates. Conceptual and methodological inconsistencies between estimates for different countries are inherent in an effort such as this and should be noted by the reader. Population figures used in calculating *per capita* product and income are generally mid-year estimates reported in the United Nations publication, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. A special effort has been made to present a complete set of estimates for the year 1963.

A broad indication of the quality of the estimates presented for the year 1963 is given in the first column of the tables. The letter shown there refers to the nature of the original GDP, NI and NDI estimates.

Estimates of GDP, NI and NDI are assigned to one of three classes. The first class, indicated by the letter (*A*), refers to all official estimates at current prices converted without adjustment of any kind by the United Nations Statistical Office. The second class (*B*) refers to all estimates which have involved the adjustment of official estimates of a related income or product aggregate for 1963 or the adjustment of an official estimates or a related aggregate for a year other than 1963. The third class (*C*) refers to all other GDP, NI and NDI estimates. In general, estimates in class (*C*) are rough estimates prepared by the Statistical Office for the expressed purpose of compiling regional and global aggregates shown. In some cases, two or more of the GDP, NI and NDI aggregates shown for a given country were arrived at by different methods and this is shown in the codes.

In converting GDP, NI and NDI expressed in national currency units into US dollars, the prevailing exchange rate was employed with a minimum of adjustment in most cases. For countries with a single fixed exchange rate system, the conversion rate chosen was normally the par value of the currency. For countries with a single fluctuating rate, the conversion rate was normally the quarterly average of the official rates as reported by the IMF. Since 1971 monthly average of buying or selling rates as reported by the IMF has been more frequently used. For countries with multiple exchange rates, the conversion rate was normally obtained by comparing the implicit price deflators of the country and those of the United States; in certain special cases the rate employed for conversion was arrived at after a close examination of the pattern of international trade, production and the level of internal prices.

For many countries, the comparability of the estimates for the six years shown is substantially impaired by the existence of divergencies between the conversion rates adopted and the hypothetical equilibrium rates of exchange. The estimates, moreover, are in terms of current prices and current exchange rates and thus reflect the slight depreciation of the United States dollar during the period. Intertemporal comparisons of total and *per capita* product and income in real terms should, therefore, not be made on the basis of the estimates presented in this table. A more reliable basis will be found in the estimates at constant prices presented in the country chapters of the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*.

The estimates in this table have been prepared in response to many requests for statistics of this nature. They should be considered as broad indicators of the total and *per capita* production of goods and services of the countries represented and not as measures of the standard of living of their inhabitants. No particular significance should be attached to small differences between the estimates of two countries because of the margin of error inherent in the method of estimation.

Alternative methods for making international comparisons of product and income have been developed in recent years, the most important of these methods requiring a detailed valuation by a common set of prices of each country's aggregate of final goods and services. Owing to the practical complexity of the procedure, the results of such comparisons are available at the present time for a limited number of countries only. No attempt was made to include estimates of this nature in these tables.

FINANCE[1]

Exchange rates

General statement

Foreign exchange rates are shown in units of national currency per United States dollar and refer to end-of-period quotation except for Afghanistan where the quotation of 21 March of following year is shown.

The table has two sections: part A includes International Monetary Fund members, Maldives and Switzerland; part B reports exchange rates applicable to countries in the rouble/yuan area.

For most countries *mid-point rates*, the average of selling and buying rates, are shown. The exceptions are countries with multiple rates and countries where mid-point rates are not available. For these countries special rates are shown and foot-noted in the tables.

Selling rates are the rates at which the monetary authorities and authorized banks sell foreign exchange for national currency to those making payments abroad. They are, therefore, the rates applicable to imports and payments for invisibles.

Buying rates are the rates at which the monetary authorities and authorized banks buy foreign exchange for national currency from the earners of exchange. They are, therefore, the rates applicable to exports and proceeds from invisibles.

The *free market rate* is meant to apply to a rate which fluctuates freely in response to market forces without defined limits. In practice, however, the "free" rate is often controlled by the authorities who restrict the market by means of special restrictions or by intervention.

Effective rates result from the multiple currency practices—imposition of exchange taxes, foreign exchange bonus and surcharge schemes, introduction of free markets, auction systems having two or more buying and selling rates, introduction of retention quota systems, and other similar practices.

Reference should be made to *International Financial Statistics* and its *Supplements* and to the *Annual Report on Exchange Restrictions* published by the International Monetary Fund.

Rates are given for the following countries:

PART A

Afghanistan
Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belgium
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Burma
Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Rep.
Chad
Chile
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Dahomey
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Khmer Republic
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Rep.
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius[2]
Mexico
Morocco
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Swaziland[2]
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Rep.
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Kingdom
United Rep. of Tanzania
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Yemen
Yemen, Democratic
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia

[1] The descriptive notes given in this chapter have been furnished by the Bureau of Statistics of the International Monetary Fund (Washington, D.C.).

[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

PART B[3]

Albania	**China**
Bulgaria	**Cuba**
Czechoslovakia	**Mongolia**
German Dem. Rep.	**Poland**
Hungary	**Romania**
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	**USSR**
	Viet-Nam, Dem. Rep. of

[3] Calculated by the United Nations Statistical Office.

Money supply

General statement

The money supply table shows Money and Reserve Money.

Money relates to the liabilities of the monetary system in currency and demand deposits to the domestic private sector.

Reserve money relates to the liabilities of the monetary authorities in currency and demand deposits to the deposit money banks and the domestic private sector.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Afghanistan	**Congo[2]**
Algeria[2]	**Costa Rica**
Argentina	**Cyprus[2]**
Australia	**Dahomey**
Austria	**Denmark**
Belgium	**Dominican Republic**
Bolivia	**Ecuador**
Brazil	**Egypt**
Burma	**El Salvador**
Burundi[2]	**Ethiopia**
Cameroon[2]	**Finland**
Canada	**France**
Central African Rep.[2]	**Gabon[2]**
Chad[2]	**Germany, Fed. Rep. of**
Chile	**Ghana**
Colombia	**Greece**
Guatemala	**Pakistan**
Guyana[2]	**Panama[1]**
Haiti	**Paraguay**
Honduras	**Peru**
Iceland	**Philippines**
India	**Portugal**
Indonesia	**Rwanda[2]**
Iran	**Saudi Arabia**
Iraq	**Senegal**
Ireland	**Sierra Leone[2]**
Israel	**Singapore[2]**
Italy	**Somalia**
Ivory Coast	**South Africa**
Jamaica	**Spain**
Japan	**Sri Lanka**
Jordan	**Sudan**
Kenya	**Sweden**
Korea, Rep. of	**Switzerland**
Kuwait	**Syrian Arab Rep.**
Lebanon	**Thailand**
Libyan Arab Rep.	**Togo**
Madagascar[2]	**Trinidad and Tobago[2]**
Malawi	**Tunisia**
Malaysia	**Turkey**
Mali	**Uganda[2]**
Malta[2]	**United Kingdom**
Mauritania	**United Rep. of Tanzania**
Mexico	**United States**
Morocco	**Upper Volta**
Nepal[2]	**Uruguay**
Netherlands	**Venezuela**
New Zealand	**Viet-Nam, Rep. of**
Nicaragua	**Yemen, Democratic[2]**
Niger	**Yugoslavia**
Nigeria	**Zaire**
Norway	**Zambia[2]**

[1] Data refer to deposit money only. The bulk of currency in circulation consists of United States notes and coins but the amount is unknown.

[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

International reserves

General statement

The international reserves table reports country holdings and world and area totals of gold, Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), Reserve Positions in the Fund, foreign exchange, and the corresponding totals of these four items.

Data are expressed in US dollars at currently agreed parities and central rates. *Gold* is valued at 35 US dollars per ounce through November 1971, beginning December 1971 at 38 US dollars per ounce, and beginning February 1973 at 42.22 US dollars per ounce. The International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, the source of data reported here, published data in SDR values also. Beginning December 1971 these are the US dollar values divided by 1.0857 and beginning February 1973 divided by 1.20635, the ratios of the US dollar gold price in the period to its previous value.

Special Drawing Rights (*SDRs*) are unconditional international reserve assets created by the Fund.

Reserve Positions in the Fund are unconditional assets that arise from countries' Gold Subscriptions to the Fund and from the Fund's use of member currencies to finance drawings of others.

Foreign exchange is defined as holdings by monetary authorities (central banks, currency boards, exchange stabilization funds, and Treasuries to the extent that they perform similar functions) of claims on foreigners in the form of bank deposits. Treasury bills, short- and long-term government securities, and other claims usable in the event of a balance of payments deficit, including nonmarketable claims arising from

inter-central bank and inter-governmental arrangements without regard to whether the claim is denominated in the currency of the debtor or the creditor.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Afghanistan
Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Burma
Burundi[1]
Cameroon[1]
Canada
Central African Rep.[1]
Chad[1]
Chile
Colombia
Congo[1]
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Dahomey
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Gabon[1]
Gambia[1]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guyana[1]
Haiti
Honduras
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libyan Arab Rep.
Madagascar[1]
Malawi
Malaysia
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius[1]
Mexico
Morocco
Nepal[1]
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Rwanda[1]
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Sierra Leone[1]
Singapore[1]
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Rep.
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Kingdom
United Rep. of Tanzania
United States
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Yemen, Democratic
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Rates of discount of central banks

General statement

Rates shown represent those rates at which the Central Bank either discounts or makes advances against eligible commercial paper and/or government securities for commercial banks or brokers. For countries with more than one rate applicable to such discounts or advances, the rate shown is the one at which the largest proportion of central bank credit operations is understood to be transacted. The importance of these rates as instruments of monetary control vary considerably from country to country and inter-country comparisons should not be made without further investigation. Rates are given for the following countries:

Argentina
Austria
Belgium
Brazil[2]
Burma
Canada[1]
Chile
Colombia[2]
Costa Rica[2]
Dahomey
Denmark
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador[2]
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Honduras
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Ireland
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Libyan Arab Rep.
Mauritania
Mauritius[5]
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Paraguay[2, 3]
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Rwanda[5]
Senegal
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan[3]
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Rep.
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
United Kingdom[6]
United States[4]
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela

[1] Bank rate of Bank of Canada. There is also a money market rate, the rate at which the Bank is prepared to enter into purchases and resale agreements with many market dealers, which was the same as the bank rate until 23 June, 1962. Since that date, the Money Market Rate has been ¼ of 1 per cent above the average rate on 3-month treasury bills at the preceding weekly tender, or the same as Bank Rate, whichever is lower.

[2] Data refer to discount rates at which the central bank discounts eligible commercial paper for banks.

[3] Published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* only.

[4] The rate shown refers to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Rates at other Federal Reserve Banks are sometimes different.

[5] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

[6] Bank rate or, since October 1972, the Bank of England's minimum lending rate to the market.

Money market rates

General statement

The series are rates per annum on Treasury bills. Tender rates represent the average rate on new issues of bills (ordinarily 3-month issues) offered by the Treasury during the period. Call money rates are the average rates per annum on loans which were available on demand in the open market during the period.

Country descriptions

Belgium Call money rate of weighted average of daily quotations.

Canada Treasury bill rate of new 3-month bills issued every Thursday. Weighted average.

France Call money rate of weekly rates at which private bills rediscountable at the Bank of France can be mobilized in the money market in the course of the day.

Germany, Federal Republic of Call money rate. Period averages of the daily average quotations for day-to-day money.

India Call money rate. Weighted averages of highest and lowest quotations of each week in Bombay.

Jamaica[1] Average tender rates for bills to be taken up at the first of the following month.

Netherlands Treasury bill rate of all types of Treasury paper then 3 months fom maturity. Unweighted average of daily quotation.

Pakistan Call money rate of interbank call loans in Karachi.

South Africa Treasury bill tender rate of 91-day bills. Monthly data on Friday averages.

United Kingdom Treasury bill tender rate at which 91-day bills are allotted. Monthly data are weighted Friday averages.

United States Treasury bill rate of new 3-month bills issued within the period. Unweighted average.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Government bonds, yields

General statement

The series described in the country notes are designed to measure the trend of long-term interest rates. They usually comprise the yield to maturity or the current yield of a single issue of government or quasi-government bonds whose ownership is widely distributed. The chosen bond issue should preferably have a final maturity (or first call) of not less than ten years. When its maturity becomes considerably less than ten years, it is then replaced by another issue.

In some cases the average yield of two or more long-term government bonds is quoted when the yields of no single representative issue could be available. In all cases, bonds quoted are payable in national currency of the issuing country.

Current yield (CY) is the annual income rate based on the price of the bond and the coupon rate. When current yield is based on "irredeemable or perpetual" government bonds (which carry no obligation of repayment at a fixed date but which are usually redeemable at the option of the government) are designated as (YP).

Yield to maturity (YM) is the annual income rate based on the price of the bond and the coupon rate, adjusted, if the current price is above par, to amortize over the remaining life of the bond a proportionate annual share of the premium and, if the current price is below par, to accumulate over the remaining life of the bond a proportionate annual share of the discount. Unless otherwise indicated, monthly figures are averages of daily quotations.

Country descriptions

Australia Theoretical yield to maturity of 20-year bonds having no rebate of taxes on yields. Prior to January 1969, the series are for issues with tax rebate features.

Belgium Weighted average yield to maturity of all 5 to 8 per cent bonds with more than five years to maturity issued after December 1962. Monthly data are based on beginning of month prices.

Canada[1] Yield on 4½ per cent bonds maturing 1983. Average of Wednesday quotations. Prior to 1965, 3.75 per cent bond maturing 15 January 1978 (callable after 15 January 1975).

Costa Rica[2] Yield to maturity of the 7 per cent Refunded Internal Debt bonds of 1959 maturing in 1979.

Denmark Current yield of the 3½ per cent Perpetual Bond of 1886. End-of-month quotations.

France Average yield to maturity of the National Equipment Bonds of 1965-1967 based on Friday prices.

Germany, Federal Republic of Average yield of all fully taxed bonds of mortgage banks. Averages of daily quotations weighted by the nominal amount of bonds in circulation.

India Current yields of 3 per cent Conversion Loan of 1945-1946, without a maturity date but callable at any time after 1986. Average of daily quotations.

Ireland Yield to maturity of the 6 per cent Exchequer Bonds of 1985-1990. First Monday quotation of each month. Prior to 1965, 3½ per cent Exchequer Bond of 1950-1951 maturing in 1970.

Italy Average yield to redemption on bonds issued by the Consortium of Credit for Public Works maturing in 15-20 years based on average of daily prices.

[1] See Annex II.

[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Jamaica[1] Yield to maturity of the 8 per cent local registered stock 1990/91-1994 based on average middle market quotations. Prior to October 1971, yields to maturity on issue with longest life.

Netherlands Yield to maturity of the 3¼ per cent Government Bonds maturing in 1998. Averages of Wednesday quotations.

New Zealand Unweighted average yield to maturity of ten issues with ten years or more to maturity.

Norway Yield to maturity of the 5 per cent bond of 1961, maturing in 1996 callable.

Pakistan Yield to maturity of 5¾ per cent bond maturing in 1989 based on Friday prices. Prior to August 1965, the 4½ per cent maturing in 1980 and prior to August 1963 the 4 per cent bond maturing 1974.

Portugal Yield to maturity of the 4 per cent Centenary Loan of 1940 maturing in 1980.

South Africa Yield to maturity of the 4½ per cent Government Bonds of 1954 maturing in 1974.

Sri Lanka Yield to maturity (of the 4½ per cent loan of 1985-1989, "H" series). End-of-month quotations. April 1964–March 1965, "C" series, and prior to April 1964, 3 per cent National Development Loan maturing 1965-1970.

Sweden Average yield to maturity on Government Bonds maturing in 15 years or more based on middle month prices.

Switzerland Weighted average yield to maturity of all Government bonds with maturities of at least five years. Averages of Friday quotations.

United Kingdom Theoretical gross redemption yields on issues with 20 years to maturity. Data prior to 1967 and for 1971 are averages of end-month yields; data for 1967 through 1970 and from 1972 onwards are averages of Wednesday yields.

United States Unweighted averages of yields to first call or maturity of all fully taxable bonds callable or maturing in ten years or more.

Market prices of industrial shares

General statement

Index numbers of market prices of industrial shares are based primarily on common shares traded on the leading exchange or exchanges of each country and are intended to cover a representative sample of industrial companies. In some cases, where an industrial index is not available, a general index, including shares of companies in the utilities, transportation, distribution and finance fields, is reported.

The indexes are intended to show the increase in value accruing to an investor who bought in the base period a list of shares corresponding in selection and amount to those contained in the index, who subsequently made only such changes in holdings as the substitution of new issues for retired issues, and who retained, in the form of shares, the proceeds of all rights, warrants and share dividends made available since the base period.

All indexes are converted to base 1963 = 100. Brief descriptions of the individual indexes, covering the method of calculation, weighting, original base period, exchange from which quotations are obtained and type of quotations, are given below. A source reference is given only if the index is compiled by a non-governmental agency.

Country descriptions

Australia Industrial index. Unweighted arithmetic averages of price relatives adjusted for share dividends and rights. The index refers to 23 important manufacturing and distributing companies in New South Wales. Daily quotations in Sydney.

Austria Industrial index. Unweighted arithmetic averages of price relatives of 36 industrial enterprises, with original base March 1938 = 100. Average of weekly indexes based on Friday quotations in Vienna.

Belgium Industrial index. Weighted arithmetic averages of price relatives with moving base, chain-linked to original base 1963 = 100. The indexes are weighted by the market value of shares of all companies included, omitting in the calculation for any period shares of companies changing their capitalization during the period. Market values and weights are adjusted each year. Approximately end of month quotations in Brussels and Antwerp.

Canada Industrial index. Weighted aggregative index of sub-groups with original base 1961 = 100. The index is weighted by the value of almost 80 shares outstanding, and adjusted at annual intervals for share dividends and rights. Averages of Thursday closing quotations in Montreal and Toronto.

Chile Industrial index. Weighted arithmetic monthly average of price relatives with moving base, chain-linked to original base December 1958 = 100. Compiled by *Bolsa de Comercio.*

Colombia General index. Weighted average of price relatives with original base 1968 = 100 omtting any adjustment in share dividends and rights. Averages of daily prices in Bogotá.

Denmark Industrial index. Weighted arithmetic average of price relatives with original base 1960 = 100. The index is weighted by values of shares outstanding, adjusted for new capital and share dividends of almost 90 companies. End of month purchase prices in Copenhagen.

Finland Industrial index. Weighted average of price relatives with original base 1970 = 100. The index is adjusted for share dividends, rights and similar action. Friday buying quotations in Helsinki.

France Industrial index. The index is made by computing industry group indexes of unweighted averages of price relatives (adjusted for share dividends and rights), weighting these by market values of shares of all companies in each classification (not only those used in the index) as of the end of the preceding year,

and chaining the links to original base 29 December 1961 = 100. Last Friday of month quotations in Paris.

Germany, Federal Republic of Monthly averages of price quotations of individual shares on four bank return dates with original base 31 December 1965 = 100.

India Industrial index. Weighted averages of price relatives of 375 ordinary shares with original base 1961-1963 = 100. The index is weighted by the total market value in 1956-1957 of shares of all companies in each industry classification to make the total index. Averages of daily quotations in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

Ireland General index. Weighted aggregative index with original base 1953 = 100. Railway shares are excluded. First of the following month prices in Dublin.

Israel General index. Weighted arithmetic average of price relatives with base 1960 = 100. The index is weighted by the par value of shares outstanding and adjusted for share dividends and rights. End of month quotations in Tel Aviv.

Italy General index. Weighted aggregative index with original base 1958 = 100. The index is weighted by the market value of all shares included and adjusted for new capital and share dividends. Average of daily quotations in Milan.

Japan General index. Unweighted arithmetic average covering 690 shares with base 5 January 1969 = 100. Daily prices in Tokyo. Compiled by the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Mexico Industrial index. Weighted aggregative index with moving base, chain-linked to original base 1960 = 100. The index is weighted by the market value of shares of all companies included and adjusted for new capital and share dividends. Average of daily prices in Mexico City. Compiled by the *Nacional Financiera.*

Netherlands Industrial index. Weighted arithmetic average of ordinary share prices of Netherlands limited liability companies with original base 1963 = 100. Daily quotations in Amsterdam.

New Zealand Industrial index. Weighted aggregative index with original base 1960 = 100. The index is adjusted for new issues, share dividends and rights. End of month prices of the following exchanges: Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin and Invercargill.

Norway General index. Weighted average of price relatives, January 1, 1972 = 100. Mid-month prices in Oslo Stock Exchange. Linked with a series formerly compiled by Central Bureau of Statistics. Compiled by Oslo Stock Exchange.

Peru Industrial index. Original base 1934-1936 = 100. Average of daily quotations in Lima.

Portugal Industrial index. Prices include only corporations in Portugal and overseas corporations whose stocks are traded in Lisbon. The indexes are arithmetic averages of daily quotations weighted by paid-up capital, with fourth quarter 1964 = 100.

South Africa Industrial (excluding gold mining) and commercial index. Weighted arithmetic average of price relatives with original base 1963 = 100. Monthly average prices of ordinary shares quoted in Johannesburg.

Spain General index. Unweighted arithmetic average of price relatives, with moving base chain-linked to original base December 1968 = 100. Friday quotations of 50 selected shares in Madrid, Barcelona and Bilbao.

Sweden General index. Weighted arithmetic average of price relatives with moving base, chain-linked to original base 1937 = 100. The index is weighted by the end of the preceding year market values. End of month prices of shares in Stockholm. Compiled by *Affärsvärlden.*

Switzerland Industrial index. Weighted average of price relatives, base 1966 = 100. The index is weighted by the market value of shares outstanding and adjusted for share dividends, rights and new capital. Prices of 53 industrial shares in Zurich, Basle and Geneva.

United Kingdom Industrial index. Original base 10 April 1962. Arithmetic average of daily prices of 500 shares weighted by market capitalization of the companies. Prices in London as of last Tuesday of each month.

United States Industrial index. Weighted aggregative index with original base 1941-1943 = 100. The index is adjusted by the issuance of rights, stock dividends and split-ups. Averages of daily closing prices of 425 more actively traded shares in New York Stock Exchange. Compiled by Standard and Poor's Corporation.

Venezuela Industrial index. Weighted arithmetic average of price relatives of ordinary and preferred shares with original base 1968 = 100. The index is weighted by the value of shares issued and adjusted for changes in the shares included but not for dividends in the form of shares. Averages of daily quotations in Caracas.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Budget accounts and public debt

General statement

In view of the increasing scope of activity of the public sector and its great influence on national economy, this chapter, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* is intended to collect and compile budget accounts of various countries to provide information on government transactions and to facilitate analysis of the interrelationships between the Government sector and the rest of the economy. The country table is designed to classify central Government expenditures and receipts into economically meaningful categories and, whenever feasible, to provide data on transactions not recorded in the budget accounts proper. Data on local government transactions are presented in summary form for a limited number of countries where such data are available.

As a result of the differences in the budget systems and accounting practices of the various Governments, only reasonable approximations for these categories can be obtained. Further international comparisons of total Government expenditures and receipts, and even more so of their component parts, are rendered extremely difficult by the following circumstances:

(*a*) The level of total expenditures and receipts depends mainly on the type of State organization and also on the scope of the Government's economic activities. In centralized States the national Government is partly or completely responsible for matters such as roads, education, health and police, which in federal States are the responsibility of regional authorities. Many Governments own or operate railways, power plants, telegraph and telephone systems etc. which in other States are private enterprises;

(*b*) Budgetary systems and accounting practices vary from country to country. In practically no case are all Government expenditures and receipts included in a single budget account. Frequently, distinctions are made between ordinary and extraordinary, current and capital, general and special budgets, revenue and loan accounts, war expenses account, public works budget etc. In some cases certain public undertakings such as public health, educational institutions and social insurance funds have their own budgets. Further, the budget accounts may be shown on a gross or net basis, i.e., expenditure after deduction of certain receipts and refunds and receipts after deduction of refunds and transfers; and in some cases they may include the gross working expenses and receipts of certain or all public undertakings, while in others only the net results are included.

In most countries the closed accounts represent cash payments and cash collections. There are, however, cases where they represent, for expenditure, pay orders issued, exchequer issues, liabilities incurred or commitments entered into, and, for receipts, payments into the exchequer, claims established etc. The disbursements and receipts shown are usually those effected in the financial year stated, but for some countries operations relating to the financial year stated but carried out in an additional period are also included.

General definitions

Two basic schemes of classifications were developed in recent years regarding budget presentation —economic and functional. The first scheme, the economic classification, shows Government expenditures and receipts by economic categories that are of significance for analysing the general effect of Government transactions on the economy; the second scheme, the functional classification, by types of service provided, is important in the analysis of the allocation of Government resources. These two schemes are combined to form the economic-functional classification. Brief definitions of the main categories are given below:

Total expenditures and receipts includes transactions in goods and services, transfers and transactions in financial assets (e.g., loans granted and their repayment, acquisition of other financial assets), but excludes transactions in financial liabilities (e.g., borrowing and debt redemption). Total expenditures and receipts include the net results of the current operations of Government trading enterprises. Total expenditures include grants to foreign Governments, but total receipts exclude grants received from foreign Governments. Surpluses from previous years are excluded from budget receipts. Bookkeeping gains or losses from revaluation of currency are either excluded or given a separate category. Withdawals from and deposits to counterpart funds are excluded from receipts and expenditures.

Current expenditure on goods and services are shown gross, i.e., without deduction of offsetting receipts from sales and other charges. This item represents gross payment for factor services such as compensation of employees and rental of fixed assets. It includes purchases against cash or credit and imputed purchases of goods and services provided free by other central Government agencies.

Gross capital formation includes outlays on new capital goods, major alterations and renewals, net stockpiling and net increase in stocks held by Government trading enterprises.

Current transfers include interest payments on public debt, subsidies, current grants to other Governmental bodies and income transfers to households.

Capital transfers covers transfers to capital account of domestic sectors (such as transfers to finance the construction of residential and non-residential buildings, acquisition of machinery and equipment and increase in stocks and public works) and capital transfers

abroad (e.g., reparation payments, grants given to finance capital formation, grants given to help finance a deficit in the foreign transactions of the recipient country and other grants given as part of a programme of general economic aid).

Direct loans and advances covers Government lending effected through some non-negotiable financial instrument and is shown gross by sectors to which the amounts are paid. Repayment of these loans is classified under a separate item on the receipts side. Government borrowing, i.e. loans and advances received during the financial year, are not included in the budget accounts, neither are repayments of these loans or advances. The amounts outstanding and (where available) the sinking fund holdings are reported in the public debt statement. Interest payments on public debt are included in current expenditure.

Other capital expenditure includes acquisition of financial assets etc.

With regard to receipts, the following broad categories are used:

Taxes on income and wealth covers taxes on personal and corporate income (including excess profits taxes and taxes on undistributed profits, death and gift duties (e.g., inheritance and estate taxes, probate duties) etc.

Social security contributions covers contributions paid to social security funds whether paid by employers, employees or self-employed persons. Contributions paid by the Government in its capacity as employer are included since they are considered as part of remuneration to employees.

General sales and turnover taxes covers taxes levied on gross sales receipts of retailers at a common rate, regardless of the type of commodity or service being sold, and taxes levied on the gross sales receipts of other types of business enterprises.

Customs duties covers import and export duties, whether levied on the basis of the value or the quantity of goods imported or exported. This item is defined to include also receipts from the issue of import and export licences and stamps and other duties on shipping documents.

Other indirect taxes covers specific sales taxes, monopoly profits, taxes on foreign exchange, taxes on property transfers etc.

Also listed on the receipts side are other current transfers, sales and charges, surplus of Government trading enterprises, interest and dividends received, sales of assets, repayments of loans granted and capital transfers.

The classification by economic categories is supplemented whenever possible by a classification of total expenditure by purpose or function such as general services (general administration, defence, justice and police); community services (road and waterways, fire protection, water supply and sanitation etc.); social services (education, health, social security and special welfare services etc.); and economic services (agriculture and non-mineral resources, fuel and power, transport and communications etc.).

Because of the diversity and complexity of national budgetary data, it has not always been possible to adjust these accounts to the above definitions, and reference should therefore be made to the detailed notes given for each country in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

The figures for public debt refer to the amount outstanding at the end of the financial year. In general, the public debt statements of the various countries show as many differences as the budget accounts. They may refer to the total gross liabilities of the Government as recorded in the balance sheet of the State, or only to certain of these liabilities. The public debt figures may be shown gross or net, i.e., after certain deductions. The distinction between domestic and foreign debt is based on different criteria, and various methods are used for converting foreign debt into national currency. As a rule, long-term debt is the debt classified as permanent, perpetual, irredeemable, funded, consolidated or medium-term debt. Short-term debt is the floating debt, temporary debt, and the debt at sight.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE[1]

Flow of resources to developing countries

General statement

The tables in the *Statistical Yearbook* present estimates of flows of financial resources to the developing countries from the developed market economies and from centrally planned economies either directly (bilaterally) or through multilateral institutions (multilaterally). The flow of resources may be in the form of financial transactions, technical assistance and other services, or food and other contributions in kind.

Coverage

For the purpose of these tables, the developing countries include all the countries and territories in Africa, except South Africa, in America, except Canada, Greenland, Puerto Rico, United States and the United States Virgin Islands, in Asia, except China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, Japan, Mongolia and Turkey, and in Oceania, except Australia, New Zealand and United States possessions and territories (however the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is included in developing countries). Developed market economies comprise the sixteen member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States; and also Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand and South Africa. The centrally planned economies comprise Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR.

The multilateral institutions that, out of resources acquired largely from developed countries, lend, make grants or provide services to developing countries, include International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Development Association (IDA) and International Finance Corporation (IFC); African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (AsDB) and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); European Development Fund (EDF) and European Investment Bank (EIB); and a number of United Nations institutions, programmes and trust funds: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), regular programmes of technical assistance of United Nations and the specialized agencies, United Nations High Commissioned for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), World Food Programme (WFP) and certain smaller trust funds administered by United Nations agencies.

Balance of payments reconciliation

The data on flows from the developed market economies to the developing countries and multilateral institutions are based, in principle, on definitions adopted by the International Monetary Fund for balance of payments presentation. In general, they include the following transactions with developing countries and multilateral institutions: grants and long-term capital transactions effected by governments of developed market economies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and private long-term capital transactions effected by residents of developed market economies. Long-term capital is defined as direct investment capital and loans and other assets that have either no maturity or an original maturity of over one year.

However, the presentation differs in some respects from conventional balance of payments statistics by excluding some transactions and showing certain flows in more detail. The main exclusions are grants and loans for the purchase of military supplies, grants made by private individuals or organizations, administrative costs of development assistance programmes as far as possible, and official grants to private individuals unless they are part of technical assistance or relief programmes.

Types of flow

Besides distinguishing between official and private flows and between bilateral and multilateral flows, some other classifications are used. "Official development assistance" is defined as that part of official flow from developed market economies to developing countries and to multilateral institutions, which is expressly intended for the economic and social development of developing countries and which in its financial terms is concessional in character. The rest of official flow, consisting mainly of official export credits is called "other official flow". In private flows, direct investment includes, as far as possible, reinvested earnings. Private multilateral portfolio investment includes transactions of the private sector in securities of multilateral financial institutions. Private export credits are generally measured by the net change in the outstanding amount of private export credit.

The flow of resources as grants or loans from the multilateral institutions to developing countries is mainly for financing of capital investment, technical assistance and relief operations. Due to "pipe-line effects" and some definitional differences, there is usually, in any one year, a small discrepancy between flows into the multilateral institutions and flows from them to the developing countries.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat.

Information about the transfer of resources from the centrally planned economies to the developing countries is available only on a commitments basis.

The "net flow" concept

The information on flows is provided on a "net" basis, i.e. amortisation payments of loans and repatriation of capital are deducted from gross flows to arrive at net flow. Also deducted are contributions by developing countries to the multilateral institutions, including capital subscription payments and net purchases of securities of multilateral financial institutions. On the other hand, factor income payments (interest payments, profits and the like) made by developing countries are not deducted. Reverse flows of capital, originating with residents of developing countries, are not taken into account. The commitments data are presented on a gross basis.

Valuation

Data in current prices and in national currencies are converted in United States dollars at official rates of exchange. Valuations of resources transferred in kind are those adopted and reported by the country providing resources.

Financial terms of commitments

Commitments of official development assistance and their financial terms are presented only for the member countries of DAC, and they include commitments to certain less developed countries in Europe (Cyprus, Gibraltar, Greece, Malta, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia). The data refer to gross commitments. The "grant element" is the difference between the face value of the commitment and the present value of scheduled future debt service payments discounted at 10 per cent a year. The degree of concessionality can be expressed by indicating how many per cent the grant element is of the commitment. The concessionality of a grant is 100 per cent, and that of a loan extended at 10 per cent interest rate is nil.

Sources

The main source of data is the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, to which the sixteen member countries report data on their flow of resources to developing countries and multilateral institutions. A major difference between data in the *Statistical Yearbook* and statistics published by the DAC results from the inclusion by the latter of the less developed countries in Europe as recipients. On the other hand, flows from developed market economy countries which are not members of DAC, are estimated by the United Nations and included in the figures published in the *Yearbook*. In addition, the United Nations data take into account loans to developed market economy countries by the World Bank group, and repayments by these countries; these transactions are included in category "other official flows".

Information about commitments by the centrally planned economies has been compiled from various issues of Bank for International Settlements, *Press Review* (Basle); *Biulleten inostrannoi kommercheskoi informatsii* (Moscow), *East-West Commerce Bulletin* (London), *Far Eastern Economic Review* (Hong Kong), *Vneshniaia torgovlia* (Moscow) and other official and unofficial publications.

Total flows from the multilateral institutions to the developing countries have been derived from the annual reports and other documents of the institutions. The data on multilateral receipts by individual developing countries are derived from DAC statistics; small differences between yearbook and DAC data result mainly from the inclusion by DAC of certain flows not recorded by the United Nations and from the exclusion by DAC of certain contributions by developing countries to multilateral institutions.

Additional information

In the *Statistical Yearbook, 1971*[2] and earlier issues the data on official flows of resources were not divided into "development assistance" and "other". Until 1970 more detailed information was published by the United Nations in reports entitled *The External Financing of Economic Development*, the last issue of which was subtitled *International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1964-1968*.[3] Since then, United Nations data have been presented in various documents issued by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

The main body of statistics prepared by DAC is presented in the annual report of the chairman of DAC, published by OECD (Paris). The title of the 1972 Review is *Development Co-operation: Efforts and Policies of the Members of the Development Assistance Committee*. Earlier reports were entitled *Development Assistance: Efforts and Policies of the Members of the Development Assistance Committee*.

A more detailed discussion on methodological and conceptual problems can be found in *Measurement of the Flow of Resources to Developing Countries*.[4] For further discussion see OECD: *Resources for the Developing World: The Flow of Financial Resources to Less Developed Countries, 1962-1968* (Paris, 1970), annex III, and OECD: *Development Assistance, 1969 Review* (Paris 1970), annex I.

[2] United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.72.XVII.1
[3] United Nations publication, Sales No. 70.II.A.3.
[4] United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.II.D.17.

HEALTH

Hospital establishments and health personnel[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* refer to the number of hospital establishments and of beds, and inhabitants per bed, and to the number of physicians, dentists, pharmacists, nursing and midwifery personnel, and inhabitants per physician for the latest available year.

Hospital establishments. As a general rule, the following establishments are included in the data: general and specialized hospitals, as well as other medical establishments with beds, i.e., medical centres, bedded dispensaries etc., leprosaria, rehabilitation and physiotherapy centres, establishments for alcoholics, medical convalescence homes. Those excluded are: old people's homes, establishments for custodial care only and for preventive care only. Unless otherwise stated the data cover government and private establishments.

Health personnel. With the exception of nurses and midwives, and unless otherwise stated, the data refer to persons qualified from a medical or dental school or a school of pharmacy of university level, actually working in the country whether in private practice or as employees of an official service or a private institution, However, due to lack of precise information for certain countries regarding either the professional level of personnel or the real number actually working in the country, caution should be exercised in making comparisons between countries.

Nursing and midwifery personnel. Most of the data relate not only to graduate nurses and graduate midwives, but also to personnel known as "trained", "certified", and to auxiliary personnel having received an incomplete professional training or having acquired a professional experience. Auxiliary personnel without the skill of a nurse or midwife are as a rule excluded. Male nurses are included in the number of nurses.

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* are based on data collected for the preparation of volume III, Statistics of Health Personnel and Hospital Establishments, of the *World Health Statistics Annual* of the World Health Organization, and are obtained by means of an annual questionnaire sent to the health administrations of all countries.

For further details, see the above-mentioned publication.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the World Health Organization (Geneva).

HOUSING

Summary of housing conditions: households and population in households; dwellings; size, density of occupation and facilities of occupied dwellings

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* are shown for each country and for urban and rural areas according to the dates of the two latest housing censuses or sample surveys. They furnish information on various aspects of housing and enable housing data to be studied in relation to statistical series for other sectors which have a bearing on housing conditions such as population, dwelling construction and capital formation in dwelling construction. Thus the rate of dwelling construction and the level of capital formation in dwelling construction may be considered in relation to housing conditions and the rate of population growth in the country concerned. The number of households in relation to the number of conventional dwellings reported provides an indication of a shortage of housing or of a housing surplus. The average size (number of rooms) of dwellings is a determinant of levels of density (persons per room) and is closely related to the distribution of dwellings according to the number of persons per room.

It may be noted that data on facilities in dwellings should be considered in relation to the proportion that dwellings represent of the number of households since the significance of a high percentage of dwellings with the facilities for which data are shown is affected by the adequacy of the supply of dwellings. Data on the number and size of households provide the basis for estimating the number and size of dwellings required.

Unless otherwise stated, it is assumed that the definitions used in carrying out the statistical inquiries from which the housing data are derived conform to those recommended for use in carrying out the 1970 cycle of housing censuses.[1] The relevant definitions as well as sources of some of the data and methods utilized in calculating rates and averages are shown below.

Household. The concept of "household" is based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living. A household may be either: (*a*) a one-person household, that is a person who makes provision for his own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household or (*b*) a multi-person household, that is, a group of two or more persons who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and have a common budget to a greater or less extent; they may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both.

Households usually occupy the whole, part of, or in some cases more than one housing unit, but they may also be found living in camps, in boarding houses or hotels, or as administrative personnel in institutions, or they may be homeless.

For the 1960 censuses, the occupants of hotels, boarding and lodging houses were grouped into "collective households", each collective household corresponding to the total occupants of the living quarters. Boarders and lodgers occupying housing units[2] were considered a part of the household with which they boarded or lodged.

In considering the revisions that should be introduced for the 1970 censuses, it was concluded that a household may lose a good deal of its significance as an analytical unit if it includes boarders and lodgers, since, as a rule, the ties that boarding or lodging households have with the main household consist only of the payment of a certain sum for the space occupied and services received. Nor did the total occupants of a hotel or boarding house appear to be useful for analytical purposes. Therefore, the definition of household was revised so as to identify boarders and lodgers as one or multi-person households according to their demographic ties and/or the economic and social arrangements made for providing themselves with the essentials for living. This situation gives rise to a certain lack of comparability between the number of households reported in the 1960 censuses and that reported in the 1970 censuses. However, because of the relatively small proportion of persons involved, the effect is not in most cases considered significant.

Persons who are not members of households include persons in military installations, in correctional and penal institutions, in the dormitories of schools and universities, in hospitals, in religious institutions and so forth. However, personnel such as administrators and staff of institutions should be distinguished as members of one-person or multi-person households on the basis of the arrangements they make for providing themselves with the essentials for living.

Lighting—type of

Lighting refers to the principal type of lighting used in the living quarters being enumerated. In most countries electric lighting is of special interest.

Living quarters—type of

In considering the definition of living quarters and the various types of living quarters it may avoid

[1] See *Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Housing Censuses* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.XVII.4).

[2] By definition, a housing unit becomes a boarding or lodging house, and therefore belongs with the category "living quarters other than housing units", if the number of boarders and lodgers exceeds five. This definition applies to the 1960 and 1970 censuses.

confusion to draw attention to the following differences in the terminology employed for the 1970 census recommendations vis-à-vis that used in the recommendations issued for the 1960 censuses;

(*a*) For the 1970 censuses, the term covering all types of accommodation is "living quarters" in place of the former "housing unit".

(*b*) "Housing unit" in the 1970 censuses refers to what was "private housing unit" for the 1960 censuses;

(*c*) The "collective housing unit" of the 1960 censuses was replaced by "living quarters other than housing units" for the 1970 censuses;

(*d*) The term "rustic housing unit" has been replaced by "semi-permanent dwelling".

In the *Statistical Yearbook,* the terminology recommended for the 1970 censuses is employed irrespective of whether the data refer to the 1970 or the 1960 round of censuses.

(1) *Over-all definition of living quarters*

Living quarters are structurally separate and independent places of abode. They may (*a*) have been constructed, built, converted or arranged for human habitation, provided that they are not at the time of the census used wholly for other purposes and that, in the case of mobile housing units, improvised housing units and living quarters other than housing units, they are occupied at the time of the census, or (*b*) although not intended for habitation, actually be in use as such at the time of the census.

The essential features of living quarters are separateness and independence. An enclosure may be considered as separate if surrounded by walls, fences etc. and covered by a roof, so that a person, or group of persons can isolate themselves from other persons in the community for the purpose of sleeping, preparing and taking their meals or protecting themselves from the hazards of climate and environment. Such an enclosure may be considered as independent when it has direct access from the street or from a public or communal staircase, passage, gallery or grounds, i.e., when the occupants can come in or go out of their living quarters without passing through anybody else's premises.

Attached rooms having an independent entrance, or detached rooms for habitation which have clearly been built, rebuilt, converted etc. to be used as a part of the living quarters should be counted as part of the living quarters. Thus, living quarters may be constituted by rooms or groups of rooms with independent entrances or by separate buildings.

(2) *Classification of living quarters*

The classification outlined below has been designed to group housing units and living quarters other than housing units into broad classes having similar structural characteristics.

Living quarters

1.0.0 Housing units
- 1.1.0 Conventional dwellings
- 1.2.0 Mobile housing units
- 1.3.0 Marginal housing units
  - 1.3.1 Improvised housing units
  - 1.3.2 Housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation
  - 1.3.3 Other premises not intended for human habitation

2.0.0 Living quarters other than housing units
- 2.1.0 Hotels, rooming houses or other lodging houses
- 2.2.0 Institutions
- 2.3.0 Camps
- 2.4.0 Living quarters not otherwise classifiable

(3) *Definitions of relevant types of living quarters*

A more precise description of those categories for which data are included in the *Statistical Yearbook* is given below.

Housing unit

A housing unit is a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by one household, or one not intended for habitation, but occupied as living quarters by a household at the time of the census. Thus it may be an occupied or vacant dwelling, an occupied mobile or improvised housing unit or any other place occupied as living quarters by a household at the time of the census. This category includes housing of various levels of permanency and acceptability and therefore requires further classification in order to provide for a meaningful assessment of housing conditions.

Conventional dwelling

A conventional dwelling is a room or suite of rooms and its accessories in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof which, by the way it has been built, rebuilt or converted, is intended for habitation by one household and is not, at the time of the census, used wholly for other purposes. It should have a separate access to a street (direct or *via* a garden or grounds) or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery and so on). Examples of dwellings are houses, flats, suites of rooms, apartments etc.

By permanent building is understood a structure which may be expected to maintain its stability for ten years or more.

Living quarters other than housing units

Living quarters other than housing units include structurally separate and independent places of abode intended for habitation by large groups of individuals or several households and occupied at the time of the census. Such quarters usually have certain common facilities, such as cooking and toilet installations, baths, lounge rooms or dormitories, which are shared by the occupants. They may be further classified into hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses, institutions and camps.

Occupancy status

Occupancy status is determined on the basis of whether dwellings are occupied or vacant at the time of the census.

Occupants—number of

Each person usually resident in a dwelling should be counted as an occupant of that dwelling. However, since housing censuses are usually carried out simultaneously with population censuses, the possibility of applying this definition depends upon whether the information collected and recorded for each person in the population census indicates where he spent the census night or whether it refers to his place of usual residence.

Persons per room

The average number of persons per room is obtained by dividing the total number of persons in dwellings by the total number of rooms in dwellings. In some cases these averages have been estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. Where the aggregate number of rooms was not available, an approximation of this value was obtained by multiplying each room category by its corresponding dwelling frequency, multiplying the residual category by the lowest number of rooms involved, disregarding the dwellings with an unknown number of rooms, and summing the products. A similar procedure has been used to derive the aggregate number of persons from data on dwellings classified by the number of occupants. The resultant estimates are no doubt low, inasmuch as the minimum class limit has been used to calculate the residual category.

Rooms—number of

A room is defined as a space in a housing unit or other living quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of two metres (approximately 6 feet) of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is, 4 square metres (approximately 40 square feet) at least. The total number of rooms includes bedrooms, dining-rooms, living rooms, studies, habitable attics, servants' rooms, kitchens, rooms used for professional or business purposes and other separate spaces used or intended for dwelling purposes, so long as they meet the criteria of walls and floor space. Passageways, verandahs, lobbies, bathrooms and toilet rooms are not counted as rooms even if they meet the criteria.

It may be noted that some countries have excluded both kitchens and kitchenettes from the number of rooms and this should be taken into account with respect to the average number of rooms per dwelling, the average number of persons per room and the percentage distributions according to the number of persons per room and rooms per dwelling.

Rooms per dwelling

The average number of rooms per dwelling is obtained by dividing the total number of rooms in dwellings by the total number of dwellings. In some cases these averages have been estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office. Where the aggregate number of rooms was not available, an approximation of this value was obtained by multiplying each room category by its corresponding dwelling frequency, multiplying the residual category by the lowest number of rooms involved, disregarding the dwellings with an unknown number of rooms, and summing the products. The resultant estimates are no doubt low, inasmuch as the minimum class limit has been used to calculate the residual category.

Tenure

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupies the living quarters, that is, whether the accommodation that it occupies is owned by a member of the household, rented, subrented, occupied free of charge etc.

Toilet facilities

A toilet may be defined as an installation for the disposal of human excreta. A flush toilet is an installation connected with piped water, arranged for humans to discharge their wastes and from which the wastes are flushed by water.

Urban and rural

The urban/rural distribution of data has been established in each country according to nationally adopted criteria for identifying urban and rural areas. For the definitions utilized reference may be made to the *Demographic Yearbook*.[3]

Vacancy ratio

The vacancy ratio is the number of conventional dwellings found to be vacant at the time of the census or survey expressed as a percentage of all dwellings enumerated.

Water supply system

Water supply system refers to the availability and location of piped water in relation to dwellings, that is whether or not water is laid on to the dwellings by pipes from a community-wide system or an individual installation, such as a pressure tank, pump etc.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries and census years conform to the general statement:

Algeria	1966	**Poland**	1960
Fiji	1956	**San Marino**	1971
Greenland	1965	**Spanish Sahara**	1968
Hungary	1963	**USSR**	1960
Italy	1961	**Western Samoa**	1961
Netherlands	1960	**Yugoslavia**	1954

Algeria For 1954, dwellings refer to European-type dwellings which represent 21.5 per cent of all dwellings. The average number of rooms per dwelling is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

American Samoa For 1968, data are official estimates. Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings and semi-permanent dwellings. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1970, data on tenure refer to households. All data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to living quarters. The average number of rooms per set of living quarters and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations

[3] *Demographic Yearbook, 1971* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.72.XIII.1) and previous issues.

according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Antigua For 1946, data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to housing units. For 1960, the average size of household is based on the number of households and total population rather than the population in household. Data on tenure, facilities and data intended to refer to number of dwellings refer to living quarters. A set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer instead to housing units. The average number of rooms per dwelling is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Argentina For 1947, data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to method outlined in the general statement. For 1960, data on number and size of households refer to family households. Data on dwellings (except for electricity) include semi-permanent dwellings. Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. Data on density of occupation and data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to housing units.

Australia For 1966, a set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data exclude housing of full-blooded aboriginals. All data on households refer to households in housing units. Data intended to refer to number of occupied dwellings refers to number of occupied housing units. The vacancy ratio refers to living quarters. For 1971, all data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to housing units.

Austria Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. The percentage of dwellings with toilet installation refers to dwellings with toilet installation inside the dwelling. The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1970, data on number and size of households and population in households refer to occupants of dwellings.

Bahamas For 1953, data on density of occupation and data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to living quarters. For 1963, all data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to housing units.

Bahrain Data on piped water include semi-permanent dwellings. For 1965, data on density of occupation and data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to households and persons not living in households. The average number of rooms per household and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1971, data on tenure refer to all households. Data on density of occupation as well as data intended to refer to total number of dwellings and size of dwellings refer to living quarters.

Barbados For 1960, data refer to households. Kitchens are not counted as rooms. The average number of rooms per household and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

For 1970, data on tenure refer to all households. All data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to living quarters. The average size of household, the average number of rooms per set of living quarters and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Belgium Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1947, population in households refer to occupants of dwellings.

Bermuda Kitchens are not counted as rooms. For 1950, the average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings.

For 1960, a set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data on tenure and data intended to refer to number of occupied dwellings refer instead to housing units.

Bolivia Data on facilities refer to households.

Brazil For 1969, data are based on results of a housing sample survey excluding states of Amazones, Para, Mato Grosso, Goias, Acre and Territories. All data intended to refer to dwellings include semi-permanent dwellings and improvised units. Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings, semi-permanent dwellings and improvised units. For 1970, data on population in households and number and size of households refer to population and households in housing units. Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings and semi-permanent dwellings. All data on dwellings include semi-permanent dwellings.

British Honduras For 1960, population in households refer to the occupants of dwellings. Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings.

The average number of rooms per household and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

For 1965, data are official estimates. All data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to living quarters.

British Virgin Islands The average size of household is based on the number of households and total population rather than the population in households. Data on tenure refer to all households. Data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit for the urban/rural breakdown and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Brunei Data are for the towns of Brunei, Tutong, Seria and Belait only. Data on tenure, and density of

occupation as well as data intended to refer to number of dwellings and size of dwellings refer to housing units. Except for electricity data on facilities include semi-permanent dwellings.

Bulgaria For 1956, data on density of occupation and data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to living quarters. The average number of rooms per set of living quarters for the urban/rural breakdown is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1965, data on tenure refer to households. Data on facilities refer to living quarters excluding semi-permanent dwellings. The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Canada For 1961, a household is defined in terms of the total number of persons occupying a set of living quarters. Mobile trailers are included as dwellings. Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. For 1967, data are based on results of a housing sample survey and refer to households; excluding households in the Yukon and Northwest Territories; on Indian reserves; in trailers; in summer cottages and boats. The average number of rooms per household and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Cayman Islands A set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data on the average size of household include persons not living in households. Data on tenure and density of occupation as well as data intended to refer to number of dwellings and size of dwellings refer to housing units.

Central African Republic Data are for African population and are based on the results of a demographic sample survey; excluding population of Bangui town, East Oubangui district and nomad population. Data intended to refer to the percentage of dwellings with one room refer instead to households.

Channel Islands, Guernsey Data on density of occupation and piped water as well as data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to households. For 1961, data include adjacent islands. Data on tenure and vacancy ratio as well as data intended to refer to number of dwellings refer to housing units. For 1971, data include Herm and Jethou.

Channel Islands, Jersey For 1961, data on tenure and vacancy ratio as well as data intended to refer to number of dwellings refer to housing units. Data on density of occupation and facilities as well as data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to households. For 1971, data on tenure and piped water refer to households. The percentage of dwellings with flush toilet excludes dwellings with shared flush toilet.

Chile For 1960, a set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. Data on facilities refer to households in housing units. For 1970, data on density of occupation and facilities as well as data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to households. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Christmas Island A set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. For 1969, data are official estimates. Data on tenure refer to all households. The percentage of dwellings with flush toilet excludes dwellings with shared flush toilet. For 1971, the average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands A set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data on tenure, and all data intended to refer to dwellings refer to housing units. For 1966, the average size of household is based on number of households and total population rather than population in households.

Colombia The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1951, data on tenure and data intended to refer to dwellings refer to housing units. For 1964, data on tenure refer to households in housing units. Data on vacancy ratio and data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to housing units. Data on piped water and toilet installation include semi-permanent dwellings.

Congo For 1960, data are for city of Pointe-Noire only and data on piped water refer to households. For 1960-1961, data are based on the results of a demographic sample survey; excluding cities of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire.

The average number of persons per room is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. The average number of persons per room and data intended to refer to the percentage of dwellings with one room refer to households.

Costa Rica For 1963, a set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data on number and average size of households include persons not living in households. Data on tenure and all data intended to refer to dwellings refer to living quarters. For 1969, data are based on results of a housing sample survey. Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Cuba Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings.

Cyprus The average number of rooms per dwelling or per household and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1960, data on number and size of households include persons not living in households. Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. Data on density of occupation and data

intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to households and persons not living in households. Data on facilities refer to living quarters.

Czechoslovakia For 1950, kitchens are counted as rooms only if 12 m² or more. The average number of rooms per dwelling for the urban/rural breakdown is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. Data on facilities refer to residential buildings. For 1961, data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings.

Denmark The average number of persons per room is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1960, data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. For 1965, data on tenure refer to all households. Data on number of occupied dwellings, size of dwellings, density of occupation and facilities exclude subdivided flats and single rooms.

Dominica For 1946, data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

For 1960, data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to households. For density of occupation, data intended to refer to percentage of dwellings with 3 or more persons per room, refer instead to percentage of households with more than 3 persons per room.

Dominican Republic The average number of rooms per set of living quarters (and per housing unit) and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

For 1955, data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to living quarters. For 1960, a household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a set of living quarters. Data on tenure and data intended to refer to dwellings refer to housing units.

Ecuador A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a set of living quarters. Number of households includes persons not living in households. Data on density of occupation and facilities as well as data intended to refer to number of occupied dwellings and size of dwellings refer to housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Egypt Data on tenure are official estimates based on the results of a sample survey and refer to living quarters. Data on facilities refer to residential buildings. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

El Salvador Data on tenure and data intended to refer to dwelings (except data on electricity for 1961) refer to living quarters. The average number of rooms per set of living quarters and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Ethiopia Data are for Addis Ababa only. Data on tenure refer to living quarters. Data on facilities refer to households.

Faeroe Islands The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Falkland Islands Data on density of occupation as well as data intended to refer to the number and size of dwellings refer to housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit for the urban/rural breakdown and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Finland For 1960, data on number and size of households and population in households refer to occupants of dwellings. Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. For 1970, the size of household is based on number of households and total population rather than population in households. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

France Kitchens are counted as rooms only if 12 m² or more. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1962, a household is defined in terms of the total number of persons occupying a set of living quarters. Data on tenure for the whole country refer to occupied conventional dwellings, for the urban/rural breakdown they refer to living quarters occupied as principal residences. Data on vacancy ratio and density of occupation as well as data intended to refer to total number of dwellings and size of dwellings refer to living quarters occupied as principal residences. Data on facilities include semi-permanent dwellings. For 1968, data intended to refer to population in households refer instead to population in dwellings. Data on tenure include households in semi-permanent dwellings. All data on dwellings include semi-permanent dwellings.

French Guiana For 1961, data on tenure, density of occupation and facilities as well as data intended to refer to the number of occupied dwellings and size of dwellings refer to living quarters occupied as principal residences. Data on vacancy ratio and data intended to refer to the total number of dwellings refer to housing units. For 1967, the average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

German Democratic Republic[1] For 1961, data intended to refer to number of occupied dwellings refer instead to housing units. For total country data intended to refer to the average number of rooms per dwelling also refers to housing units. For the urban/rural breakdown data intended to refer to the average number of rooms per dwelling refers to living quarters and is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the gen-

[1] The description given above pertains to the entries in the 1973 *Statistical Yearbook*.

eral statement. Data on piped water refer to housing units excluding those in non-residential buildings. Data on toilet installation refer to housing units with toilet inside the unit. For 1971, data on vacancy ratio and data intended to refer to the number of dwellings and the average number of rooms per dwelling refer to living quarters.

Germany, Federal Republic of[1] All data on dwellings refer to dwellings in residential and occupied non-residential buildings which except for dwellings in basements have a kitchen or kitchenette of their own. Kitchens are included as rooms irrespective of size. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1961, data are based on results of a building census. All households and occupants entitled to live in housing units were counted. If there was a second dwelling, the household or part of a household and the occupants are also counted at that place. Both data for 1956 and 1965 are based on results of a housing survey. For 1968, data on tenure include persons not living in households. Data on facilities exclude weekend and holiday homes. Data on piped water refer to piped wated inside the building.

Gibraltar For 1951, the average number of persons per room is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1961, data are official estimates. Data intended to refer to number of occupied dwellings refers instead to number of housing units. For 1970, the average size of household, the average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. Data on tenure refer to all households. Data on facilities refer to living quarters.

Greece For 1961, data on density of occupation and facilities as well as data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to households excluding those living in units not intended for habitation but in use for the purpose. The average number of rooms per household and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1971, data on facilities refer to households in conventional dwellings.

Greenland For 1955, data exclude official (free) residences of public servants sent out from Denmark. The average number of rooms per dwelling is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Grenada Data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to housing units. For density of occupation, 3 or more persons per room, the percentage of housing units with more than 3 persons per room is shown.

Guadeloupe For 1961, data intended to refer to total number of dwellings and vacancy ratio among dwellings refer instead to living quarters. Data on density of occupation, facilities and data intended to refer to number of occupied dwellings and size of dwellings refer to living quarters occupied as principal residences. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1967, the average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Guam All data on households and population in households refer to households and population in housing units. All data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Guatemala For 1949, data intended to refer to the number of dwellings as well as data on tenure and facilities refer to housing units. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1964, a household is defined in terms of the total number of persons occupying a set of living quarters. Data on tenure, size, density of occupation and facilities refer to housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit for the urban/rural breakdown and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Guyana Date refer to households. Kitchens are not counted as rooms. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Haiti Data are for Port-au-Prince only.

Honduras For 1949, data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. For 1961, a set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data intended to refer to the number of occupied dwellings as well as data on tenure, size, density of occupation and facilities refer to housing units.

Hong Kong For 1960, data refer to living quarters. For 1961, a set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data on tenure include households living in semi-permanent dwellings. For 1971, data on tenure refer to all households. The average number of rooms per dwelling is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Hungary Data for 1963 are based on results of a housing sample survey. For 1970, data on households and population in households refer to households and population in housing units. The average number of

[1] The description given above pertains to the entries in the 1973 *Statistical Yearbook*.

rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Iceland For 1950, data on number and size of households include persons not living in households. All data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to housing units. For density of occupation, the percentage of housing units with more than 3 persons per room is shown instead of the percentage with 3 or more persons per room. For 1960, data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings and semi-permanent dwellings. Data on density of occupation refer only to dwellings in residential buildings. Data on facilities include vacant dwellings located in occupied buildings. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

India Data on tenure and density of occupation as well as data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to households. Data intended to refer to number of occupied dwellings refer to number of occupied housing units.

Iran Data on tenure refer to households. Data on facilities as well as data intended to refer to number of dwellings and size of dwellings refer to living quarters. Data on density of occupation refer to households and exclude nomadic tribes and persons with no fixed abode. The average number of rooms per set of living quarters and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Iraq Data on number and size of households include persons not living in households. Data on tenure refer to occupied dwellings. Data on toilet installation refer to housing units.

Ireland A set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. For 1961, data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. For 1966, data on number and size of households refer to occupants of dwellings.

Isle of Man For 1961, data on tenure and vacancy ratio as well as data intended to refer to the number of dwellings refer to housing units. Data on density of occupation and facilities as well as data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to households. For 1971, data on tenure and all data intended to refer to dwellings refer to living quarters. The average number of rooms per set of living quarters and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Israel The definition of households in kibbutzim differs from that of other households. Kitchens are not counted as rooms. The average number of rooms in households and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. The percentage of households with one room includes households occupying less than one room. For 1963, data on electricity refer to households. For 1966, data on households and number of dwellings are based on results of a housing sample survey; other data are based on results of a labour force survey and refer to households. Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. Data on facilities exclude households in kibbutzim and those of Bedouin. For 1971, data are based on results of a housing sample survey. Data on number and size of households refer to households and population in dwellings. Data on density of occupation and data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to households.

Italy For 1951, data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. Data on facilities refer to living quarters.

Ivory Coast Data are for African population in the urban centres of Abengourou, Agboville, Dimbokro and Man, and refer to households. The average number of rooms per household and the average persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Jamaica The average number of rooms per household (or per housing unit) and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1953, the average size of household is based on number of households and total population rather than population in households. Data on tenure, density of occupation and facilities refer to households. Data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer instead to number of rooms occupied by households. Data intended to refer to number of occupied dwellings refer instead to number of living quarters. For 1960, a set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data on tenure for the urban/rural breakdown, size, density of occupation and facilities refer to housing units.

Japan The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1960, data are based on results of a housing sample survey. Number of rooms refers to rooms used by principal households. For 1970, data refer to households.

Jordan For 1952, data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. The average number of rooms per dwellings is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1961, data on tenure and facilities refer to households.

Kenya The average size of household is based on number of households and total population rather than population in households. The average number of persons per dwelling and the average persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Korea, Republic of For 1960, data on tenure and facilities refer to living quarters. Data on density of occupation and data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to households. The average number of rooms per household and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in

the general statement. For 1970, data refer to housing units.

Kuwait Data on households include persons not living in households. Data on density of occupation and data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to living quarters. The average number of rooms per set of living quarters and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Liberia Data are for city of Monrovia only and refer to households. Kitchens are not counted as rooms.

Liechtenstein All data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to living quarters.

Luxembourg For 1947, data on tenure and facilities as well as data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to households. Data intended to refer to total number of dwellings refers to total number of living quarters. Population in households, the average number of rooms per household and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1960, data on tenure refer to housing units. The urban/rural breakdown for the percentage with one room refers to living quarters. All other data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to housing units. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Malawi Data are based on a housing sample survey in four towns of Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe and Mzuzu. Data intended to refer to dwellings refers instead to housing units. Data on tenure refer to all households, including persons not living in households.

Malaysia, East: Sabah For 1960, data are for the towns of Jesselton, Sandakan, Tawaua and Victoria (Labuan) only. Data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to housing units. For 1967, data are based on results of a housing sample survey. Data intended to refer to number of dwellings refer instead to number of housing units including units under construction.

Malaysia, East: Sarawak Data are for the towns of Kuching, Simanggang, Sarikei, Sibu, Bintulu, Miri, Lutong and Limbang only and refer to housing units.

Malta For 1957, data on vacancy ratio and electricity as well as data intended to refer to number of dwellings refer to housing units. Data on density of occupation and data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to households. The average number of persons per room for the urban/rural breakdown is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1967, data on tenure refer to households excluding those living in tenements and hotels. Data on number of dwellings and vacancy ratio exclude dwellings in tenements and hotels. Data on facilities refer to households in dwellings.

Martinique For 1961, kitchens are not counted as rooms. Data intended to refer to total number of dwellings and vacancy ratio in dwellings refer instead to living quarters. Data intended to refer to number of occupied dwellings and size of dwellings as well as data on density of occupation and facilities refer to living quarters occupied as principal residences. For 1967, the average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Mauritius For 1952, data refer to households. The average number of rooms per household is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1962, data for dependencies of Mauritius are excluded. Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. Semi-permanent dwellings are included except for data on average size of dwelling, density of occupation and electricity.

Mexico Data for 1961-1962 are based on the results of a housing sample survey. For 1960, data on tenure and data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to living quarters. For 1970, data on tenure and data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Monaco For 1962, data on tenure refer to housing units. Data on density of occupation and facilities as well as data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to living quarters occupied as principal residences. For 1968, data on tenure and all intended to refer to dwellings refer to living quarters occupied as principal residences excluding mobile units and living quarters of an unknown type. The average number of rooms per set of living quarters and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Mongolia Data on tenure and data intended to refer to dwellings refer to living quarters.

Montserrat Data on tenure and data intended to refer to dwellings refer to housing units. For 1946, density of occupation, 3 or more persons per room the percentage of housing units with more than 3 persons per room is shown. For 1960, a set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Morocco The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1960, data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. Kitchens are not counted as rooms. For 1971, the average size of household is based on number of households and total population rather than population in households. Data on tenure, and density of occupation as well as data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to households.

Mozambique Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Nauru Data on tenure for 1960 refer to occupied conventional dwellings. For 1961, a set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data on tenure and all data intended to refer to dwellings refer to housing units.

Nepal Data are for the cities of Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Biratnagar, Nepalhunj and Birgunj only. Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings and semi-permanent dwellings. Data on tenure refer to occupied convenional dwellings and semi-permanent dwellings. Data on piped water and toilet installations include semi-permanent dwellings. The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Netherlands For 1956, the average size of household is based on number of households and total population rather than population in households. The average number of persons per room for the whole country is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. The urban/rural breakdown for data on tenure refers to occupied conventional dwellings and for data on size of dwellings and density of occupation excludes municipalities with population of 5 000 to 100 000.

Netherlands Antilles Data on tenure and data intended to refer to dwellings refer to housing units. Data on tenure are for the island of Curaçao only. Data on size of housing unit, density of occupation and electricity exclude data for Aruba. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

New Caledonia Data on tenure, number of occupied dwellings, size of dwellings, density of occupation and facilities refer to living quarters occupied as principal residences. Data intended to refer to total number of dwellings refers instead to total number of housing units. The average number of rooms per set of living quarters and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

New Zealand For 1961, a set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data on number and size of households refer to occupants of dwellings. Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. The percentage with one room refers to housing units. The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1966, the average size of household for the urban rural breakdown is based on the number of households and total population rather than the population in households. Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings and semi-permanent dwellings. Data on vacancy ratio and data intended to refer to total number of dwellings refer to living quarters. Data on number of occupied dwellings, size of dwellings and density of occupation include semi-permanent dwellings. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Nicaragua A set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data on tenure refer to housing units (excluding units not intended for habitation but in use for the purpose). All data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to housing units.

Nigeria Data are for the city of Lagos only and are based on the results of a sample survey of housing. Data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to housing units.

Niue Island Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings.

Norfolk Island For 1961, a set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data on tenure, density of occupation and facilities as well as data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to housing units. For 1966, the average size of household is based on the number of households and total population rather than the population in households. Data on tenure, average number of rooms and facilities refer to housing units. The vacancy ratio refers to living quarters.

Norway Data on tenure include households in semi-permanent dwellings. All data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to housing units.

Pacific Islands Official estimates. Data on facilities refer to housing units.

Pakistan Data include Bangladesh except for nomads and river boatmen; excluding the Frontier Regions of Pakistan. Data on number and size of households include persons not living in households. Data on tenure and vacancy ratio as well as data intended to refer to number of occupied dwellings refer to living quarters. Data on density of occupation and data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to households and persons not living in households.

Panama Kitchens are not counted as rooms. For 1960, data exclude housing of tribal Indians. Data on tenure and data intended to refer to dwellings refer to housing units except units not intended for habitation but in use for the purposes. The average number of rooms per housing units and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1970, all data on dwellings include semi-permanent dwellings.

Canal Zone A set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data exclude housing of military personnel and the civilian employees of the miliary. Data on facilities include semi-permanent dwellings. For 1971, data on tenure include households in semi-permanent dwellings.

Papua New Guinea

Papua Data are for housing of non-indigenous population. Data on tenure and all data intended to refer to dwellings refer to housing units.

New Guinea A set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data

are for housing of non-indigenous population. Data on tenure and all data intended to refer to dwellings refer to housing units.

Paraguay Except for total number of dwellings and data intended to refer to dwellings and data on tenure refer to housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Peru A set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Number of households includes persons not living in household. Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings and semi-permanent dwellings. Data on vacancy ratio, density of occupation and facilities as well as data intended to refer to number of occupied dwellings, and size of dwellings refer to housing units.

Philippines For 1960, data on number and size of households include persons not living in households, other data refer to housing units. For 1967, data on number and size of households and tenure are based on results of a housing sample survey, other data intended to refer to dwellings are based on results of a household survey and refer to households. Data on tenure include households in semi-permanent dwellings. Data on piped water refer to source of water supply.

Pitcairn Island A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a set of living quarters. Kitchens are not counted as rooms. The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Poland For 1970, data on number and size of households refer to households and population in housing units.

Portugal Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. For 1950, the size of household is based on the number of households and total population rather than the population in households. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. Data on facilities refer to households.

Puerto Rico For 1950, data on tenure and data intended to refer to dwellings refer to housing units. For 1960, data on number and size of households include persons not living in households. Data on tenure and data intended to refer to dwellings refer to living quarters. A set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. The average number of rooms per housing unit (or per set of living quarters) and average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Réunion For 1961, data on tenure and density of occupation as well as data intended to refer to number of occupied dwellings and size of dwellings refer to living quarters occupied as principal residences. Data intended to refer to total dwellings and facilities refer instead to living quarters. Kitchens are not counted as rooms. For 1967, the average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Romania Data on number and size of households include persons not living in households.

Ryukyu Islands For 1960, data refer to housing units. For 1970, data refer to households. The average number of rooms per household and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

San Marino Data are based on results of a housing sample survey. For 1970, number of households includes persons not living in households.

St. Helena For 1956, data on facilities and data intended to refer to the percentage of dwellings with one room refer to households. The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1966, data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwelling. Data on facilities refer to living quarters. For urban and rural areas data on facilities and data intended to refer to number of occupied dwellings also refer to living quarters.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla A set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data on number and size of households include persons not living in households. Data on tenure and facilities refer to living quarters. Data on density of occupation and data intended to refer to number and size of dwellings refer to housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

St. Lucia All data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to housing units. For density of occupation, three or more persons per room the percentage of housing units with more than three persons per room is shown.

St. Pierre and Miquelon For 1962, data on number and size of households include persons not living in households. For 1967, data on tenure and density of occupation as well as data intended to refer to number and size of dwellings refer to housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

St. Vincent Data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to housing units. For 1960, density of occupation, three or more persons per room the percentage of housing units with more than three persons per room is shown. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1966, the average number of rooms per housing unit is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Senegal Data are for the commune of Dakar only and refer to European-type dwellings. The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Seychelles Data are based on the results of a housing sample survey. Data on facilities include semi-permanent dwellings.

Sikkim Data on tenure and density of occupation as well as data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to households. Data on vacancy ratio and data intended to refer to total number of dwellings refer to living quarters. Data intended to refer to number of occupied dwellings refer to housing units.

Singapore Data are based on results of a housing sample survey and refer to households. The average number of rooms per household and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

South Africa Data are for non-African population and refer to housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1951, kitchens are not counted as rooms.

Southern Rhodesia Data are for non-African population. For 1961, data refer to housing units. For 1969, data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Spain Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. The average number of rooms per dwelling is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1960, number of households includes persons not living in households.

Spanish Sahara For 1967, dwellings include living quarters other than housing units.

Sri Lanka For 1953, data refer to households. Data on number and size of households and density of occupation as well as data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to households and persons not living in households. The average number of rooms per household and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

For 1963, data are based on results of a housing sample survey. The average size of a household is based on households and total population rather than population in households. Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings and semi-permanent dwellings. Data on piped water and toilet installation include semi-permanent dwellings. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Sudan Data refer to households and are based on the results of sample surveys carried out in urban areas.

Surinam Data on tenure and data intended to refer to dwellings refer to living quarters.

Sweden Data on number and size of households and population in households refer to occupants of dwellings. For 1965, a household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a set of living quarters. A room is defined as a space of at least 6 m^2. For 1970, the average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Switzerland For urban and rural areas, data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings; the average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1960, a household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a set of living quarters. Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. The percentage of dwellings with piped water refers to only dwellings with piped water in the kitchen or kitchenette.

Syrian Arab Republic For 1960 data intended to refer to total number of dwellings refer instead to total number of living quarters. Data on density of occupation and data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to households. For the urban/rural breakdown, the average number of rooms per household and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1961-1962, data are based on the results of cost of living survey and refer to households. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Tonga Data on number and size of households include persons not living in households. Data intended to refer to total number of dwellings refer instead to total number of living quarters.

Trinidad and Tobago For 1957/58, data on tenure and data intended to refer to dwellings refer to housing units; the average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

For 1966, the data are based on the results of a housing survey and refer to households.

Tunisia A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a set of living quarters. Data on percentage of dwellings with one room include semi-permanent dwellings. Data on facilities refer to housing units. The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Turkey Data refer to households. The average number of rooms per household and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1965, the average size of household is based on number of households and total population rather than population in households. Data for 1970 are based on results of a housing sample survey.

Turks and Caicos Islands A set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data on tenure and data intended to refer to dwellings refer to housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

USSR Data on number and size of households refer to family households. Total number of dwellings is official estimate.

United Arab Emirates The average size of household is based on number of households and total population rather than population in households. Data intended to refer to total number of dwellings refer instead to total number of living quarters. Data on density of occupation and data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer to households. Data on facilities refer to living quarters. The average number of rooms per household and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

United Kingdom: England and Wales For 1961, data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. The average number of persons per room is based on number of rooms occupied by individual household rather than on total number of rooms and total number of occupants in each dwelling. The percentage of dwellings with flush toilet refers only to dwellings with flush toilet inside the dwelling. For 1966, data on tenure and vacancy ratio as well as data intended to number and size of dwellings refer to housing units. Data on density of occupation and toilet installation refer to households. The percentage of households with flush toilet refers only to households with flush toilet inside the building.

United Kingdom: Northern Ireland For 1961, data on tenure refer to housing units. Data on facilities refer to households. Kitchens, kitchenettes and sculleries, irrespective of size, are counted as rooms only if meals are taken in them. The percentage of households with flush toilet refers only to households with flush toilet inside the building. For 1966, data on vacancy ratio and data intended to refer to total number of dwellings refer to housing units. Data on density of occupation refer to households. Kitchens are not counted as rooms.

United Kingdom: Scotland For 1961, the percentage of dwellings with flush toilet refers only to dwellings with flush toilet inside the dwelling. For 1966, data on tenure refer to housing units. Except for data on toilet installation, all data intended to refer to dwellings refer to housing units. Data on toilet installation refer to households.

United Republic of Tanzania Data are for the urban areas of former Zanzibar only. Kitchens are not counted as rooms. Data on density of occupation and facilities as well as data intended to refer to size of dwellings refer instead to households and persons not living in households.

United States For 1960, a set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data on tenure, density of occupation, vacancy ratio as well as data intended to refer to number of occupied dwellings and size of dwellings refer to housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1970, data on tenure and data intended to refer to dwellings refer to housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room for the urban/rural breakdown are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

United States Virgin Islands The average number of rooms per dwelling (or per housing unit) and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1960, a set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data on tenure and data intended to refer to dwellings refer to housing units.

Uruguay A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a set of living quarters. Data on tenure, density of occupation and facilities as well as data intended to refer to number of occupied dwellings and size of dwellings refer to housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Venezuela The average number of rooms per housing unit (or per set of living quarters) and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1950, data on number and size of households include persons not living in households. Data on tenure, density of occupation and facilities as well as data intended to refer to number of occupied dwellings and size of dwellings refer to housing units. For 1961, a set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data on tenure and data intended to refer to dwellings refer to living quarters excluding units not intended for habitation but in use for the purpose.

Viet-Nam, Republic of Data are for Saigon only and are based on a demographic survey. Data on tenure and data intended to refer to dwellings refer to housing units.

Wallis and Futuna Islands Number of households includes persons not living in households. Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings. All data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to living quarters. The average number of rooms per set of living

quarters and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Wake Island Data are for FAA housing program only.

Western Samoa For 1967, data are for the city of Apia only and refer to housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement.

Yugoslavia Data on tenure for 1961 refer to occupied conventional dwellings.

Zaire Data are based on results of housing sample survey in the city of Kinshasa only. Data on tenure refer to occupied conventional dwellings.

Zambia The average number of rooms per dwelling (or per set of living quarters) and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations according to the method outlined in the general statement. For 1960, data refer to housing of the African population in the towns of Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Luanshya, Kitwe, Mufulira, Chingola and Livingstone and are based on the results of a demographic survey. For 1969, data intended to refer to dwellings refer instead to living quarters.

EDUCATION

Educational institutions: number of teachers and school enrolment by level and type of education[1]

General statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of teaching staff and number of students enrolled by level and type of education.

For the purpose of this table the following definitions and classifications set out in the *Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics*, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its tenth session (Paris, 1958) have been applied as far as possible.

Pre-primary education, which provides education for children who are not old enough to enter a school at the first level (e.g., at nursery school, kindergarten, infant school).

Education at the first level, the main function of which is to provide basic instruction in the tools of learning (e.g., at elementary school, primary school). Its length may vary from 4 to 9 years, depending on the organization of the school system in each country.

Education at the second level, based upon at least four years of previous instruction at the first level, and providing general or specialized instruction, or both (e.g., at middle school, secondary school, high school, vocational school, teacher-training school at this level). General education does not aim at preparing the pupils directly for a given trade or occupation. Vocational education aims at preparing the pupils directly for a trade or occupation other than teaching. Teacher training aims at preparing the pupils directly for teaching.

Education at the third level, which requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the second level, or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge (e.g., at university, teachers college, higher professional school).

Special education, covering all general or vocational education given to children who are physically handicapped, mentally handicapped, socially maladjusted or are in other special categories.

A *student* is a person enrolled in a school for systematic instruction at any level of education.

A *teacher* is a person directly engaged in instructing a group of students. Heads of educational institutions, supervisory and other personnel should be counted as teachers only when they have regular teaching functions.

A *school* (*educational institutions*) is a group of students of one or more grades organized to receive instruction of a given type and level under one teacher or more than one teacher and with an immediate head.

(*a*) A *public school* is a school operated by a public authority (national, federal, state or provincial, or local), whatever the origin of its financial resources.

(*b*) A *private school* is a school not operated by a public authority, whether or not it receives financial support from such authorities. Private schools may be defined as aided or non-aided, depending on whether they derive or do not derive financial support from public authorities.

Where current national practice differs from the international recommendation or other concepts and definitions employed by UNESCO, the statistical practice adopted in the country concerned has been followed.

Coverage: Figures on teaching staff and enrolment cover both public and private schools, excluding however adult education, apprenticeship courses and correspondence schools. They refer both to full-time and part-time teachers, but part-time students are generally included only in education at the third level and in vocational education at the second level.

The enrolment data throughout the table refer, in general, to the beginning of the school or academic year. In this connexion, it should be pointed out that enrolment data may vary substantially according to the date at which the count is taken, i.e., at the beginning, in the middle, at the end of the school year, an average count etc.

The years stated indicate the calendar year in which the school or academic year begins. It is important to keep in mind that only in 29 countries (14 per cent of all countries) does the school year begin in January, i.e., actually coincides with the calendar year, whereas in the majority of countries and territories, it overlaps to a greater or lesser extent into the following calendar year.

The chief sources of data presented are the replies to UNESCO statistical questionnaires, supplemented by official publications.

Details for each country can be found in the *UNESCO Statistical Yearbook*.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris).

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Scientific and technical manpower and expenditure for research and experimental development[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to: (*a*) total number of scientists and engineers, and technicians as defined below, and number engaged in research and experimental development; (*b*) expenditure for research and experimental development, total and amount financed by government funds.

The table presents selected results of the limited world-wide data collection effort by UNESCO in the field of science and technology, mostly obtained in response to annual surveys of manpower and expenditure for research and experimental development.

In utilizing these results the reader should keep in mind the factors which have an obvious bearing on the comparability and the degree of accuracy of the data. Science statistics have not reached the same stage of development in all countries. Whereas some countries have established systems of science data collection by means of regular surveys, others are just beginning to initiate systematic and comprehensive inquiries into their R & D activities and, of course, there are others which have yet to begin such an effort. Additionally, national statistical practices and concepts are not necessarily designed for the specific requirements of international comparisons. Consequently, most countries had to re-arrange their existing national data and often prepare estimates for the specific purposes of the UNESCO inquiries. Very few countries were able to organize *ad hoc* surveys whose classifications and definitions conformed with those proposed in the UNESCO questionnaire and which are listed below.

As an example of the problem of comparability, the basic concept "research and experimental development" is largely the same in all countries. However, the methods of measurement and the coverage of the data frequently differ, sometimes to an extent which renders international comparisons difficult. In most countries only those activities of research institutes, departments and similar research organizations which could be defined specifically as research or experimental development were included in the survey. However, in other countries, the total volume of activity of such research institutes and similar organizations is included, without making the necessary adjustments to exclude the so-called "related" scientific and technological activities which are not classified as R & D.

Another example is the subject coverage, where in earlier surveys some countries included R & D in the social sciences and others omitted this significant segment of R & D, whilst for many European countries as well as countries of other continents the coverage includes not only humanities, in some cases inseparable from social sciences, but other fields such as fine arts, pedagogy and law, disciplines which have now been included in the surveys since 1971.

The absolute figures for R & D expenditure should not be compared country by country. Valid comparisons would require the conversion of national currencies into a common currency by means of the official exchange rates, since special R & D exchange rates do not exist. Official exchange rates do not always reflect the real costs of R & D activities and comparisons based on such rates can result in misleading conclusions. However, they do have some limited value in indicating at least a gross order of magnitude of expenditure on R & D.

In many instances exceptions are indicated by foot-notes. However, the absence of foot-notes does not necessarily imply that the figures given agree with the established definitions. Because of obvious differences in definitions used and the incompleteness of the results, these data should be used with extreme caution. It is for these reasons that the data have not been totalled by regions of the world and this practice should be discouraged until such time as statistics on science and technology may be collected with a higher degree of confidence.

The following definitions were suggested for use in the *Annual Survey of Manpower and Expenditure for Research and Experimental Development* (Doc. UNESCO/STS/Q/721).

These definitions are largely compatible with those used in previous surveys and comparability of the data obtained from the various surveys, though being limited for other reasons, is thus not seriously affected by the use of slightly different sets of definitions.

Type of personnel

Scientist and engineer. Includes any person who has received scientific or technical training in the fields of science defined above, as follows: completed education at the third level leading to an academic degree; or completed third-level non-university education (or training) which does not lead to an academic degree but is nationally recognized as qualifying for a professional career; or training and professional experience which is nationally recognized (e.g. membership in professional societies, professional certificate or licence) as being equivalent to the formal education indicated.

Technician. Includes any person who has received specialized vocational or technical training in any branch of knowledge or technology as follows: one to two years' training beyond completed education at the second level or three to four years' training beyond the first cycle of secondary education, whether or not lead-

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris).

ing to a degree or diploma; on-the-job training and professional experience which is nationally recognized as being equivalent to the level of education indicated. Laboratory assistants who meet these requirements are also classed as technicians.

Total stock of scientists, engineers and technicians

Total number of scientists, engineers and technicians of either sex as described above without regard to age, economic activity or any other characteristic.

Research and experimental development R & D

In general R & D is defined as any creative systematic activity undertaken to increase the stock of scientific and technical knowledge and to devise new applications. It includes fundamental research, applied research in such fields as agriculture, medicine, industrial chemistry, etc., and experimental development work leading to new devices, products or processes. It excludes scientific education, scientific and technical information, general-purpose data collection, routine testing and standardization and other technological activities related to production or use of established products or processes, as well as large-scale mineral and petroleum prospecting for exploitable deposits and not essentially for basic geological knowledge. In the social sciences it includes activities of a research nature related to the solution of economic or social problems, but excludes routine activities such as censuses, market studies, etc. In the medical sciences it excludes intensive medical care. In general defence R & D is included. The criterion which distinguishes R & D from non-R & D activities is the presence or absence of an appreciable element of novelty or innovation.

Sector of performance

For survey purposes three sectors of performance have been established to identify those areas of economy in which R & D is performed and defined, to the fullest extent possible, in accordance with the sector of definitions of the United Nations "System of National Accounts" (SNA) and the "System of Material Product Balances" (MPS) as used by socialist countries. The three sectors are the Productive sector (further broken down into integrated and non-integrated R & D), the Higher education sector and the General service sector.

Personnel in full-time equivalent

This is an estimate of the volume of time devoted to R & D activities by full- and part-time personnel. It covers all persons working full-time on R & D activities plus the proportion of working time devoted to R & D by part-time personnel.

Field of science

The field of science comprises the following broad groups: natural sciences, engineering and technology, medical sciences, agriculture, social sciences and law, humanities, education and arts.

R & D expenditure

Total national expenditure for R & D is defined as the total expenditure, both current and capital, for R & D undertaken in facilities within the national territory of a country, excluding those used by international organizations located in the country.

Total R & D expenditure includes:

Government funds, as described below:

Productive enterprise funds. This includes all those funds allocated to R & D by establishments of the productive sector, as defined under "Sectors of performance", which originate from the economic activities of these establishments. That is, the R & D funds made available from the production of goods and services for sale on the market.

Special funds. This category of source of funds primarily provides for the structure of finance of R & D in East European countries. As far as these countries are concerned special funds include, above all, the financial means originating from the Technical and Economic Progress Fund and from similar funds.

Foreign funds. This category includes all funds received from abroad for R & D performed inside the reporting country by establishments, departments and institutions which are defined under "Sectors of performance". It covers funds received from international organizations (whether located inside or outside the country), foreign governments and private funds from abroad, including funds from parent or affiliated organizations or companies abroad.

Other funds. Includes all funds which cannot be classified in one of the preceding categories, such as endowments or gifts. This category also includes own funds of institutions of higher education.

R & D Expenditure financed by Government funds includes all funds originating from the ordinary or extraordinary budget or from extra-budgetary sources of both the central government and the state and local governments such as provincial, district or country, municipal town or village. It also includes the funds originating from those intermediary public and private organizations which are set up by government and whose financial means are *exclusively* provided by government.

For more detailed definitions and country notes see the *UNESCO Statistical Yearbook.*

CULTURE

Books[1]

Production and translations: by number of titles

General statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate to the production of books during the latest available years, and translations, which are shown in a separate table.

Unless otherwise stated in the country descriptions below, the data relating to production are intended to refer to first editions and re-editions of originals and translations. In the first table they are grouped by subject in accordance with the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), as follows:

0 Generalities	5 Pure sciences
1 Philosophy	6 Applied sciences
2 Religion	7 Arts
3 Social sciences	8 Literature
4 Philology	9 History and geography

In addition, children's books which are already included in the ten-subject breakdown of the UDC are presented in a separate column.

In another table, these data are grouped by language of publication, that is: national language, English, French, German, Spanish, Russian and others.

In the tables relating to translations, the data are presented in a similar pattern: the first table according to the ten main UDC subject groups, and the second one according to the original languages of the books from which the translations were made: English, French, German, Russian, Scandinavian languages (Danish, Norwegian, Swedish), Italian, Spanish, Classics (Greek and Latin), Japanese, Chinese, Arabic and others.

In general, national book production statistics should be drawn up in accordance with the definitions and classifications set forth in the Recommendation concerning the international standardization of statistics relating to book production and periodicals, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its thirteenth session, in 1964.

In accordance with this Recommendation, book production statistics should cover printed non-periodical publications (books and pamphlets) which are published in a particular country and made available to the public and which, in general, should be included in the national bibliographies of the various countries, with the exception of the following categories:

(*a*) Publications issued for advertising purposes, provided that the literary or scientific text is subsidiary and that the publications are distributed free of charge (trade catalogues, prospectuses and other types of commercial, industrial and tourist advertising; publications describing activities or technical progress in some branch of industry or commerce and drawing attention to the products of services supplied by the publisher);

(*b*) Publications belonging to the following categories, when they are considered to be a transitory character: time-tables, price-lists, telephone directories etc.; programmes of entertainments, exhibitions, fairs etc; regulations and reports of business firms, company directives, circulars etc.; calendars, almanacs etc.;

(*c*) Publications belonging to the following categories in which the text is not the most important part: musical works (scores or music books), provided that the music is more important than the words; maps and charts, with the exception of atlases.

The following types of publication, *inter alia*, should be included in the book production statistics:

(*a*) Government publications, i.e., publications issued by public administrations or their subsidiary bodies, except for those which are confidential or designed for internal distribution only;

(*b*) School textbooks, i.e., books prescribed for pupils receiving education at the first and second level;

(*c*) University theses;

(*d*) Offprints; i.e., reprints of a part of a book or a periodical already published, provided that they have a title and a separate pagination and that they constitute a distinct work;

(*e*) Publications which form part of a series, but which constitute separate bibliographical units;

(*f*) Illustrated works: collection of prints, reproduction of works of art, drawings etc., when such collections form complete paginated volumes and when the illustrations are accompanied by an explanatory text, however short, referring to these works or to the artists themselves; albums, illustrated books and pamphlets written in the form of continuous narratives, with pictures illustrating certain episodes; albums and picture books for children.

In compiling these statistics, the following definitions should be used:

(*a*) A publication is considered to be "non-periodical" if it is published at one time, or, at intervals, by volumes, the number of which is generally determined in advance;

(*b*) The term "printed" includes reproduction by any method of mechanical impression, whatever it may be;

(*c*) A publication is considered to be "published in a particular country" if the publisher has his regis-

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris).

tered office in the country where the statistics are compiled, the place of printing or place of circulation here being irrelevant. When a publication is issued by one or more publishers who have registered offices in two or more countries, it is considered as having been published in the country or countries where it is issued;

(*d*) A publication is considered as being "made available to the public" when it is obtainable either by purchase or by distribution free of charge. Publications intended for a restricted readership, such as certain government publications, those of learned societies, political or professional organizations, etc., are also considered as being available to the public;

(*e*) A "book" is a non-periodical printed publication of at least 49 pages, exclusive of the cover pages, published in the country and made available to the public;

(*f*) A "pamphlet" is a non-periodical printed publication of at least 5 but not more than 48 pages, exclusive of the cover pages, published in a particular country and made available to the public;

(*g*) A "first edition" is the first publication of an original or translated manuscript;

(*h*) A "re-edition" is a publication distinguished from previous editions by changes made in the contents (revised edition) or layout (new edition);

(*i*) A "reprint" is unchanged in contents and layout, apart from correction of typographical errors in the previous edition. A reprint by any publisher other than the original publisher is regarded as a re-edition;

(*j*) A "translation" is a publication which reproduces a work in a language other than the original language;

(*k*) A "title" is a term used to designate a printed publication which forms a separate whole, whether issued in one or several volumes.

Unless otherwise indicated, the data may be assumed to cover books and pamphlets, whether original works or translations. However, certain categories of publications which, according to the Recommendation should be included in the book production statistics —e.g., government publications, school textbooks, university theses, offprints, illustrated works—or excluded from such statistics—e.g., publications issued for advertising purposes, publications of a transitory nature, publications in which the text is not the most important part—are classified differently, for statistical purposes, in different countries. In the absence of complete and precise information, it has not been possible to indicate possible differences of this kind between the various national statistics and the Recommendation.

Country descriptions

All countries are supposed, unless otherwise stated, to conform to the General Statement, except for the following where data refer to first editions only:

Bhutan (1970)
Botswana (1970)
Chile (1971)
Jamaica (1970)
Jordan (1970)
Laos (1971)
Libyan Arab Rep. (1970, 1971)
Mauritius (1970)
Monaco (1970)
Morocco (1971)
Niger (1970)

Canada Data do not include Government publications.

New Zealand Data include yearbooks and serial publications issued at intervals of one year or more as well as bills and parliamentary papers.

Philippines Data refer only to copyright books.

Switzerland Data include works published abroad by Swiss nationals.

United Kingdom Data include books published in Ireland. Publications priced at less than six old pence are omitted.

United States The statistics concern only the production of book trade (namely, the industry engaged in the publishing of books for sale to the general public) and omit a large part of total book production (publications of the state governments, local authorities, universities, churches and other organizations, most reports and accounts of proceeding, laboratory manuals, workbooks). However, they include publications of the Federal Government and university theses.

Daily and non-daily general interest newspapers[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the number, circulation and copies per 1 000 inhabitants of daily and non-daily general interest newspapers in the latest available year.

For purposes of data presented, a "general interest newspaper" is defined as a periodical publication devoted primarily to recording general news of current events in public affairs, international questions, politics etc. It is considered to be "daily" if it appears at least four times a week and "non-daily" if it appears three times a week or less frequently.

The figures for total circulation should show the average daily circulation or the average circulation per issue in the case of non-daily newspapers, i.e., refer to the number of printed copies. For the most part, figures are estimates, generally official, of varying accuracy.

In interpreting data on the number of newspapers it should be borne in mind that methods of enumeration are by no means uniform. For example, provincial and local editions of the same newspaper (sometimes appearing under different names, but varying in context only in regard to local news or advertisements), regular weekly editions (such as Sunday newspapers) and supplements of a newspaper, as well as separate morning and evening newspapers published by the same registered company, may or may not be counted as separate newspapers. In addition, it should be borne in mind that in different countries the size of a daily newspaper may range from 2 to 50 or even more pages.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris).

Country descriptions

As far as is known, the series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
American Samoa
Angola
Antigua
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Barbados
Belgium
Bermuda
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Br. Honduras
Brunei
Bulgaria
Burma
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Rep.
Chad
Chile
Colombia
Congo
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Dahomey
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
French Guiana
French Polynesia
German Dem. Rep.
Ghana
Gibraltar
Greece
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Guam
Guatemala
Guinea
Guyana
Haiti
Holy See
Honduras
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Ryukyu Islands
Jordan
Kenya
Khmer Republic
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Liberia
Libyan Arab Rep.
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Macau
Madagascar
Malaysia
Mali
Malta
Martinique
Mauritius
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Nepal
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Portuguese Guinea
Puerto Rico
Réunion
Romania
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Somalia
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Surinam
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Rep.
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
USSR
United Kingdom
United Rep. of Tanzania
US Virgin Islands
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia

Germany, Fed. Rep. of Data relating to dailies refer to German language newspapers only.

United States Data relating to dailies refer to English language newspapers only.

Long films[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the number of long films produced and intended for commercial exhibition in public cinemas. Films produced solely for television broadcasting are not included.

The minimum length for films considered as long film varies considerably from one country to another, ranging from less than 1 000 metres to 4 000 metres; a number of countries, however, have adopted standards closer to 2 000 metres. Wherever possible, the minimum length is given for the films covered by the statistics, but where this information is lacking, data refer, without exact definition, to long or feature films.

The series are shown in the table according to the different methods of enumeration in various countries, i.e., films of which production has actually been completed, films approved by censor and films released for first public exhibition.

Data relating to co-production of films by two or more countries are included in the country series and also shown separately, where available; in some cases they may be included in the national production figures of the country concerned.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Brunei
Bulgaria
Burma
Canada
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
German Dem. Rep.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris).

Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Hong Kong
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Lebanon
Mexico
Netherlands
Norway
Pakistan
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Tunisia
United States
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Yugoslavia

USSR Beginning 1963 data include also films produced for television broadcasting.

United Kingdom Data relate to films produced and registered.

CINEMAS[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relate to the number of cinemas, seating capacity (total and per 1 000 inhabitants) and annual attendance (total and *per capita*) during the latest available year. Data on number of cinemas refer, in general, to fixed cinemas regularly used for the exhibition of 35 mm, 70 mm and 16 mm films.

Fixed cinemas are establishments possessing their own equipment and include indoor cinemas (those with a permanent fixed roof over most of the seating accommodation), outdoor cinemas and drive-ins (establishments designed to enable the spectator to view a film while seated in his automobile). Data for mobile units defined as projection units equipped and used to serve more than one site are not included.

Data on seating capacity are exclusive of "drive-in" cinemas and cinemas used less than six months during the year.

Attendance figures are based on the number of tickets sold during the year and include, wherever available, admissions to "drive-in" cinemas and mobile units.

In general, the statistics shown relate only to establishments intended for commercial exhibition.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris).

Country descriptions

All countries conform to the general statement, except for the ones listed below.

The series for the following countries do not include summer cinemas or establishments used less than six months during the year.

Algeria
Argentina
Belgium
Cyprus
Egypt
French Polynesia
Greece
Iran
Israel
Italy
Malta
Martinique
Netherlands
New Zealand
Papua New Guinea
Poland
Rwanda
Spain
Upper Volta

Ireland, Venezuela Data refer to cinemas in places with a population exceeding 2 000 persons.

Romania Data for seating capacity refer to 559 cinemas equipped to exhibit 35 mm.

San Marino Data for seating capacity and attendance cover only 7 cinemas equipped to exhibit 35 mm.

Spain, Uruguay Data refer to 35 mm cinemas only.

Trinidad and Tobago Data for seating capacity refer to 62 cinemas only.

Western Samoa Data for seating capacity refer to 3 cinemas equipped to exhibit 35 mm.

Radio and television broadcasting: receivers[1]

General statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* relate to the number of receivers, and receivers per 1 000 inhabitants for radio and television broadcasts.

Radio broadcasting. The series refer either to the number of licences issued for the possession of sets, or to the estimated number of receivers in use. Data relate to all types of receivers for radio broadcasts to the general public including receivers connected to a "radio redistribution system".

The figures for number of licences issued should be used with caution, as in some countries one licence may cover more than one set in the same household and the number of receivers owned illicitly may often be large; on the other hand, estimates of the number of receivers in use also vary widely in reliability.

Television broadcasting. The series refer either to the number of licences issued or to the estimated number of receivers in use. The number of licences does not necessarily represent the actual number of receivers

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris).

in use and, for countries where no licences are requested, the estimates of the number of receivers in use vary greatly in accuracy.

Country descriptions

The following countries are supposed to conform to the general statement and refer to:

Radio broadcasting

(*a*) Number of licences issued:

Algeria (1960)
Angola
Antigua
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Botswana
British Honduras
Bulgaria
Burma
Cameroon (1960)
Cape Verde Islands (1960)
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Egypt
Faeroe Islands
Falkland Islands
Fiji
Finland
France
French Guiana
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Gibraltar
Guadeloupe
Guyana (1960)
Hong Kong (1960)
Hungary
Iceland
India
Iraq (1960)
Ireland
Italy
Jordan (1960)[2]
Laos
Lesotho
Libyan Arab Rep. (1970)
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Macau
Malaysia
Maldives
Malta (1960 and 1971)
Martinique
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Netherlands
New Hebrides
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Portuguese Guinea
Portuguese Timor
Réunion
Romania
St. Pierre and Miquelon
San Marino
São Tomé and Príncipe
Sierra Leone (1960)
Singapore
South Africa (1960)
Sri Lanka (1960)
Swaziland (1960)
Sweden[3]
Switzerland
Togo (1960)
Trinidad and Tobago (1960)
Tunisia
Turkey
USSR
Ukrainian SSR
United Kingdom
United Rep. of Tanzania (1960)
Yugoslavia

(*b*) Estimated number of receivers in use:

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria (1969)
American Samoa
Andorra
Argentina
Bahamas
Bahrain
Barbados
Bermuda
Bolivia
Brazil
British Solomon Islands
Brunei
Burundi
Byelorussian SSR
Cameroon (1969)
Canada
Cape Verde Islands (1970)
Cayman Island
Central African Rep.
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Comoro Islands
Congo
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dahomey
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
French Polynesia
French Territory of Afars and Issas
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Gilbert and Ellice Islands
Greece
Greenland
Grenada
Guam
Guatemala
Guinea
Guyana (1970)
Haiti
Honduras
Hong Kong (1970)
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq (1970)
Israel
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan[2]
Kenya
Khmer Republic
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Lebanon
Liberia
Libyan Arab Rep. (1959)
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Malta (1970)
Mauritania
Mexico
Monaco
Mongolia
Montserrat
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia
Nicaragua
Niger
Niue Island
Norfolk Island
Pacific Islands
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Rwanda
Ryukyu Islands
St. Helena
St. Lucia
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone (1969)
Somalia
South Africa (1967)
Southern Rhodesia
Spain
Spanish Sahara
Sri Lanka (1969)
Sudan
Surinam
Swaziland (1969)
Syrian Arab Rep.
Thailand
Togo (1969)
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago (1970 and 1971)
Turks and Caicos Islands
Uganda
United Rep. of Tanzania (1970 and 1971)
United States
US Virgin Islands
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Western Samoa
Yemen, Democratic
Zaire
Zambia

Television broadcasting

(*a*) Number of licences issued:

Algeria (1960)
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
French Guiana
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Gibraltar
Guadeloupe
Hungary
Iceland

[2] The licence system was abolished in April 1965.
[3] In 1969 a system of combined sound and television licence was introduced.

India
Ireland (1970 and 1971)
Israel
Italy
Japan
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Malta
Martinique
Mauritius
Morocco (1960)
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Poland
Portugal
Réunion
Romania
San Marino
Singapore
Sweden
Switzerland
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia (1970)
Turkey
USSR
Ukrainian SSR
United Kingdom
United Rep. of Tanzania
Yugoslavia
Zambia (1971)

(*b*) Estimated number of receivers in use:

Albania
Algeria (1969)
American Samoa
Andorra
Antigua
Argentina
Bahrain
Barbados
Bermuda
Brazil
Byelorussian SSR
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
French Polynesia
French Territory of Afars and Issas
Gabon
Ghana
Greece
Guam
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Hong Kong
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland (1960)
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Jordan
Kenya
Khmer Republic
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Lebanon
Liberia
Libyan Arab Rep.
Madagascar
Malaysia
Mexico
Monaco
Mongolia
Morocco (1970 and 1971)
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia
Nicaragua
Pacific Islands
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Ryukyu Islands
St. Lucia
St. Pierre and Miquelon
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Southern Rhodesia
Spain
Spanish Sahara
Sudan
Surinam
Syrian Arab Rep.
Thailand
Tunisia (1960)
Uganda
United States
US Virgin Islands
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Western Samoa
Yemen, Democratic
Zaire
Zambia (1969)

ANNEXES

Annex I

Bibliography

Below is a current list of the most important government and central bank publications, a part of which is used as sources for the statistical data contained in the *Statistical Yearbook* and in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. Some important current publications issued by private and/or semi-official institutions are also included.

For a more detailed and comprehensive bibliography on various subjects, the reader may refer to the following United Nations publications:

Bibliography of Industrial and Distributive Trade Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 36, Rev. 3 (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.XVII.20).

Bibliography of Recent Official Demographic Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 18 (United Nations publication, Sales No. 53.XIII.14).

Input-Output Bibliography 1966-1970, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 55, 3 volumes: vol. I. Authors; (United Nations publication, Sales No. 72.XVII.6); vol. II. Countries; (United Nations publication, Sales No. 72.XVII.7); vol. III. Subjects (United Nations publication, Sales No. 72.XVII.8).

Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics 1972, 3 volumes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.74.XVII.3).

Bibliography of African Statistical Publications, 1950-1965. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, E/F E/CN.14/LIB/SER.C/2, 30 Dec. 1966, and E/CN.14/LIB/SER.C/2/Add.1, 24 Aug. 1971.

Guide to basic statistics in countries of the ECAFE region. Second edition. United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. E/CN.11/881 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.70.II.F.6).

National statistical publications issued in 1966, United Nations Statistical Commission and Economic Commission for Europe, Conference of European Statisticians, Statistical Standards and Studies—No. 19. ST/CES/19 (United Nations publication. Sales No. E.69.II.E/Mim.36).

In general, the national publications on which the *Yearbook* and the *Bulletin* series are based are listed below. For convenience of reference, some statistical publications of various organizations (such as CMEA, the European Communities and OECD) are also listed. Where further details are available in published form on the scope, coverage, computation etc., of index numbers of industrial production, wholesale prices, cost of living and manpower, reference thereto is made in the country descriptions.

The Central Statistical Office, or equivalent institutions of each country is listed first, after which all the other publishing authorities follow in alphabetical order. The periodicity is indicated as follows:

BA	= biennial	M	= monthly
A	= annual	BW	= bi-weekly
S	= half-yearly	W	= weekly
Q	= quarterly	I	= irregular
BM	= bi-monthly		

Afghanistan

Source: Ministry of Commerce
For sale: Government Printing House, Kabul
Summary of Afghanistan's Foreign Trade, A

Albania

Source: Komisionit të planit të shtetit, Drejtoria statistikës, Tirana
(State Planning Commission; Directorate of Statistics)
Vjetari statistikor i republikës popullore të shqipërisë (Statistical Yearbook of the Albanian People's Republic), A

Algeria

Source: Secrétariat d'Etat au Plan, Direction des statistiques
For sale: 8, rue Desfontaines, Alger
Annuaire statistique de l'Algérie, A
Bulletin de statistiques générales, Q

Source: Société Nationale de Recherche et d'Exploitation des Pétroles en Algérie
Rapport annuel, A

Angola

Source: Direcção Provincial dos Serviços de Estatística
For sale: Caixa Postal 1215, Luanda
Anuário Estatístico, A
Boletim Mensal de Estatística, M
Comércio Externo, A
Estatística Industriais, A
Estatística de Navegação Marítima, A

Source: Banco de Angola, Lisboa
Annual Report and Economic and Financial Survey of Angola, A

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística
For sale: Av. António José de Almeida, Lisbon 1
Anuário Estatístico, Vol. II: Províncias Ultramarinas, A
Boletim Mensal de Estadística, M

Argentina

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos
For sale: H. Yrigoyen 250, Buenos Aires
Boletín de Estadística, Q
Comercio Exterior, A, Q
Comercio Interior, Q
Costo de vida, M
Edificación, S
Intercambio Comercial Argentino, M
Intercambio Comercial Argentino con los Países de la ALALC, M
Navegación Comercial Argentina, A

Source: Banco Central de la República, Buenos Aires
Boletín Estadístico, M
Source: Fundacíon de Investigaciones Económicas Latinoamericanas, Buenos Aires
Indicadores de Conjuntura, M

Australia

Source: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics
For sale: Australian Government Publishing Service, P.O. Box 84, Canberra
Building Statistics, Q
Digest of Current Economic Statistics, M
Export Price Index, M
Monthly Review of Business Statistics, M
Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia, A
Overseas Shipping Cargo, Q
Overseas Trade, M, A
Pocket Compendium of Australian Statistics, A
Production Statistics, M
Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, Q

Source: Department of National Development, Canberra
Monthly Bulletin of Copper, Lead and Zinc Statistics, M

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia
For sale: Box 3947, Sydney
Statistical Bulletin, M
For further bibliographic details, see *Publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,* Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra

Austria

Source: Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt (Central Statistical Office)
For sale: Neue Burg, 1014 Vienna 1
Der Aussenhandel Österreichs (External Trade), Q
Statistische Nachrichten (Monthly Bulletin), M
Statistisches Handbuch für die Republik Ötserreich (Statistical Yearbook), A

Source: Österreichisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung
For sale: Postfach 91, 1103 Vienna
Monatsberichte (monthly bulletin with articles), M
Statistiche Übersichten (statistical supplement to Monatsberichten), M

Source: Österreichische Nationalbank, Vienna
Mitteilungen des Direktoriums der österreichischen Nationalbank (monthly bulletin), M
For further bibliographic details, see *Publikationen,* Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt, Vienna

Bahamas

Source: Department of Statistics
For sale: P.O. Box N-3904, Nassau
External Trade Statistics Report, Q, A
Statistical Abstract, A
Statistical Summary, Q

Bahrain

Source: Statistical Bureau, Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Manama
Foreign Trade, A
Statistical Abstract, A

Source: Bahrain Petroleum Company, Ltd.
For sale: Bapco Public Relations Department, Manama
Annual Report to the Ruler of Bahrain and its Dependencies

Bangladesh

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dacca
Monthly Statistical Bulletin of Bangladesh, M

Barbados

Source: Barbados Statistical Service, Garrison, St. Michael
Abstract of Statistics, A
Overseas Trade, A
Quarterly Digest of Statistics, Q
Quarterly Overseas Trade Report, Q

Belgium

Source: Institut National de Statistique
For sale: 44 rue de Louvain, 1000 Brussels
Annuaire Statistique de la Belgique, A
Bulletin de Statistique, M
Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce Extérieur, M
Statistiques des Transports, M
Statistiques du Commerce, M
Statistiques Industrielles, M

Source: Banque National de la Belgique, Brussels
Bulletin de la Banque National de la Belgique, M

Bermuda

Source: Government of Bermuda, Hamilton
Report of the Customs Imports and Exports, A
Report of the Registrar General, A
Value of Imports into the Colony, M

Source: United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
Bermuda (Annual Report), A

Bolivia

Source: Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos, La Paz
Comercio Exterior, A

Source: Banco Central de Bolivia, La Paz
Boletín Estadístico, Q
Memoria Anual, A

Botswana

Source: Ministry of Development Planning, Central Statistics Office, Gaborone
Statistical Abstract, A

Brazil

Source: Conselho Nacional de Estatística
For sale: 166, Avenida Franklin Roosevelt, Rio de Janeiro
Anuário Estatístico do Brasil, A
Boletim Estatístico, Q
Revista Brasileira de Estatística, Q

Source: Banco do Brasil
Relatório, A

Source: Fundação Getúlio Vargas
Caixa Postal 21.120 Rio de Janeiro
Conjuntura Económica (also international edition), M

Source: Serviço de Estatística Económica e Financeira, Ministério da Fazenda, 11° andar, Rio de Janeiro
Boletim do Comercio Exterior, Q
Comércio Exterior do Brasil, A

British Honduras

Source: Department of Customs and Excise
For sale: Government Printer, Belize City
Trade Report, A

British Solomon Islands

Source: Statistical Office, Honiara
Annual Abstract of Statistics, A
Quarterly Digest of Statistics, Q

Source: Comptroller of Customs and Excise, Honiara
Report on Trade, A

Source: United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
British Solomon Islands (Annual Report), A

Brunei

Source: Department of Customs and Excise, Kuala Belait
Statistics of External Trade, A

Source: United Kingdom Commonwealth Office
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
State of Brunei (Annual Report), A

Bulgaria

Source: Tsentralno Statistichesko Upravlyenye pri Ministerskiya S'vyet (Central Statistical Office to the Council of Ministers), 6ty Septemvry 10, Sofia
Statistical Yearbook, A
Statisticheski Isvestia (Statistical Bulletin), M
Vnshna Trgoviya (Foreign Trade), A

Burma

Source: Central Statistical and Economics Department
For sale: Sarpay Beikman Book Shop, 529 Merchant St., Rangoon
Bulletin of Export Trade, Q
Bulletin of Import Trade, Q
Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, Q
Selected Monthly Economic Indicators, M
Statistical Yearbook, BA

Burundi

Source: Département des Statistiques
For sale: B.P. 1156, Bujumbura
Annuaire Statistique, A
Bulletin de Statistique (with Supplement), BM

Cameroon

Source: Direction de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale
For sale: B.P. 660, Yaoundé
Bulletin mensuel de statistique, M
Note trimestrielle de statistique, Q
Statistique du commerce extérieur du Cameroun, A

Source: Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun
For sale: 29, rue du Colisée, Paris 8ème
Etudes et Statistiques — Bulletin mensuel, M

Source: Institut de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7e
Données statistiques africaine et malgaches, Q

Canada

Source: Statistics Canada, Ottawa
Canada Year Book, A
Canadian Statistical Review, M (Supplement, A, W)
Refined Petroleum Products, A, M
Retail Trade, A, M
Shipping Statistics, M
Trade of Canada—Exports, Imports (various volumes), M

Source: Bank of Canada, Ottawa
Bank of Canada Review, M
For further bibliographic details, see the catalogue of current publications, obtainable from Publications Distribution, Statistics Canada, Ottawa

Cape Verde Islands

Source: Repartição Provincial dos Serviços de Estatística, Cape Verde
Boletim Trimestral de Estatística, Q
Estatísticas do Comércio Externo (1964-1966, 1967)

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatística
For sale: Av. António José de Almeida, Lisbon 1
Anuário Estatístico, Vol. II. Províncias Ultramarinas, A
Boletim Mensal de Estatística, M

Cayman Islands

Source: United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
Cayman Islands (1966-1970)

Central African Republic

Source: Direction de la Statistique Générale et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: B.P. 954, Bangui
Bulletin mensuel de statistique, M

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7ème
Données statistiques africaines et malgaches, Q

Chad

Source: Service de la Statistique Générale
For sale: B.P. 453, Fort Lamy
Bulletin de Statistique, M
Commerce Extérieur, A

Source: Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun
For sale: 29, rue du Colisée, Paris 8e
Etudes et Statistiques — Bulletin mensuel, M

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7e
Données statistiques africaines et malgaches, Q

Chile

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas
For sale: Casilla 6177 Correo 22, Santiago
Comercio exterior, A
Minería, A
Síntesis Estadística, M

Source: Banco Central de Chile, Santiago
Boletín Mensual, M

Colombia

Source: Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística
For sale: Fondo Rotario Dane, Apartado 8798, Bogotá, D.E.
Anuario de Comercio Exterior, A
Anuario General de Estadística, A
Boletin Mensual de Estadística, M

Source: Banco de la República, Bogotá, D.E.
Revista del Banco de la República, M

Source: Ministerio de Minas y Petróleos, Bogotá, D.E.
Boletín de Minas, BM
Boletín de Petróleos, A

Congo

Source: Direction du Service National de la Statistique, des Etudes Démographiques et Economiques
For sale: B.P. 2031, Brazzaville

Annuaire statistique, I
Bulletin mensuel de statistiques, I

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7ème
Données statistiques africaines et malgaches, Q

Cook Islands

Source: Government of Cook Islands
Trade Commerce and Shipping in the Cook Islands, I

Costa Rica

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía, Industria y Comercio, San José
Anuario Estadístico, A
Comercio Exterior de Costa Rica, A
Indices de precios al por menor, M

Source: Banco Central de Costa Rica, San José
Boletín Estadístico Mensual, M
Memoria anual, A
For further bibliographic details, see *El Segundo Inventario de las Estadísticas Nacionales*, Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, San José.

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)

Statistichesky Ezhegodnik Stran-Chlenov Soveta Ekonomicheskoy Uzaimopomoshchi, Moscow, USSR (Statistical Yearbook of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Moscow, USSR), A

Cuba

Source: Junta Central de Planificación, Dirección Central de Estadística, La Habana
Boletín Estadístico, A
Compendio Estadístico de Cuba, A

Cyprus

Source: Ministry of Finance, Statistics and Research Department
For sale: Printing Office of Republic of Cyprus, Nicosia
Analysis of Foreign Trade, A
Economic Report, A
Imports and Exports, M, A
Quarterly Statistical Digest, Q
Statistical Abstract, A
Statistical Summary, M

Source: Central Bank of Cyprus
For sale: P.O. Box 1087, Nicosia
Bulletin, BM

Czechoslovakia

Source: Federální statistický úřad (Federal Statistical Office), Sokolovská 142, Prague 8, Karlín
Čísla pro každého (Figures for everybody), A
Statistical Abstract, A (available in several languages)
Statistická ročenka (Statistical Yearbook), A
Statisticképrehledy (Statistical Surveys), M
Statistika (Statistics), M

Source: Československá obchední komora v Praze (Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce in Prague)
Czechoslovak Foreign Trade, M (available in several languages)
Facts of Czechoslovak Foreign Trade, A (available in several languages)

Source: Státní plánovací komise; Nakladatelství Orbis, Prague (State Planning Commission)
Plánované hospodářství (Planned Economy), M
For further bibliographic details, see *Bibliografie československé statistiky a demografie*, Výzkumný ústav sociálně ekonomických informací, Oborové informacní stredisko, Sokolovská 142, Prague 8, Karlin.

Dahomey

Source: Ministère du Plan et de la Prospective, Direction de la Statistique
For sale: B.P. 239, Cotonou
Bulletin de statistique, I

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7ème
Données statistique africaines et malgaches, Q

Denmark

Source: Danmarks Statistik
For sale: Frederiksholms Kanal 27, 1220 Copehagen K
Danmarks vereindførsel og -udførsel (Foreign Trade of Denmark), A
Industristatistik (Industrial Statistics), A
Kvartalsstatistik over udenriqshandelen (Quarterly Bulletin of Foreign Trade), Q
Manedsstatistik over udenrigshandelen (Monthly Bulletin of Foreign Trade), M
Statistisk Årbog (Statistical Yearbook), A
Statistiske Efterretninger (Statistical News), I
Statistisk Tiårs-Oversigt (Statistical Ten-year Survey), A

Dominican Republic

Source: Oficina Nacional de Estadística, Santo Domingo
Comercio Exterior, A
Estadística Industrial, A
Indice de la Producción Industrial Manufacturera, A
República Dominicana en Cifras, A

Source: Banco Central de la República Dominicana, Santo Domingo
Boletin Mensual, Q

Ecuador

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Quito
Anuario de Comercio Exterior, A
Anuario de Estadísticas, A
Indice de Precios al Consumidor, M

Source: Banco Central del Ecuador, Quito
Boletín del Banco Central del Ecuador, Q

Egypt

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics, Cairo
Monthly Bulletin of Foreign Trade, I
Statistical Abstract, A
Statistical Handbook, A

Source: Central Bank of Egypt, Cairo
Economic Review, Q

Source: Federation of Egyptian Industries
For sale: P.O.B. 251, Cairo
Yearbook, A

Source: National Bank of Egypt
Economic Bulletin, Q
For further bibliographic details, see *Catalogue of Publications*, Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics, Cairo

El Salvador

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos
For sale: Calle Arce No. 953, San Salvador
Anuario Estadístico (Vol. I-V), A
Boletín Estadístico, Q
Indice de precios al consumidor obrero para San Salvador, Mejicanos y Villa Delgado, BM

Source: Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador, San Salvador
Revista Mensual, M

Ethiopia

Source: Central Statistical Office
For sale: P.O.B. 1143, Addis Ababa
Annual External Trade Statistics, A
External Trade Statistics, M
Statistical Abstract, A

Source: National Bank of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa
Quarterly Bulletin, Q

European Communities (Statistical Office of the)

For sale: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, P.O. Box 1003, Luxembourg 1, Luxembourg
Energy Statistics, A, Q
General Statistics, 11 issues per year
Industrial Statistics, A, Q
Transport Statistics, A

Falkland Islands

Source: United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
Falkland Islands Biennial Report, BA

Fiji

Source: Bureau of Statistics
For sale: P.O. Box 2024, Suva
Annual Statistical Abstract, 1969
Current Economic Statistics, Q
Quarterly Digest of Trade Statistics, Q
Trade Report, A

Finland

Source: Tilastokeskos (Central Statistical Office)
For sale: Valtion painatuskeskus, Annankatu 44, 00100 Helsinki 10
Liikennetilastollinen Vuosikirja-Samfärdelsstatistisk Årsbok (Yearbook of Transport Statistics), A
Teollisuustilasto-Industristatistik (Industrial Statistics), A
Tilastokatsauksia-Statistiska Översikter (Monthly Statistical Bulletin), M
Tilastollinen Vuosikirja-Statistisk Årsbok (Statistical Yearbook), A
Ulkomaankauppa-Utrikeshandel (Monthly Bulletin of Foreign Trade), M
Ulkomaankauppa-Utrikeshandel (Yearbook of Foreign Trade), A

Source: Bank of Finland, Helsinki
Monthly Bulletin, M
For further bibliographic details, see *Publications*, Central Statistical Office, Helsinki

France

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7ème
Annuaire statistique de la France, A
Bulletin mensuel de statistique, M

Source: Direction Générale des Douanes et Droits Indirects, Paris
Statistiques du Commerce Extérieur de la France (various publications), A, Q, M

Source: Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Equipement, du Logement et du Tourisme
For sale: La Documentation Française, 29-31 Quai Voltaire, Paris 7ème
Statistiques de la construction, M

Source: Ministère du Développement Industriel et Scientifique; Service de la Statistique et des Informations Industrielles, Paris
Annuaire de statistique industrielle, A
Bulletin mensuel de statistique industrielle, M
Statistique de l'Industrie Minérale, A

French Guiana

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7ème
Annuaire statistique de la Guyane, I
Bulletin mensuel de statistique (de la France), M

French Polynesia

Source: Service du Plan, Bureau d'Etudes Statistiques, Papeete
Bulletin de statistique, A

Source: Service des Douanes, Papeete
Statistiques douanières, A

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7ème

Bulletin mensuel de statistique (de la France), M

French Territory of the Afars and the Issas

Source: Ministère des Affaires Economiques, Djibouti
Bulletin de statistique et de documentation, M

Gabon

Source: Direction de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: B.P. 2081, Libreville
Annuaire statistique, A
Bulletin mensuel de statistique, I
Situation économique, financière et sociale, A

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7ème
Données statistiques africaines et malgaches, Q

Gambia

Source: The Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance, Trade and Development, Banjul
Statistical Summary, A

Source: Customs Department, Banjul
Customs Department Report (Foreign Trade), A

German Democratic Republic

Source: Staatliche Zentralverwaltung für Statistik
For sale: Staatsverlag der DDR, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 17, 108 Berlin
Statistical Pocketbook (in English, French and Russian), A
Statistische Praxis (Monthly Statistical Bulletin), M
Statistisches Jahrbuch (Statistical Yearbook), A

Germany, Federal Republic of

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden
For sale: Verlag W. Kohlhammer GmbH, Postfach 120, 65 Mainz 42

General publications:
(1) Statistisches Jahrbuch (Statistical Yearbook), A
(2) Wirtschaft und Statistik (Monthly Bulletin), M
(3) Statistischer Wochendienst (Weekly Statistics), W

Special publications:

Series D:
Industrie und Handwerk (Industry and Handicraft)

Series E:
Bauwirtschaft, Bautätigkeit, Wohnungen (Construction, Building Activity, Dwellings)

Series F:
Gross- und Einzelhandel (Wholesale and Retail Trade)

Series G:
Aussenhandel (Foreign Trade)

Series H:
Verkehr (Transport and Communications)

Series M:
Preise, Löhne, Wirtschaftsrechnungen (Prices, Wages, Family Budget Inquiries)

Source: Deutsche Bundesbank
For sale: P.O.B. 2633, 6 Frankfurt am Main 1
Monatsberichte der deutschen Bundesbank (Monthly Report of the Deutsche Bundesbank), M
For further bibliographic details, see *Veröffentlichungs Verzeichnis* (List of Publications), Statistisches Bundesamt Wiesbaden.

Ghana

Source: Central Bank of Statistics
For sale: P.O. Box 1098, Accra
Economic Survey, A
External Trade Statistics of Ghana, M
Industrial Statistics, BA
Quarterly Digest of Statistics, Q
Statistical Handbook, A
Statistical Yearbook, BA

Source: Bank of Ghana, Accra
Quarterly Economic Bulletin, Q

Gibraltar

Source: Government of Gibraltar, Port Department
Report, A

Source: United Kingdom Commonwealth Office
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
Gibraltar (Annual Report), A

Gilbert and Ellice Islands

Source: United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
Gilbert and Ellice Islands (Annual Report), A

Greece

Source: National Statistical Service of Greece
For sale: 14-16 Lycourgou Street, Athens
Annual Industrial Survey, A
Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique du Commerce Extérieur, M
Commerce Extérieur de la Grèce, A
Monthly Statistical Bulletin, M
Statistical Yearbook of Greece, A

Source: Bank of Greece, Athens
Monthly Statistical Bulletin, M
For further bibliographic details, see *Price-List of Statistical Publications*, National Statistical Service of Greece, Athens.

Grenada

Source: Government of Grenada
For sale: Government Printer, St. George's
Annual Overseas Trade Report, A
Quarterly Overseas Trade Report, Q

Guadeloupe

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7ème
Annuaire statistique de la Guadeloupe, I
Bulletin mensuel de statistique (de la France), M

Guatemala

Source: Dirección General de Estadística
For sale: 10 A, Calle 7-69, Zona 1, Guatemala City
Anuario de comercio exterior, A
Anuario estadístico, A
Boletín estadístico, A

Source: Banco de Guatemala, Guatemala City
Boletín estadístico, Q

Guinea

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7ème
Données statistique africaines et malgaches, Q

Guyana

Source: Statistical Bureau, Ministry of Finance, Georgetown
Economic Survey of Guyana, A
Monthly Account Relating to External Trade, M
Monthly Bulletin of External Trade, M
Quarterly Statistical Digest, Q

Haiti

Source: Institut Haïtien de Statistique
For sale: Boulevard Harry Truman, Port-au-Prince
Bulletin de Statistique, Supplément Annuel, I
Bulletin Trimestriel de Statistique, Q
Guide Economique de la République d'Haiti, 1971

Source: Administration Générale des Douanes
Rapport Annuel; Statistiques commerciales pour l'exercise, A

Honduras

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Tegucigalpa, D.C.
Anuario Estadístico, A
Comercio Exterior, I

Hong Kong

Source: Census and Statistics Department
For sale: Government Publications Centre, Star Ferry Concourse, Hong Kong
External Trade Statistics, M
Monthly Digest of Statistics, M
Trade Statistics:
(A) Imports, A, M
(B) Exports and Re-exports, A, M

Source: United Kingdom Commonwealth Office
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
Hong Kong (Annual Report), A

Hungary

Source: Központi Statisztikai Hivatal (Central Statistical Office)
For sale: "Kultúra" Hungarian Trading Company for Books and Newspapers, P.O.B. 149, Budapest 62
Ipari Adatok (Data of Industrial Statistics), Q
Statistikai Evkönyv (Statistical Yearbook, available in English and Russian), A
Statisztikai Havi Közlemények (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics), M
Statistikai Szemle (Statistical Review), M
Statistikai Zsebkönyv (Statistical Pocketbook, available in English), A

Iceland

Source: Hagstofa Islands (Statistical Bureau of Iceland)
For sale: Hagstofuuni, Hvertisgötu 8-10, Reykjavik
Hagtidindi (Monthly Statistical Bulletin), M
Series Hagskýrslur Islands (Statistics of Iceland), I
Verzlunarskýrslur (External Trade), A

Source: Sedlabanki Islands (The Central Bank of Iceland), Reykjavik
Annual Report, A

Source: Statistical Bureau of Iceland and Central Bank of Iceland, Reykjavik
Statistical Bulletin, Q

India

Source: Central Statistical Organization, Department of Statistics
For sale: Manager of Publications, Government of India, Civil Lines, Delhi 6
Monthly Abstract of Statistics, M
Monthly Statistics of Production of Selected Industries of India, M
Statistical Abstract, A
Statistical Pocket Book, A

Source: Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta
For sale: Manager of Publications, Government of India, Civil Lines, Delhi 6
Indian Trade Journal, W
Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India (with quarterly Supplement), M
Statistics of Foreign and Coastal Cargo Movements of India, A

Indonesia

Source: Biro Pusat Statistik (Central Bureau of Statistics), Djakarta
Expor (Exports), I
Impor (Imports), I
Indikator Ekonomi (Monthly Statistical Bulletin), M
Statistical Pocket Book of Indonesia, I

Iran

Source: Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Statistics, Teheran
Foreign Trade Statistics of Iran, A, Q

Source: Bank Markazi Iran (Central Bank of Iran), Teheran
Bulletin, BM

Source: National Iranian Oil Company, Teheran
Iran Oil Journal, M

Source: Plan Organization, Statistical Centre of Iran, Teheran
Statistical Yearbook of Iran, BA

Iraq

Source: Ministry of Planning, Central Statistical Organization, Baghdad
Annual Abstract of Statistics, A
Annual Foreign Trade Statistics, A
Monthly Bulletin of Foreign Trade, M
Summary of Foreign Trade Statistics, A

Source: Central Bank of Iraq, Baghdad
Bulletin, Q

Source: Iraq, Basrak and Mosul Petroleum Companies, Baghdad
Review, A

Ireland

Source: Central Statistics Office
For sale: Government Publications Sales Office, G.P.O. Arcade, Dublin 1
Economic Series, M
External Trade Statistics, A
Irish Statistical Bulletin, Q
Statistical Abstract of Ireland, A
Trade Statistics of Ireland, M

Israel

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Jerusalem
For sale: Government Publishing House, Street B, No. 29, Hakirya, Tel Aviv
Foreign Trade Statistics Quarterly, Q
Israel Economic Indicators, M
Monthly Bulletin of Statistics with Supplements, M
Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics, M
Statistical Abstract of Israel, A

Italy

Source: Istituto Centrale di Statistica
For sale: Via Cesare Balbo 16, 00100 Rome
Annuario di statistiche industriali (Yearbook of Industrial Statistics), A
Annuario statistico italiano (Statistical Yearbook), A
Bollettino mensile di statistica (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics), M
Indicatori mensili ISTAT (Supplement to Bollettino mensile), M
Statistica annuale del commercio con l'estero (External Trade), A
Statistica mensile del commercio con l'estero (External Trade), M

Ivory Coast

Source: Direction de la Statistique
For sale: B.P. 222, Abidjan
Bulletin mensuel de statistique, M
Bulletin mensuel de statistique, supplément trimestriel, Q
Statistiques du commerce extérieur de la Côte d'Ivoire, A

Source: Chambre de Commerce de la République de Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan
Bulletin mensuel, M

Source: Chambre d'Industrie de Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan
Bulletin mensuel, M

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7ème
Données statistiques africaines malgaches, Q

Jamaica

Source: Department of Statistics, Kingston
Annual Abstract of Statistics, A
External Trade, A
External Trade Bulletin, M
Indices of External Trade, A
Monthly Consumer Price Indices, Urban and Rural, M

Japan

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Prime Minister's Office
For sale: Japan Statistical Association, 95 Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Japan Statistical Yearbook, A
Monthly Statistics of Japan, M

Source: Bank of Japan, Statistics Department
For sale: The Credit Information Company of Japan Ltd., 2-8, 1-chome Uchi-kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Economic Statistics Annual, A
Economic Statistics Monthly, M

Source: Japan Tariff Association
For sale: 4-7-8, Koji-machi, Chioyda-ku, Tokyo
Japan Exports and Imports, Commodity by country, M
Japan Exports and Imports, Country by commodity, A

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Research and Statistics Department, Tokyo
Industrial Statistics Monthly, M

Jordan

Source: Department of Statistics, Amman
External Trade Statistics, A
External Trade Statistics and Shipping Activity in Aqaba Port, Q
Statistical Yearbook, A

Kenya

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning
For sale: P.O.B. 30266, Nairobi
Economic Survey, A
Kenya Statistical Digest, Q
Statistical Abstract, A

Source: Central Bank of Kenya, Nairobi
Economic and Financial Review, Q

Source: East African Customs and Excise Department
For sale: The Custom House, Mombasa
Annual Trade Report of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya, A

Source: East African Statistical Department
For sale: Box 30642, Nairobi
Economic and Statistical Review, Q

Khmer Republic

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Recherches Economiques, Phnom-Penh
Annuaire statistique, A
Bulletin de statistique, Q

Source: Banque Nationale du Cambodge, Phnom-Penh
Bulletin mensuel, M

Korea, Republic of

Source: Economic Planning Board, Bureau of Statistics, Seoul
Monthly Statistics of Korea, M
Statistical Yearbook, A

Source: Bank of Korea, Seoul
Economic Statistics Yearbook, A
Monthly Economic Statistics, M

Source: The Korea Development Bank, Seoul
Monthly Economic Review, M

Source: Office of Customs Administration
Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics, M
Statistical Yearbook of Foreign Trade, A

Source: Ministry of Transportation, Seoul
Statistical Yearbook of Transportation, A

Kuwait

Source: Central Statistical Office, Kuwait
Monthly Bulletin of Foreign Trade Statistics, M
Statistical Abstract, A
Yearly Bulletin of Foreign Trade Statistics, A

Source: Kuwait Oil Company, Kuwait
Annual Review of Operations, A

Laos

Source: Service National de la Statistique
For sale: B.P. 46, Vientiane
Annuaire statistique, A
Bulletin de statistiques, S

Lebanon

Source: Direction Centrale de la Statistique, Beirut
Bulletin statistique mensuel, M
Statistiques du Commerce Extérieur, BA
Statistiques Libanaises, A

Lesotho

Source: Bureau of Statistics
For sale: P.O. Box 455, Maseru
Annual Statistical Bulletin, A

Liberia

Source: Department of Planning and Economic Affairs, Monrovia
External Trade Statistics, Exports, A
External Trade Statistics, Imports, A

Libyan Arab Republic

Source: Census and Statistical Department, Technical Planning Body, Tripoli
External Trade Statistics, A, Q, M
Monthly Cost of Living Index for Tripoli Town, Q
Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, Q
Statistical Abstract, A

Source: Central Bank of Libya, Tripoli
Annual Report, A
Economic Bulletin, M

Luxembourg

Source: Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (STATEC)
For sale: 19, Avenue de la Porte-Neuve, Luxembourg
Annuaire statistique, A
Bulletin de STATEC, M
Indicateurs rapides, M
L'économie luxembourgeoise, A

Macau

Source: Repartição Provincial dos Serviços de Estatística
For sale: Impresa Nacional, Macau
Anuário Estatístico, A
Comércio Externo, A

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatística
For sale: Av. António José de Almeida, Lisbon 1
Boletim Mensal de Estatística, M

Madagascar

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et de la Recherche Economique
For sale: Imprimerie Nationale, B.P. 38, Tananarive
Bulletin mensuel de statistique, M
Situation économique, A
Statistiques du commerce extérieur, A

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7ème
Données statistiques africaines et malgaches, Q

Malawi

Source: National Statistical Office
For sale: P.O. Box 333, Zomba
Annual Statement of External Trade, A
Malawi Statistical Yearbook, A
Monthly Statistical Bulletin, M

Malaysia, East

Sabah

Source: Department of Statistics, Kota Kinabalu
Annual Bulletin of Statistics, A
Statistics of External Trade, A, S

Sarawak

Source: Department of Statistics, Kuching
Monthly External Trade Statistics of Sarawak, M
Sarawak Annual Bulletin of Statistics, A
Statistics of Sarawak External Trade, A, S

Malaysia, West

Source: Department of Statistics
For sale: Young Road, Kuala Lumpur
Annual Bulletin of Statistics, A
Malaysia Annual Statistics of External Trade, A
Monthly Statistical Bulletin of West Malaysia, M
West Malaysia Annual Statistics of External Trade, A
West Malaysia Monthly Statistics of External Trade, M

Mali

Source: Service de la Statistique Générale, de la Comptabilité Nationale et de la Mécanographie, Bamako-Koulouba
Annuaire statistique, A
Bulletin mensuel de statistique, M

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7ème
Données statistiques africaines et malgaches

Malta

Source: Central Office of Statistics
For sale: Department of Information, Valletta
Annual Abstract of Statistics, A
Census of Production Report, A
Quarterly Digest of Statistics, Q
Shipping and Aviation Statistics, A
Statistical Summary, M
Trade Statistics, Q

Martinique

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7ème
Annuaire statistique de la Martinique, A
Bulletin mensuel de statistique, M

Mauritania

Source: Service de la Statistique
For sale: B.P. 240, Nouakchott
Bulletin Statistique, M
Statistiques du Commerce Extérieur de la Mauritanie, A

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7ème
Données statistiques africaines et malgaches, Q

Mauritius

Source: Central Statistical Office, Rose Hill
Bi-Annual Digest of Statistics, S

Mexico

Source: Dirección General de Estadística, Secretaria de Industria y Comercio
For sale: Oficina de Publicaciones, Av. Cuauhtémoc Núm. 80, México, D.F.
Anuario Estadístico Compendiado, A
Anuario Estadístico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, A
Anuario Estadístico del Comercio Exterior, A
Boletín Estadístico de Comercio Exterior, M
Estadística Industrial, A
Principales Indicadores Económicos, M
Revista de Estadística, M

Source: Banco Nacional de Mexico
For sale: Press Department, Agencia de Correos 229, México, D.F.
Informe Anual, A
Review of the Economic Situation of Mexico, M

Source: Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.A.
For sale: Department of Publications, Venustiano Carranza 32, Mexico 1, D.F.
Comercio Exterior, M (in English and Spanish)

Mongolia

Source: Central Statistical Board under the Council of Ministers of the MPR, Ulan-Bator
National Economy, I
50 Years of the MPR, Statistical Collection (published in 1971)

Morocco

Source: Direction de la Statistique
For sale: B.P. 178, Rabat
Annuaire statistique, A
Bulletin mensuel de statistique, M
Situation économique du Maroc, A

Source: Banque du Maroc, Rabat
Etudes et Statistiques, I

Mozambique

Source: Direcção Provincial de Estatística
For sale: Caixa Postal 493, Lourenço Marques
Anuário Estatístico, A
Boletim Mensal de Estatística, M
Estatísticas do Comercio Externo, A
Estatísticas Industriais, A

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatística
For sale: Av. Ontónio José de Almeida, Lisbon 1
Anuário Estatístico, Vol. II: Províncias Ultramarinas, A
Boletim Mensal de Estatística, M

Nepal

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank, Kathmandu
Quarterly Economic Bulletin, Q

Netherlands

Source: Central Bureau voor de Statistiek (Central Statistical Office)
For sale: Staatsuitgeverij, The Hague
Maandschrift (Monthly Bulletin), M
Maandstatistiek van de binnenlandse handel (Monthly Bulletin of Distribution Statistics), M
Maandstatistiek bouwnijverheid (Monthly Bulletin of Construction), M
Maandstatistiek van de buitenlandse handel per land/per goederensoort (Foreign Trade by Countries/Commodities), M
Maandstatistiek van de industrie (Monthly Bulletin of Manufacturing), M
Maandstatistiek verkeer en vervoer (Monthly Bulletin of Transport Statistics), M
Productiestatistieken (Various Industries), A
Statistisch Bulletin, BW, I
Statistisch Zakboek (Statistical Pocket Book), A
Statistische en econometrische onderzoekingen (Statistical and Econometrical Studies), I

Netherlands Antilles

Source: Bureau voor de Statistiek, Willemstad, Curaçao
Kwartaalstatistiek van de in-en uitvoer per goederensoort van Curaçao en Aruba (Imports and Exports by Commodity), Q
Kwartaalstatistiek van de in-en uitvoer per land van Curaçao en Aruba (Imports and Exports by Country), Q
Statistisch Jaarboek (Statistical Yearbook), A
Statistische mededelingen (Statistical Information), M

New Caledonia

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7ème
Bulletin mensuel de statistique (de la France), M
Comptes économiques de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, I

New Hebrides

Source: Condominium Bureau of Statistics, Vila
Overseas Trade, A

Source: United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
New Hebrides (Biennial Report), BA

New Zealand

Source: Department of Statistics
For sale: Government Bookshop, Mulgrave Street, Wellington
Imports, Exports (3 volumes), A
Industrial Production, A
Monthly Abstract of Statistics, M
New Zealand Official Yearbook, A
Pocket Digest of Statistics, A
Transport Statistics, A

Source: Reserve Bank of New Zealand, Wellington
Reserve Bank Bulletin, M
For further bibliographic details, see *Catalogue of New Zealand Statistics*, Department of Statistics, Wellington.

Nicaragua

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Managua
Comercio Exterior (2 volumes), A

Source: Banco Central de Nicaragua, Managua
Boletín Trimestral, Q
Informe Anual, A

Niger

Source: Service de la Statistique et de la Mécanographie, Niamey
Annuaire statistique, I

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7ème
Données statistiques africaines et malgaches, Q

Nigeria

Source: Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos
Annual Abstract of Statistics, A
Digest of Statistics, Q
Economic Indicators, M
Nigeria Trade Summary, Q
Review of External Trade, AS

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria, Lagos
Economic and Financial Review, S
Monthly Report, M

Source: Federal Ministry of Information, Lagos
Nigeria Trade Journal, Q

Norway

Source: Statistisk Sentralbyrå (Central Bureau of Statistics)
For sale: Dronningt. 16, Oslo-Dep., Oslo 1
Industristatistikk (Industrial Statistics), A
Månedsstatisik over utenrikshandelen (Monthly Bulletin of External Trade), M
Statistisk Årbok (Statistical Yearbook), A
Statistisk månedshefte (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics), M
Statistisk ukehefte (Weekly Bulletin of Statistics), W
Utenrikshandel, hefte I-II (External Trade, Vol. I-II), A
For further bibliographic details, see *Publikasjoner tra Statistisk Sentralbyrå* (Publications from the Central Bureau of Statistics), Statistisk Sentralbyrå, Oslo.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

For sale: 2, rue André Pascal, Paris 16ème, France
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 2006, USA
Main Economic Indicators, M
Provisional Oil Statistics, Q
Statistics of Energy, A

Pakistan

Source: Statistical Division, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development
For sale: Manager of Publications, Government of Pakistan, Karachi
Foreign Trade Statistics, Q
Pakistan's Key Economic Indicators, Q
Statistical Bulletin, M
Statistical Pocket Book of Pakistan, A

Source: State Bank of Pakistan, Karachi
State Bank of Pakistan Bulletin, M

Panama

Source: Dirección de Estadística y Censo, Panamá
Anuario de Comercio Exterior, A
Comercio Exterior, A
Indicatores Económicos, Q
Indice de Precios al por mayor al Consumidor, Q
Industrias, Q
Panamá en Cifras, A
For further bibliographic details, see *Inventario Estadístico Nacional*, Dirección de Estadística y Censo, Panamá.

Papua New Guinea

Source: Bureau of Statistics
For sale: P.B. 2032, Konedobu, Papua
Building Statistics, Q
Imports Cleared for Home Consumption, A
Overseas Trade, M
Overseas Trade Statistics, A, Q
Quarterly Summary of Statistics, Q
Retail Price Index, Q

Paraguay

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Asunción
Anuario Estadístico del Paraguay, I
Boletín Estadístico de Comercio Exterior, I
Boletín Estadístico del Paraguay, S

Source: Banco Central del Paraguay, Asunción
Boletín Estadístico Mensual, M

Peru

Source: Oficina Nacional de Estadística, Lima
Indices de Precios al Consumidor, M
Source: Banco Central de Reserva del Perú, Lima
Boletín, M
Reseña Económica y Financiera, I

Source: Dirección General de Aduanas, Lima
Estadística del Comercio Exterior, A

Source: Sociedad Nacional de Minería y Petróleo, Lima
Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería y Petróleo, M

Philippines

Source: Bureau of the Census and Statistics
For sale: P.O. Box 779, Manila
Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines, A
Journal of Philippine Statistics, Q
Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, M

Source: Central Bank of the Philippines, Manila
Central Bank News Digest, W
Economic Indicators, S
Statistical Bulletin, Q

Poland

Source: Gtówny Urzad Statystyczny (Central Statistical Office)
For sale: Glownej Ksiegarni Naukowejim, B. Prusa, ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 7, Warsaw
Biuletyn Statystyczny (Monthly Statistical Bulletin and Supplements), M
Maly Rocznik Statystyczny (Concise Statistical Yearbook), A
Rocznik Statystyczny (Statistical Yearbook), A
Rocznik Statystyczny Handlu Zagranicznego (Yearbook of Foreign Trade Statistics), A
Rocznik Statystyczny Przemystu (Yearbook of Industrial Statistics), A
Rocznik Statystyczny Transportu (Yearbook of Transport Statistics), A
Wiadomości Statystyczne (Statistical News), M

Portugal

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatística
For sale: Av. António José de Almeida, Lisbon 1
Anuário Estatístico (Statistical Yearbook), A
Boletim Mensal de Estatística (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics), M
Estatísticas do Comércio Externo (Foreign Trade), A
Estatísticas Industriais (Industrial Statistics), A
For further bibliographic details, see *Inventário das Estatisticas Disponíveis no Continente e Ilhas Adjacentes*, Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Lisbon.

Portuguese Guinea

Source: Repartição Provincial dos Serviços de Estatística, Bissau
Estatísticas do Comércio Externo, A
Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatística
For sale: Av. António José de Almeida, Lisbon 1
Anúario Estatístico, Vol. II: Províncias Ultramarinas, A
Boletim Mensal de Estatística, M

Portuguese Timor

Source: Repartição Provincial dos Serviços de Economica e Estatística Geral, Dili
Comércio Externo e Navegação Maritima, A

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatística
For sale: Av. António José de Almeida, Lisbon 1
Anúario Estatístico, Vol. II: Províncias Ultramarinas, A
Boletim Mensal de Estatística, M

Puerto Rico

Source: Planning Board, Bureau of Economic and Social Analysis, Division of Statistics, San Juan
External Trade Statistics, A
Income and Product, A

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, San Juan
Employment and Unemployment in Puerto Rico, M
Employment Hours and Earnings in the Manufacturing Industries, M

Réunion

Source: Institut National de la Statistique, et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7ème
Annuaire Statistique de la Réunion
Bulletin mensuel de statistique (de la France), M

Romania

Source: Directia Centrala de Statistica (Central Statistical Board), Bucharest
Anuarul Statistic al R.S. România (Statistical Yearbook), A
Buletin Statistic Trimestrial, Q
Statistical Pocket Book, A

Rwanda

Source: Secrétariat d'Etat au Plan National de Développement, Direction de l'Office Général des Statistiques
For sale: B.P. 46, Kigali
Bulletin de Statistique, Q

St. Helena

Source: United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
St. Helena Biennial Report, BA

St. Lucia

Source: Statistical Section of the Development, Planning and Statistics Division, Castries
Annual Statistical Digest, A
Overseas Trade Report of St. Lucia, A
Quarterly Overseas Trade Report, Q

St. Pierre and Miquelon

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7ème
Statistiques du Commerce et de la Navigation de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon

St. Vincent

Source: St. Vincent Statistical Unit, Kingstown
Annual Trade Report, A
Digest of Statistics, A
Quarterly Trade Report, Q

São Tomé and Príncipe

Source: Repartição Provincial dos Serviços de Economia, São Tomé
Boletim Informativo, Q
Comércio Externo e Produções Agricolas, A.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatística
For sale: Av. António José de Almeida, Lisbon 1
Anúario Estatístico, Vol. II. Províncias Ultramarinas, A
Boletim Mensal de Estatística, M

Saudi Arabia

Source: Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Central Department of Statistics, Riyadh
Digest of Foreign Trade Statistics, Q
Foreign Trade Statistics, A
Statistical Yearbook, A

Senegal

Source: Direction de la Statistique
For sale: B.P. 116, Dakar
Bulletin statistique et économique mensuel, M
Situation économique du Sénégal, A

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7ème
Données statistiques africaines et malgaches, Q

Seychelles

Source: Colony of Seychelles, Victoria
Trade Report, A

Source: United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
Seychelles Biennial Report, BA

Sierra Leone

Source: Central Statistics Office
For sale: Government Bookshop, Water Street, Freetown
Annual Statistical Digest, A
Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, Q
Quarterly Trade Statistics, Q
Statistical Bulletin, S

Source: Bank of Sierra Leone, Freetown
Economic Review, A
Economic Trends, BM

Singapore

Source: Department of Statistics
For sale: Government Publications Bureau, Singapore
Monthly Digest of Statistics, M
Report on the Census of Industrial Production, A
Singapore External Trade Statistics, Q
Yearbook of Statistics, A

Somalia

Source: Central Statistical Dept., Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination, Mogadiscio
Foreign Trade Returns, M
Monthly Statistical Bulletin, M
Statistical Abstract, A

Source: Somali National Bank
Bulletin, Q

South Africa

Source: Department of Statistics
For sale: Government Printer, Pretoria
Bulletin of Statistics, Q
Manufacturing Statistics, M
Short-Term Economic Indicators, M
South African Statistics, A

Source: Department of Customs and Excise
For sale: Government Printer, Pretoria
Commerce and Industry, M
Foreign Trade Statistics, A
Monthly Abstract of Trade Statistics, M

Source: Department of Mines
For sale: Government Printer, Pretoria
Minerals, Q

Source: South African Reserve Bank, Pretoria
Quarterly Bulletin, Q

Southern Rhodesia

Source: The Central Statistical Office
For sale P.O.B. 8063, Causeway, Salisbury
Monthly Digest of Statistics, M

Spain

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística
For sale: Avenida del Generalísimo 91, Madrid 16
Anuario Estadístico de España, A
Boletín Mensual de Estadística, M
Estadística Industrial, A

Source: Dirección General de Aduanas; Ministerio de Hacienda, Madrid
Estadística del Comercio Exterior de España, A, Q
Informe Mensual sobre el Comercio Exterior, A, M

Source: Servicio Sindical de Estadística, Madrid
Estadísticas de la Producción Industrial, A, M
For further bibliographic details, see *El Catalogo de Publicaciones*, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Madrid.

Sri Lanka

Source: Department of Census and Statistics
For sale: Government Publications Bureau P.O.B. 500, Colombo
Statistical Abstract of Ceylon, A

Source: Central Bank of Ceylon, Colombo
Bulletin, M

Source: Customs Department
For sale: H.M. Customs, Colombo
Ceylon Customs Returns, M

Source: Department of Commerce
For sale: P.O.B. 1507, Colombo
Ceylon Trade Journal, BM

Sudan

Source: Department of Statistics, Khartoum
Foreign Trade Statistics, A, Q
Internal Statistics, I

Source: Bank of Sudan, Khartoum
Foreign Trade Statistical Digest, A, Q

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economics, Khartoum
Economic Survey, A

Surinam

Source: Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek (Central Office of Statistics), Paramaribo
Jaarcijfers voor Suriname (Statistical Yearbook), I

Kwartaalstatistiek van de in- en uitvoer per goederensoort en per land (Foreign Trade), Q
Prijsindex cijfers van de gezinsconsumptie (Consumer Price Indices), M
Statistiek van de Industriële Produktie (Statistics of Industrial Production), A
Statistische Berichten (Statistical Reports), I

Swaziland

Source: Central Statistical Office
For sale: Box 456, Mbabane
Annual Statistical Bulletin, A
Statistical News and Economic Indicators, I

Sweden

Source: Statistiska Centralbyrån (Central Bureau of Statistics), Stockholm
For sale: AB Allmänna Förlagets Distribution, Fack, S-16210 Vällingby
Allmän manadsstatistik (Monthly Digest of Statistics), M
Bostadsbyggandet (Housing Construction), A
Industri (Manufacturing), A
Statistisk årsbok (Statistical Abstract of Sweden), A
Utrikeshandel (Foreign Trade), A, Q, M
For further bibliographic details, see *Officiella Statistiska publikationer utgivna i Sverige* (Official Statistical Publications issued in Sweden), Statistiska Centralbyrån, Stockholm.

Switzerland

Source: Eidgenössisches statisches Zentralamt-Bureau fédéral de statistique, Bern
For sale: Verlag Birkhäuser, Basel
Statistisches Jahrbuch der Schweiz-Annuaire statistique de la Suisse, A

Source: Eidgenössische Oberzolldirektion-Direction général des douanes, Bern
Jahresstatistik des Aussenhandels der Schweiz-Statistique annuelle du commerce extérieur de la Suisse, A
Monatsstatistik des Aussenhandels der Schweiz-Statistique mensuelle du commerce extérieur de la Suisse, M

Source: Eidgenössisches Verkehrsamt-Office fédéral des ports, Bern
Schweizerische Verkehrsstatistik-Statistique suisse des transports, A

Source: Eidgenössisches Volkswirtschaftsdepartment-Département fédéral de l'économie publique
For sale Schweizerisches Handelsamtsblatt-Feuille officielle suisse du commerce, Effingerstr. 3, Bern
Die Volkswirtschaft-La vie économique, M

Source: Schweizerische Nationalbank-Banque nationale suisse, Zürich
Monatsbericht-Bulletin mensuel, M

Syrian Arab Republic

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Damas
Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, Q
Statistical Abstract of Syria, A
Statistics of Foreign Trade, A

Source: Banque Centrale de Syrie, Damas
Bulletin périodique, Q

Source: L'office Arabe de Presse et de Documentation
For sale: B.P. 3550, Damas
Rapport sur l'économie syrienne, A

Thailand

Source: National Statistical Office, Bangkok
Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, Q
Statistical Year Book, A

Source: Bangkok Bank, Bangkok
Monthly Review, M

Source: Bank of Thailand, Bangkok
Annual Economic Report, A
Monthly Bulletin, M

Source: Department of Customs, Statistical Division, Bangkok
Annual Statement of Foreign Trade, A
Foreign Trade Statistics of Thailand, M

Togo

Source: Direction de la statistique
For sale: B.P. 118, Lomé
Annuaire de statistiques du commerce extérieur, A
Bulletin de statistique, M

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7ème
Données statistiques africaines et malgaches, Q

Tonga

Source: Department of Customs, Nuku'Alofa
Statement of Trade and Navigation, A

Trinidad and Tobago

Source: Central Statistical Office
For sale: 2, Edward Street, Port of Spain
Annual Statistical Digest, A
Overseas Trade, A, M
Quarterly Economic Report, Q

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Mines, Port of Spain
Petroleum Industry, M

Tunisia

Source: Institut National de la Statistique
For sale: 31, Avenue de Paris, Tunis
Annuaire statistique de la Tunisie, A
Bulletin mensuel de statistique, M
L'économie de la Tunisie en chiffres, A
Statistiques du commerce extérieur de la Tunisie, A

Turkey

Source: Devlet Istatistik Enstitüsü (State Institute of Statistics), Ankara
Aylik Dis Ticaret Istatistikleri (Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics), M
Aylik Istatistik Bülteni (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics), M
Dis Ticaret Yillik Istatistik (Annual Statistics of Foreign Trade), A
Türkiye Istatistik Yilligi (Statistical Yearbook of Turkey), A

Source: Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankasi (Central Bank of Turkey), Ankara
Aylik Bülten (Monthly Bulletin), M

Source: Türk Petrol Dairesi (Turkish Petroleum Administration), Ankara
Petroleum Activities, A

Uganda

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
For sale: Government Statistician, P.O. Box 13, Entebbe
Monthly Trade Bulletin, M
Quarterly Economic and Statistical Bulletin, Q
Statistical Abstract, A
Survey of Industrial Production, A

Source: East African Customs and Excise Department
For sale: The Custom House, Kampala

Annual Trade Report of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya, A
Trade and Revenue Report for Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya, M

Source: East African Statistical Department
For sale: P.O. Box 30642, Nairobi, Kenya
Economic and Statistical Review, Q

Ukrainian SSR

Source: Ukrainskaya SSR; Tsentralnoye Statisticheskoye Upravlyenye (Central Statistical Office), Kiev
Narodnoye hozyaistvo ukrainskoi SSR (Statistical Yearbook), A
Ukrainskaya SSR v tsifrah (Statistical Pocket Book), A

USSR

Source: Tsentralnoye Statisticheskoye Upravlyenye (Central Statistical Office), Moscow
Narodnoye Hozyaistvo (Statistical Yearbook), A
SSR v tsifrah (Statistical Pocket-Book), A
Vneshnaya Torgovlya (Foreign Trade), M, A
Vyestnik Statistiki (Statistical Review), M

United Kingdom

Source: Central Statistical Office
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
Annual Abstract of Statistics, A
Economic Trends, M
Monthly Digest of Statistics, M

Source: Bank of England, London
Quarterly Bulletin, Q

Source: Department of Trade and Industry
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, M
Trade and Industry, W
For further bibliographic details, see *Studies in Official Statistics No. 20: List of principal statistical series and publications,* prepared by the Central Statistical Office, London.

United Republic of Tanzania

Source: Central Statistical Bureau
For sale: The Government Publications Agency, P.O. Box 1801, Dar es Salaam
Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, Q
Survey of Industrial Production, A

Source: Bank of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam
Economic Bulletin, I

Source: East African Customs and Excise Department
For sale: P.O. Box The Custom House, Dar es Salaam
Annual Trade Report of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya, A
Trade and Revenue Report for Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya, M

Source: East African Statistical Department
For sale: P.O. Box 30642, Nairobi, Kenya
Economic and Statistical Review, Q

United States

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C.
Federal Reserve Bulletin, M
Following are for sale by U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402:

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Business Statistics, supplement to Survey of Current Business, BA
Statistical Abstract of the U.S., A
Survey of Current Business, M
United States Foreign Trade (Various publications), A, M

Source: Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines
Mineral Industry Surveys, M
Minerals Yearbook, A

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Consumer Price Index, M
Employment and Earnings, M
Monthly Labor Review, M
Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, M

United States Virgin Islands

Source: Department of Commerce, Division of Trade and Industry
For sale: P.O. Box 1692, St. Thomas
External Trade Statistics with Foreign Countries, A

Upper Volta

Source: Direction de la Statistique et de la Mécanographie
For sale: B.P. 374, Ouagadougou
Bulletin mensuel d'information statistique et économique, M

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7ème
Données statistiques africaines et malgaches, Q

Uruguay

Source: Centro de Estadísticas Nacionales y Comercio Internacional del Uruguay, Montevideo
Importacion—Exportacion, A

Source: Banco Central del Uruguay, Montevideo
Boletín Estadístico Mensual, M

Venezuela

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales
Anuario Estadístico de Venezuela, A
Boletín de Comercio Exterior, Q

Source: Banco Central de Venezuela, Caracas
Boletín Mensual, M
Revista, Q

Source: Ministerio de Minas e Hidrocarburos, Caracas
Actividades Petroleras, M, A
Carta Semanal, W
Monthly Bulletin, M
Petróleo y otros datos estadísticos, A

Viet-Nam, Republic of

Source: National Institute of Statistics
For sale: 29, Han-Thuyen Street, Saigon
Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, M
Statistical Yearbook, A

Source: Banque Nationale du Viet-Nam, Saigon
Bulletin économique, M

Source: Direction Générale des Douanes, Saigon
Statistiques du Commerce Extérieur, A

Western Samoa

Source: Department of Statistics, Apia
Annual Statistical Abstract, A
Statistical Bulletin, Q

Source: Collector of Customs, Apia
Trade, Commerce and Shipping, A

Yemen

Source: Central Statistical Office, Sanaa
Statistical Year Book 1971

Yemen, Democratic

Source: Central Statistical Office
For sale: P.O. Box 4147, Aden
Trade Bulletin, Q

Yugoslavia

Sources Savezni zavod za statistiku (Federal Institute for Statistics), Kneza Milosa 20, Belgrade
Indeks (Monthly Statistical Bulletin), M
Statistical Pocket Book of Yugoslavia, A
Statisticki Bilten (Statistical Bulletin), I
Statisticki godisnjak SFRJ (Statistical Yearbook), A
Statistika spoljne trgovine SFRJ (Statistics of Foreign Trade), A

Source: Narodna Banka FNRJ (Central Bank), Belgrade
Statisticki Bilten (Monthly Bulletin), M
For further bibliographic details, see *Publications of the Federal Institute for Statistics,* Savezni zavod za statistiku, Belgrade.

Zaire

Source: Institut National de la Statistique
For sale: B.P. 20, Kinshasa-Kalina
Annuaire statistique du commerce extérieur, A
Bulletin trimestriel des statistiques générales, Q

Source: Banque du Zaire, Kinshasa
Bulletin trimestriel, Q

Zambia

Source: Central Statistical Office
For sale: P.O. Box 1908, Lusaka
Annual Statement of External Trade, A
Monthly Digest of Statistics, M
Statistical Year Book, A

Annex II

New and revised series

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT, EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE
INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING
SINGAPORE. New series[a].

Definition: All persons aged 12 years and over (including casual workers) on the payrolls of reporting establishments at work on the day of reference or on vacation or temporarily absent because of illness, accident or other reasons.

Coverage: All establishments of the private and public sectors in the branches of economic activity covered by the respective series; domestic services are excluded. The series on "Employment in manufacturing" covers wage-earners and salaried employees only.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: The data refer to the last working day of March and September. Returns are obtained half yearly from reporting establishments (in September 1970: 31 972 establishments), by means of mail questionnaires. For non-responding establishments, estimates are made on the basis of their previous returns. Annual averages represent the simple arithmetic mean of March and September data.

National Publication: *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, Department of Statistics (Singapore).

For further methodological details, see *Annual Report of the Ministry of Labor*, Ministry of Labor (Singapore).

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

ALBANIA[b]

Scope and coverage: Electricity; and a general index covering producers' goods, consumers' goods and electricity.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1958 = 100; the weight base is 1958.

References: The indexes are compiled by the Statistical Board of the People's Republic of Albania and published in *Statistical Yearbook of PRA* (Titana).

BOLIVIA[b]

Scope and coverage: Manufacturing.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1963 = 100; the weight base is 1963.

References: The indexes are compiled by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Ministerio de Planificación y Coordinación (La Paz).

COSTA RICA[b]

Scope and coverage: Manufacturing.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1963 = 100; the weight base is 1963.

References: The indexes are compiled by the Ministerio de Industria y Comercio, Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, República de Costa Rica.

CUBA[b]

References: A general index with comparison base 1959 = 100 is published in Вестник статистики, No. 10, 1966, Central Statistical Office of the USSR (Moscow).

HONDURAS[b]

Scope and coverage: Manufacturing.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1966 = 100; the weight base is 1966.

References: The indexes are compiled by the Banco Central de Honduras, Departamento de Investigaciones Industriales.

KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF[b]

References: A general index with comparison base 1949 = 100 is published in Вестник статистики, No. 10, 1966, Central Statistical Office of the USSR (Moscow).

MALTA[b]

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water; and a general index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The general index is calculated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations as a base-weighted arithmetic average of the three indexes, with the following weighting pattern:

Industry groups

	Weighting coefficients (1964)
Mining	1.31
Manufacturing	91.75
Electricity	6.94
	100.00

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1964 = 100; the weight base is 1964.

References: For further details, see *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, Central Office of Statistics.

MONGOLIA[b]

Scope and coverage: A general index relating to mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas; Electricity, including water works. The indexes cover, in principle, all publicly-owned enterprises and co-operatives.

Original comparison base: The comparison base is 1960 = 100.

References: The indexes are compiled by the Central Statistical Board of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic and published in *National Economy MPR*, 1965 (Ulan Bator).

MOZAMBIQUE[b]

Scope and coverage: Mining, covering coal mining only; Manufacturing, excluding paper and paper products, printing and publishing, leather and leather products and basic metal industries; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for mining, manufacturing and construction.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1956 = 100; the weight base is 1956.

References: The indexes are compiled by the Instituto Nacional de Estadistica, Delegação do Estado Portugues de Moçambique, and published in *Boletin Mensal de Estatistica*.

[a] Published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* only.
[b] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

PARAGUAY[b]

Scope and coverage: Manufacturing, Electricity and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the two divisions.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1967 = 100; the weight base is 1967.

References: The indexes are compiled by the Banco Central del Paraguay, Departamento de Estudios Económicos División Prod. Precios y Merc. Interno.

VIET-NAM, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF[b]

References: A general index with comparison base 1955 = 100 is published in Вестник статистики, No. 10, 1966, Central Statistical Office of the USSR (Moscow).

ZINC ORE (Zn content)

PHILIPPINES. Revised description.

The series relates to zinc content of ores and concentrates. Previously the series was described as relating to zinc content of concentrates only.

TIRES, PRODUCTION

UNITED STATES. Revised series.

The series has been revised to conform to the general statement. Previously, it included motorcycle tires.

MOTOR VEHICLES, PRODUCTION

MEXICO. Revised description.

The series relates to production of motor vehicles, including a certain amount of cars assembled. Previously, the series was described as relating to assembly only.

POLAND. Revised series.

The commercial vehicles series has been revised to conform to the general statement. Previously, it excluded wheeled tractors.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

JAPAN. New series.

Official title: Wholesale Price Indexes.

Official base: 1970 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives computed by the Bank of Japan.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the 1970 transaction value of domestic products (including export goods) and imported goods. In principle, any commodity with a transaction value in 1970 of at least 7.5 billion yen (about 1/10 000 of total transaction value for weighting) is included. The series is composed of indexes for "Basic groups" and for "Special groups" by manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries by scale of enterprises for domestic manufacturing industry products and by use. Perishable foodstuff is not included in the index.

The number of items and corresponding percentage weights are as follows:

Basic indexes	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Foodstuffs	111	13.39
Inedible agricultural and forest products	30	2.38
Textile products	104	7.77
Lumber and wooden products	42	3.78
Pulp and paper related products	30	2.81
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	15	1.90
Iron and steel	63	9.37
Non-ferrous metals	46	4.20
Metal products	46	3.79
Electrical machinery	67	8.98
Transport equipment	18	6.83
General machinery and precision instruments	100	10.76
Chemicals	119	8.78
Petroleum, coal and related products	27	4.61
Ceramics	45	3.10
Miscellaneous products	65	7.55
TOTAL	928	100.00

Special groups of basic indexes	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
By industry		
Manufacturing industry products	827	85.53
Non-manufacturing industry products	101	14.47
Agricultural, forest and aquatic products	(65)	(6.63)
Mining products	(22)	(4.00)
Other	(14)	(3.84)
By scale of enterprises		
Manufacturing industry products (domestic)	788	83.41
Larger enterprise products	(552)	(63.32)
Smaller enterprise products	(236)	(20.09)
By use		
Producer goods	506	53.97
Materials	(413)	(41.31)
Raw materials	((72))	((7.24))
Semi-finished goods	((341))	((34.07))
Fuel and energy	(13)	(3.32)
Construction materials	(80)	(9.34)
Capital goods	88	14.12
Consumer goods	204	24.55
Durable consumer goods	(60)	(8.06)
Non-durable consumer goods	(144)	(16.49)
Investment goods (integrating construction materials and capital goods)	168	23.46

Price specifications: Mainly the representative selling contract prices of wholesalers nearest to the producers are collected.

Basic price data: About 2 500 price quotations are collected.

For further details see *Economic Statistics Monthly*, by the Bank of Japan (Tokyo).

The series is linked at 1970 to the previous index with base 1965 = 100.

PHILIPPINES. New series.

Official title: Wholesale Price Index for Manila.

Original base: 1965 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives calculated by the Central Bank of the Philippines.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the value of domestic production and the value of retained import in 1965. The data are obtained from statistics compiled by the Central Bank, the Department of Agriculture and National Resources and other government entities.

The index is classified according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

The number of items and corresponding percentage weights of the major groups are:

[b] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food	59	37.73
Beverages and tobacco	7	6.45
Crude materials	27	12.48
Mineral fuels	7	7.30
Animal and vegetable oils	5	2.70
Chemicals	25	5.19
Manufactured goods	49	14.59
Machinery and transport equipment	23	8.99
Miscellaneous	40	4.57
TOTAL	242	100.00

The index is also classified according to origin:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Domestic goods	208	84.30
Home consumed goods	202	(69.44)
Exported goods	58	(14.86)
Imported goods	81	15.70

Price specifications: Prices refer to actual sale prices of wholesalers. In the case of import and export goods c.i.f. and f.o.b. prices are used respectively.

Basic price data: Price quotations on 583 items are gathered from wholesalers, producers and importers in Manila. Prices are collected either each Wednesday or on the fifteenth of each month, depending on the frequency of price fluctuation of the commodity.

For further details see, *Statistical Bulletin*, December 1972, Central Bank of the Philippines (Manila).

The series is linked at 1965 to the old index, base 1955 = 100.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

CANADA. Revised series.

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1961 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base. From January 1961 to April 1973, the weights correspond to 1957 family expenditure patterns and beginning with May 1973 to family expenditure patterns of 1967.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during 1967 in eleven major urban centres (except for the weights assigned to the food group subitems which are derived from the 1969 food expenditure survey). The index represents families ranging in size from two to six persons, with annual incomes in 1967 ranging from $4 000 to $12 000, and living in cities with over 30 000 population. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	98	25
Housing:		
Rent	2	8
Home ownership (including repairs and maintenance)	5	9
Fuel and light	4	4
Other household operation	39	10
Clothing	64	11
Transportation	15	15
Health and personal care	18	5
Education and recreation	19	7
Tobacco and alcohol	8	6
TOTAL	272	100

Price data: Prices for the majority of items are collected monthly by agents in 34 cities. Rent quotations are obtained through monthly household surveys covering some 8 000 rented dwellings in urban areas. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices (i.e., a constant weighting method has been adopted for the computation of the 1967 weighted index).

National publications: *Prices and Price Indexes*, Catalogue No. 62-002, and *Consumer Price Movements*, Catalogue No. 62-001, Statistics Canada (Prices Division) (Ottawa).

For further methodological details, see *The Consumer Price Index for Canada (1961 = 100)—Revision Based on 1967 Expenditures*, Catalogue No. 62-539, Statistics Canada (Prices Division), (Ottawa).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. New series.

Official title: Retail Price Index of goods and services.

Official base: January 1968 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: Weights are calculated on the basis of value and quantity of goods and services sold or provided to the community derived from 1968 retail trade statistics. The number of specifications and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of specifications*	*Percentage weights*
Food	296	33.9
Restaurants and factory canteens	97	11.8
Clothing	308	15.8
Other manufactured items	431	23.9
Services	323	11.5
Rent	25	3.1
TOTAL	1 480	100.0

Price data: Prices are ascertained quarterly on the basis of trade organizations' records; prices are fixed uniformly for the entire country, except for prices of fruits and vegetables which are fixed by regions and which are ascertained three times each month. Rent quotations are obtained from biennial inquiries from a sample of dwellings (one to three rooms and kitchen) of various categories. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by pricing the items only when they are in season and by varying their monthly weights (based on the quantity of the same items sold during the corresponding months of the period 1967-1969) within constant group weights.

National publication: *Statistické Prehledy*, Federal Statistical Office (Prague).

For further methodological details, see *Statistika*, No. 7-8, 1972, Federal Statistical Office (Prague).

GREECE. New series.

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: January 1973 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a continuing family expenditure survey conducted from 1970 to 1972 among a random sample of households in 17 urban centres of more than 10 000 inhabitants. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	108	379.5
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	5	49.4
Clothing	47	129.2
Rent, fuel, light and water	11	106.2
Household equipment	50	84.8
Medical and personal care	33	56.1
Education and recreation	16	79.2
Transport and communications	18	95.6
Miscellaneous	10	20.0
TOTAL	298	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents from about 800 retail outlets and service establishments in 17 towns (five towns for some clothing items and durable goods). The frequency of price collection depends on the nature of the items; prices for food items subject to short-term fluctuations, e.g. fresh fruits, vegetables, meat, fish etc. are ascertained on the Tuesday or Thursday of each week. Prices for other items are collected around the 15th of each month. Rent quotations referring to a sample of 600 dwellings are obtained twice a year. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by varying item-weights within monthly baskets of constant weights.

National publication: *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

MADAGASCAR (Tananarive). New series.

Official title: Retail Price Index (Madagascans).

Official base: August 1971-July 1972 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from March 1968 to February 1969 among Madagascan households of all sizes and categories living in Tananarive. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	61	603.5
Fuel and light	8	91.4
Clothing	15	85.5
Household goods	3	4.2
Cleaning materials	5	20.2
Personal and medical care	20	38.6
Domestic service	1	18.2
Miscellaneous	19	138.4
TOTAL	132	1 000.0

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices for certain food items such as poultries, fresh fruits and vegetables are ascertained every five days through direct buying by agents from public markets. Prices for other items are obtained by means of questionnaires sent monthly to about 143 retail shops and service establishments. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by shifting monthly item weights within the constant group weights.

National publication: *Bulletin mensuel de statistique*, Direction de l'Institut national de la statistique et de la recherche économique, Direction générale du gouvernement (Tananarive).

For further methodological details, see *L'Etablissement des nouveaux indices des prix de détail à la consommation familiale à Tananarive (base août 1971 à juillet 1972 = 100)*, Direction de l'institut national de la statistique et de la recherche économique, Direction générale du gouvernement (Tananarive).

MALAYSIA, WEST. New series.

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1967 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from estimates on household consumption expenditure, based on 1967 national account statistics and on other statistical sources. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	216	46.8
Beverages and tobacco	21	8.9
Rent, fuel and light	16	9.4
Clothing	61	4.8
Household goods and expenditure	102	6.6
Transport and communication	75	10.4
Medical care	43	2.0
Education and recreation	64	5.6
Miscellaneous and services	117	5.5
TOTAL	715	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents during the week containing the fifteenth of each month in 90 urban and rural centres from approximately 3 400 retail outlets and service establishments. Seasonal fluctuations in item prices of certain fruits are accounted for by pricing these items only when they are in season; during the off-season period, prices of seasonal items are based on the average prices for the preceding season.

National publication: *Monthly Statistical Bulletin of West Malaysia*, Department of Statistics (Kuala Lumpur).

For further methodological details, see *Consumer Price Index, West Malaysia*, Department of Statistics (Kuala Lumpur).

RÉUNION (St. Denis). New series.

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1971 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in May 1969. The index relates to households of all sizes in the area of St. Denis, with the head of the family being either employee, pensioner (private sector only) or inactive. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	99	395
Housing:		
Rent	4	107
Fuel, light and water	8	53
Furniture, furnishings and household goods	30	53
Clothing	33	101
Cleaning materials, personal and medical care	28	93
Transport	14	130
Education, entertainment, tobacco and miscellaneous	28	68
TOTAL	244	1 000

Price data: Prices for meat, fresh fruits and vegetables are collected weekly; prices for other food items are collected twice per month from 26 retail outlets and on three markets. Prices for other items are ascertained monthly or quarterly from 69 retail outlets and service establishments. Rent quotations are obtained from a quarterly survey relating to a sample of 222 dwellings. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by shifting monthly item weights within constant group weights and by using, in the computation of the final index, a twelve months' moving average.

National publication: *Bulletin de statistiques,* INSEE, Service départamental de la Réunion (St. Denis).

For further methodological details, see *Bulletin de statistiques, Supplément No. 30,* January 1973, INSEE, Service départamental de la Réunion (St. Denis).

URUGUAY (Montevideo). New series.

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: March 1973 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Montevideo during the period August 1971 to May 1972 among a sample of 1 052 families of all social groups. The index relates to 798 families of employees of two or more persons. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	.	45.1
Clothing	.	13.2
Housing:		
Rent and taxes	.	6.3
Maintenance	.	3.8
Household goods	.	5.3
Services	.	4.2
Various:		
Personal and medical care	.	6.2
Cleaning materials and fuel	.	3.9
Transport	.	5.4
Tobacco	.	4.4
Domestic services	.	1.4
Education	.	0.8
TOTAL	143	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected from more than 300 retail outlets, markets and service establishments in Montevideo. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by shifting item weights within constant group weights.

National publication: *Indice de los precios del consumo,* Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (Montevideo).

For further methodological details, see *Indice de los precios del consumo, construcción de la nueva base, año 1973,* Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (Montevideo).

GOVERNMENT BONDS

CANADA. Revised series.

The series has been revised to relate to average yield to maturity of issues 10 years and over. Previously, the series related to yield to maturity of a 4½ per cent bond maturing 1983.

MONEY MARKET RATES

JAPAN. New series.[a]

The series relates to call money rate of business days in the month for lenders' unconditional loans in Tokyo.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. New series.[a]

The series relates to the average tender rates for three-month bills.

[a] Published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* only.